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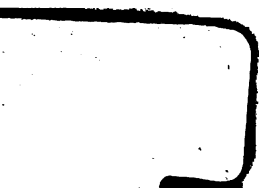
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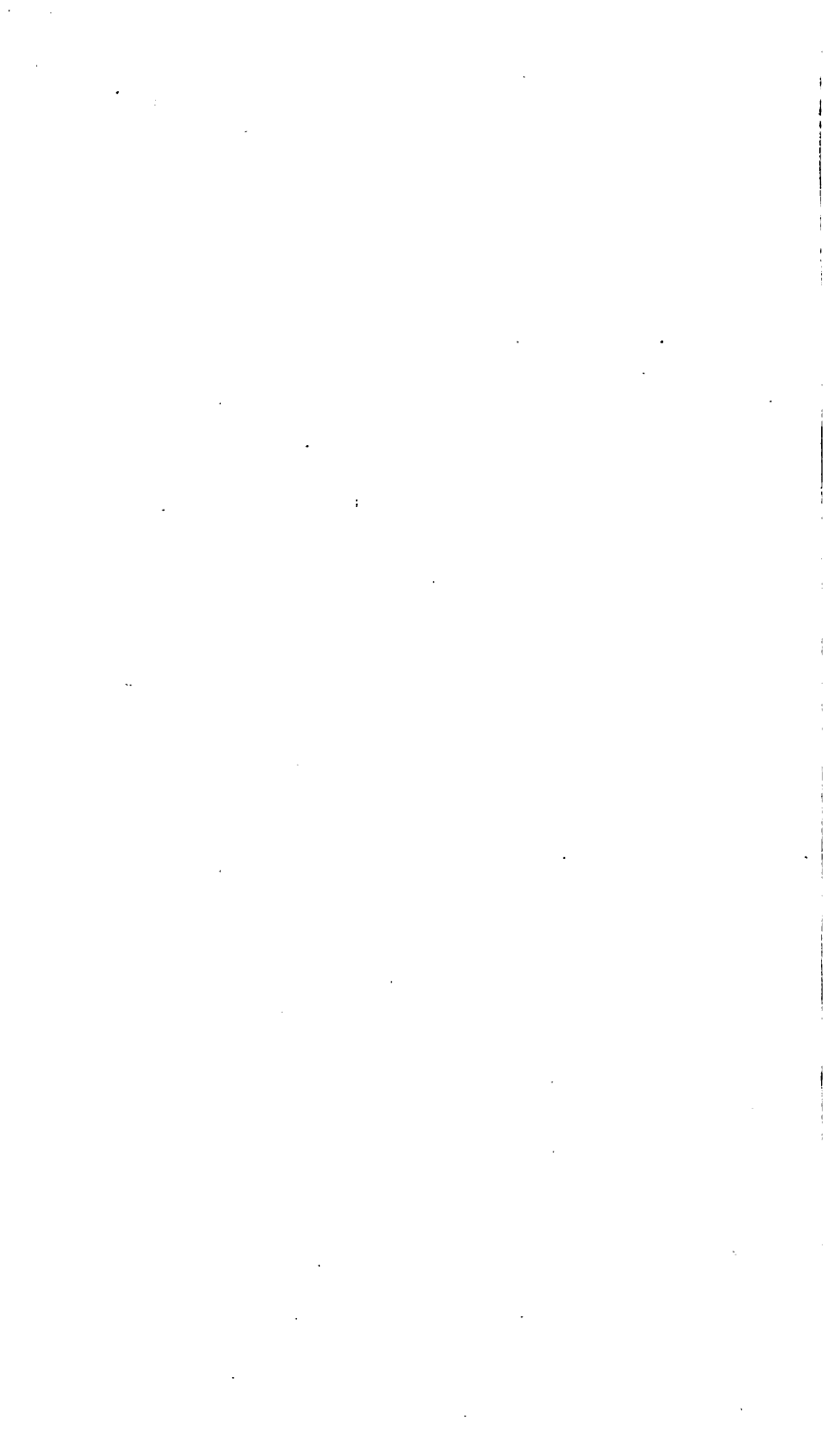
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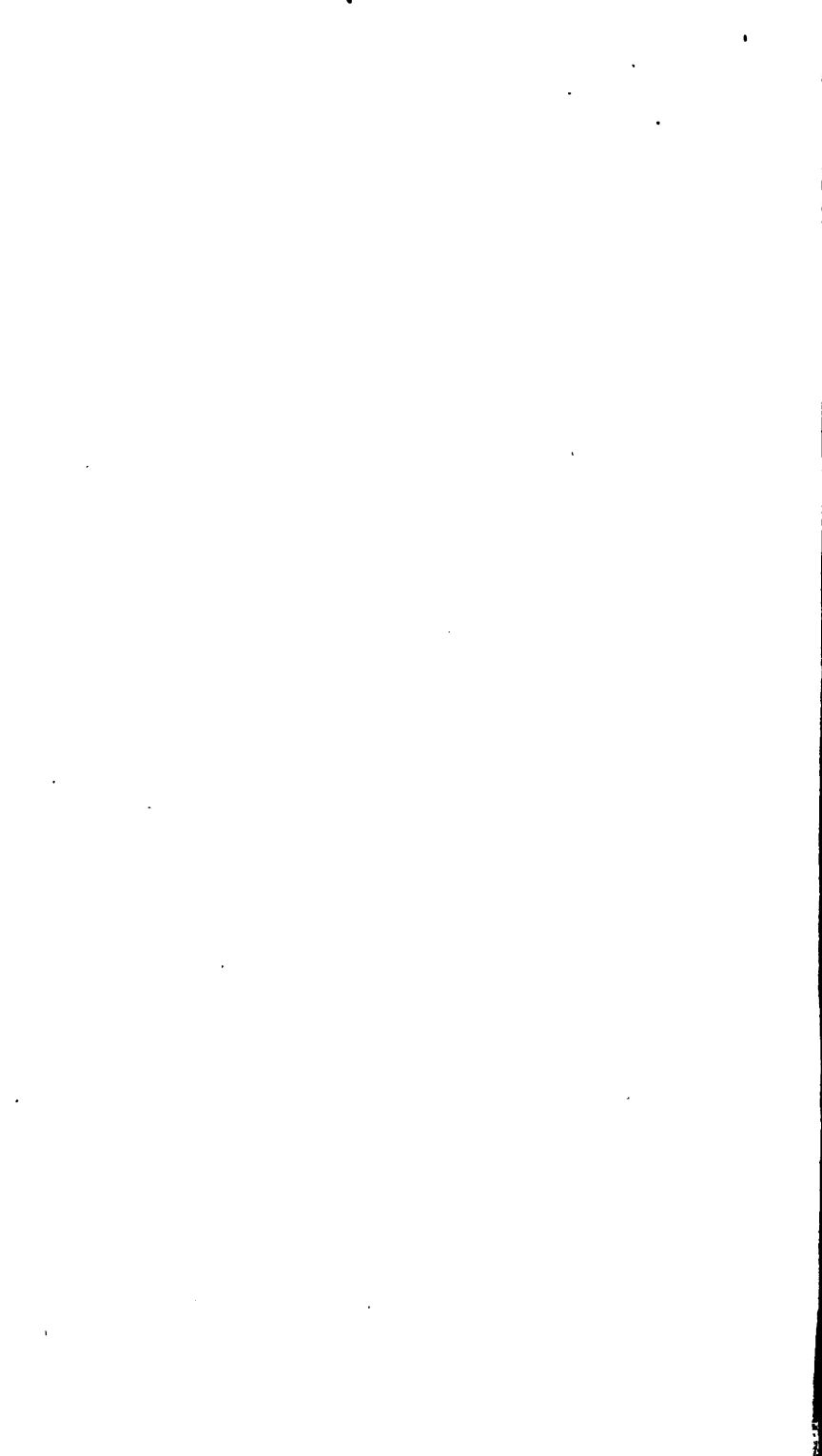
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THE
HISTORY
OF
GLASGOW,
FROM THE
EARLIEST ACCOUNTS
TO THE
PRESENT TIME;

WITH
AN ACCOUNT OF THE
RISE, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT STATE,
OF THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF
COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES
NOW CARRIED ON IN THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

BY
JOHN GIBSON,
MERCHANT IN GLASGOW.

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY ROB. CHAPMAN AND ALEX. DUNCAN,
FOR THE AUTHOR,

And Sold by him at his Lodgings in Gallowgate, and by the Bookfellers
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TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD FREDERICK CAMPBELL;

WHOSE ATTENTION TO PROMOTE

THE INTEREST AND PROSPERITY

OF THE

CITY OF GLASGOW

CLAIMS THE GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL

IN THE COMMUNITY,

THIS HISTORY OF GLASGOW

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BY HIS LORDSHIP'S

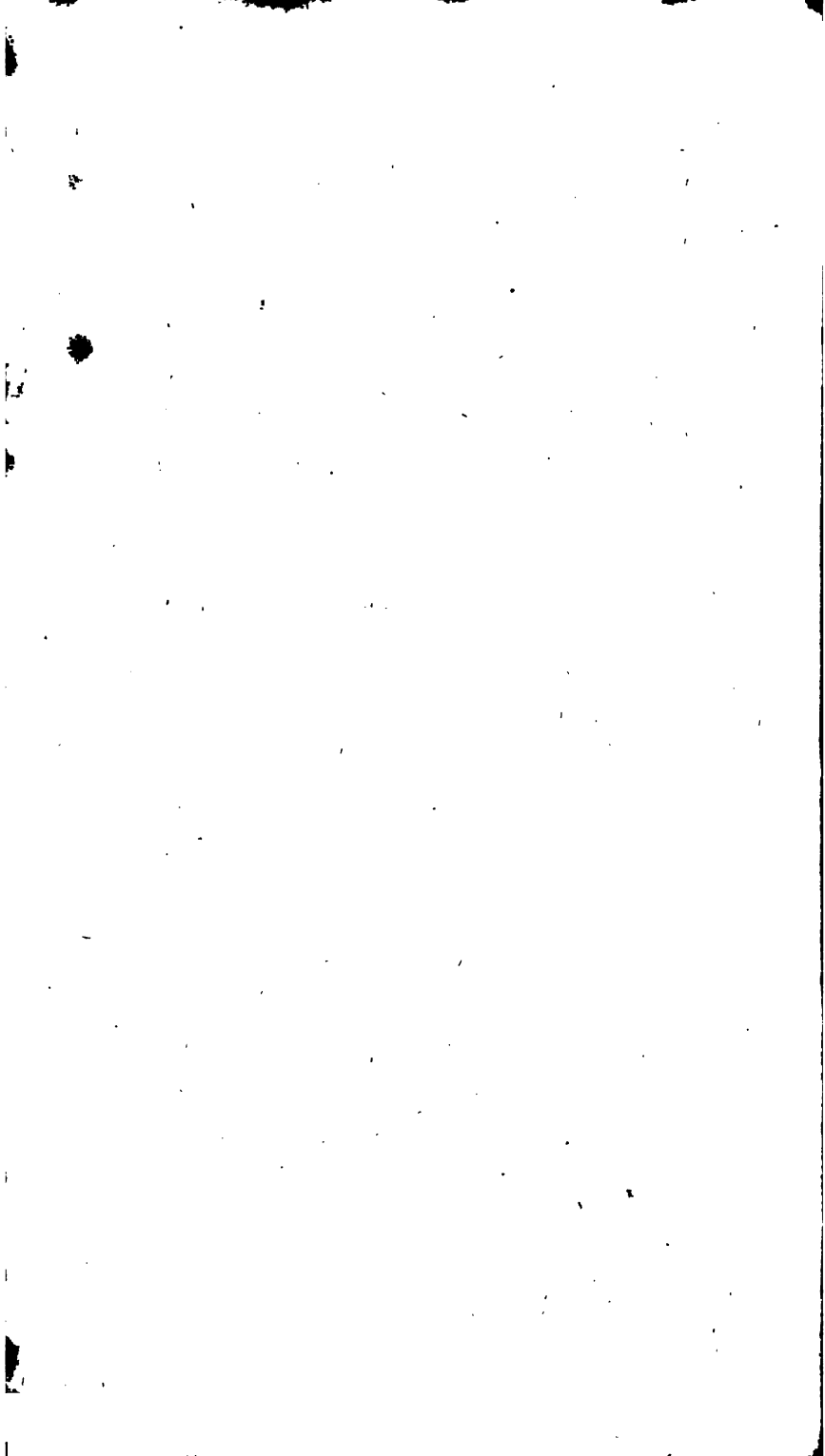
MOST OBEDIENT

AND

MOST HUMBLE SERVANT,

JOHN GIBSON.

Not taken 4 Aug. 1942



T H E P R E F A C E.

IF my abilities, as a writer, had been equal to the opportunities which have been afforded me in the prosecution of this work, the world would have received, in the following sheets, a complete history of Glasgow: but while I thus publicly confess my inability to execute this work, in such a manner as I could have wished to have done, it is with pleasure, that I acknowledge the obligations which I lye under to several gentlemen of the magistracy, who, in the most obliging manner, supplied me with a number of very necessary and important materials; to the gentlemen of the university, who, with their accustomed politeness, gave me free access to their chartulary of original papers, and to all the books and manuscripts in their valuable library; and to many others of my fellow-citizens, who chearfully furnished me with much useful information. I intreat all of them to be assured of the grateful sense I entertain of the favours which they have done me.

In compiling of this work I have proceeded in the following manner. The lives of the

bishops I have extracted chiefly from Mr. Keith's catalogue of Scots bishops, whose accuracy, as far as I know, has never been called in question. In the history of the city, I have endeavoured to fix the aeras, and to ascertain the causes, from which the rise, progress, and present state of the city have flowed; and I have narrated such public transactions as the community has been engaged in. In the description of the present state of Glasgow, I have related things impartially as they are. In the account of commerce, I have made choice of the year 1771, as this was the last year in which the exports were considerable: The reader will observe, by the imports and exports, that the greatest part of the trade of the inhabitants of Glasgow is with the people of America; and it is almost unnecessary for me to inform him, that the unhappy dispute with America began soon after this period of 1771; so that this was the only year I could fix upon to convey to him a proper idea of the foreign trade of Glasgow. In treating of the manufactures, I have made choice of the year 1771 also, in order that the reader might have it in his power to see, at one view, both the commerce and manufactures of the city of Glasgow; though I am conscious, that, if I had made choice of the

manufactures of 1776, they would have exceeded in value those of 1771*. Perhaps no circumstance could have occurred more fortunate for the manufactures of Glasgow, than the stop which has, for some time, been put to the commerce with America. Prior to this event, the chief aim of the manufacturers was to procure a sale of their commodities to this market; and, as the returns for these were not made in less than eighteen months, the capital necessary to carry on any manufacturing branch of business, even to a tolerable extent, was considerable; by the shutting of the American market, necessity has led them to make trial of others; and they now find that markets for their manufactures can be procured, which will make them returns in six months; so that three times the quantity of business may be done on the same capital as formerly.

The original papers, with the constitution of the burgh, I have thrown into the appendix; as there are many of them in Latin, and I do not expect that this work will be read by the learned, they are therefore translated, and the translations published along with the ori-

* To give one instance, value of printed linens made in 1771 30,000 l. in 1776 upwards of 100,000 l. Sterling.

ginals; some of these papers are necessary to illustrate, and ascertain particular facts; others of them are inserted merely as matters of curiosity.

Throughout the whole of this performance I have studied, as far as lay in my power, to be accurate; if I have erred, I shall deem it a favour in any person to set me right. The good-natured reader, will, I hope, pardon such imperfections as he meets with in the perusal of this work.

GLASGOW, 1st of }
March, 1777. }

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E R R A T A.

Page 10. Line 6. *for book, read books.*

18. line 4. *for a poplexy read apoplexy.*

89. line 8. *for Banktyre, read Blantyre.*

149. line 27. *for breath, read breadth.*

254. line 25. *for a sa, read as a.*

178. line 22. *for 13d. 8s. read 13s. 8d.*

197. line 1. *for 3d. to 1d. read 3d. to 1s.*

THE
HISTORY
OF
GLASGOW.

CHAP. I.

OF THE BISHOPS OF GLASGOW.

THE origin of Glasgow is generally attributed to Saint Kentigern; who is said to have founded a bishopric here in the year of our Lord 560: but as we are much in the dark with respect to ancient affairs, for want of authentic records, I shall endeavour to enquire what the people were who at this time inhabited the neighbourhood of Glasgow; and, these being once ascertained, we shall be better enabled to judge of the probability that a bishopric could be founded so early as the year of our Lord 560.

A

We are certain, from the testimony of the Roman historians, that the spot upon which Glasgow is built was included in the province of Valentia, erected by Theodosius, A. D. 370; and that the Romans, though often harrassed by the frequent incursions of the Caledonians, did not entirely desert this province until the year 426, that they took their final leave of this island. The inhabitants of this province were denominated *Maecatae*, or midland Britons, from their situation between the southern wall, which was built by the Romans in Northumberland, and extended from the east sea to the west, and the northern wall, which was begun at a place called Penual, on the frith of Forth on the east, and reached to Akhuyd, or Dunbriton, on the frith of Clyde, to the west.

As soon as the Romans had left the island, the Caledonians crossed the Forth, and broke in upon the midland Britons, drove them away, and possessed their country, on the eastern side, as far as the Northumbrian wall.

The Britons upon this fled, some of them to the south for refuge; others of them came and joined their countrymen in the west, where they founded a small kingdom of their own, called *Regnum Cambrense* or *Cumbrense*, extend-

ing, on the western side, from Dunbriton and the northern wall, to the southern wall in Northumberland: the chief seat of their government was called Alcluyd, Areclud, or *Petra Cloithe*; the same that is now called, from them, Dunbriton: that such a kingdom as this, of the Britons, certainly existed, is evident from the inquisition of David prince of Cumberland, which was made in the year 1116; [*vide Appendix N° L.*] and we are farther informed, by historians, that it was not overturned, till Egbert, king of the Bernician Saxons, and Oengus king of the Picts, took it from them on conditions, A. D. 756.*

Two events, which happened about this time, contributed undoubtedly to the preservation of this kingdom of the Britons; the arrival of the Saxons on the east coast, to the southward of Forth, under Ochta and Abisa, about the year 450, found full employment for the Caledonians or Picts on that side, and the Scots, from Ireland, under the conduct of Fergus MacErch, in 503, having possessed themselves of the western islands and Argyle, and having penetrated as far as Braid Albin, took up their whole strength on the other side; so that the

* Vide Innes's Critical Essay on the ancient inhabitants of Scotland, vol. 1. page 35.

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Britons were left at liberty to pursue the arts of peace: as they had lived for a considerable space of time under the dominion of the Romans, it is evident, that they must have been, by them, civilized, and that the doctrines of Christianity must not only have been taught among them, but even well understood long before the æra in which the bishopric of Glasgow was founded by Saint Kentigern; for we find, that Saint Patrick, who was born in the neighbourhood of Alcluyd, set out in order to convert the Irish, A. D. 491; and that Saint Columba, who converted the northern Picts, and Saint Ninian, who was the apostle to the southern ones, were Britons of the *Regnum Cambrense*; that they undertook their missions about this time, and were even contemporary with Saint Kentigern.

Having thus endeavoured to ascertain the probability, that the people of the *Regnum Cambrense* were so far civilized, and so well acquainted with the doctrines of Christianity, as that a bishopric might be erected among them, the next inquiry is, who this Kentigern was in whose favour this bishopric was erected? And here, from the deficiency of ancient records, we are as much in the dark as ever; I shall

therefore give, from Spottiswood, and others, what they relate concerning him : They inform us, “ that he was the son of Thametes, daughter of Loth, king of the Picts; but that it was “ never certainly known who was his father; “ that his mother, endeavouring, in 516, to “ fly into the country of the Britons, in order “ to conceal her shame, was delivered of him “ near Culros.” That this story of his birth seems to have been universally believed, appears from the ruins of a chapel which are still to be seen on that spot: this chapel was dedicated to Saint Kentigern, and, though in the diocese of Saint Andrews, was under the government and direction of the bishop of Glasgow: “ that the care of his education was “ entrusted to Servanus, bishop of Orkney; “ that he gave very early tokens of extraordinary piety; for he was more frequent in “ prayer than young people generally are, of “ a spare diet, and so compassionate to the “ poor, that he gave them all that came into “ his hands; that his master, Servanus, loving “ him beyond others, was wont to call him “ *Mon gab*, which, in the Norwegian language, “ signifies dear friend; that, upon the death “ of Servanus, he went to the country of “ Wales, where, living a solitary life, he found-

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“ed a monastery, between the rivers Elwide
 “and Edway; and that, after having lived
 “there a few years, he resigned his place to
 “Asaph, a godly and virtuous man, and re-
 “turning to Scotland, made his abode at Glas-
 “gow, where he laid the foundation of a state-
 “ly church, and was therein, at his death, in-
 “terred: they also say, that it was affirmed of
 “Saint Kentigern, that, after he came to the
 “years of understanding, he never eat flesh,
 “nor tasted wine or strong drink; that he
 “slept on the ground, having a stone for
 “his pillow, and that he fasted frequently for
 “three days together, wearing goat-skins, with
 “sackcloth next him.”

The above is all that I have been able to
 collect, respecting the birth, education, and
 transactions of Saint Kentigern; and the reader
 may give what degree of credit he thinks
 proper to the relation. It appears certain, that
 such a person as Kentigern existed during the
 end of the sixth and the beginning of the se-
 venth century; and that he came and built him-
 self a hut upon the spot where the cathedral, or
 high kirk, now stands, is very probable: it is
 also consistent with probability, that the inno-
 cency of his life, and the austerity of his man-
 ners, but above all the miracles which he ei-

ther wrought, or which it was believed he wrought, would soon gain him a reputation among the people in his neighbourhood: the distance between Alcluyd and Glasgow is not great, the fame of his miracles would soon reach the ear of the prince, and he, like his subjects, giving faith to these miracles of the holy man, we may suppose, made him bishop of Glasgow, and endowed his church with the many lands which we find, by the inquisition of David, prince of Cumberland, had formerly belonged to it.

History has not informed us of the name of this prince, who founded and endowed the bishopric of Glasgow, in favour of Saint Kentigern; by an abstract from the life of Kentigern, (contained in Mr. Innes's Critical Essay on the ancient inhabitants of Scotland) which was written in the twelfth century, we learn, that being ill used by Marken, or Marcus, one of the kings of the Britons, he retired into Wales, but that he afterwards returned back to Glasgow, being invited by the pious king Rederic, or Roderic, one of Marken's successors.

He possessed the see of Glasgow until the year 601, that he died upon the 13th of January, and was buried in the church of Glasgow,

where his monument is still to be seen: we find him marked among the Saints in the Roman Calendar, 13th of January, 578.

Baldrede and Cornwall were his disciples: Baldrede succeeded him in the bishopric, and founded a religious house at Inchinnan: Cornwall was his archdeacon, and went into Lothian to preach to the Saxons: we find them both ranked as Saints, Baldrede on the 6th of March, 608, and Cornwall on the 18th of May, 612.

By all the researches which I have made, I have never been able to learn who succeeded to Baldrede; it is probable, that, soon after his time, the frequent wars made mention of [*in Appendix, N° I.*] began, and that the see of Glasgow was alternately a prey to the Picts, Scots, Saxons, Britons, and Danes; and that the mixture of so many nations, differing in their language and manners, with their daily wars one against another, reduced them to that state of barbarity, which we find them living in at the time that David, prince of Cumberland, refounded this see, A. D. 1115: from this time to the Reformation, the records of the bishopric are tolerably compleat, and from them we learn, that prince David appointed his chaplain, John, commonly called Achaius,

to be bishop of the see: this John was a person of good learning, and great probity, who had travelled both into France and Italy, for his improvement, and had been honoured with the charge of the education of prince David.

When the bishop understood the barbarity of the people over whom he was appointed, he resolved to make a journey to Jerusalem, but being, contrary to his inclination, consecrated by pope Paschal the second, he entered cheerfully upon the duties of his office.

When prince David came to the crown, by the name of David the first, he bestowed many donations both on the see and bishop of Glasgow, and likewise appointed the bishop chancellor of the kingdom; but a secular employment not suiting the temper of the good man, he resigned that honourable office, and gave himself entirely to the duties of his ecclesiastical function.

He rebuilt and adorned a part of the cathedral church, which he solemnly consecrated upon the 9th of July, 1136, at which solemnity the king was present, and gave to this church the lands of Perdeyc, now Partick.

This prelate divided the diocese into the two archdeaconries of Glasgow and Teviotdale, and established the offices of dean, subdean,

chancellor, treasurer, sacrist, chantor, and succensor, and settled a prebendary upon each of them, out of the donatives he had received from the king.

He died the 28th of May, 1147, and was buried at Jedburgh: He wrote two books, viz. *de Solitudinis Encomio*, and *de Amicitia Spirituali*.

1147. Herbert, formerly abbot of Kells, and chancellor of the kingdom, was consecrated bishop here, on Saint Bartholomew's day, the same year, 1147, by Pope Eugenius the third: in 1150, he bestowed the church of Govan upon his chaplain, Help, and erected it into a prebendary: in his time, sentence was given against Roger, bishop of York, and the church of Scotland declared to be exempt from all jurisdiction except that of the see of Rome.

During Herbert's possession of this see, we have a convincing proof that a part of the ancient Welsh inhabitants still subsisted somewhere within the diocese of Glasgow; there is, in the chartulary of the bishopric of Glasgow, a charter of king Malcolm the fourth, addressed to the inhabitants of the diocese of Glasgow, concerning the payment of their tithes, in which, from the number of different people there

made mention of, as parishioners of the church of Saint Kentigern, we have reason to believe that all these people, of so many different nations, at that time spoke their own language, and were distinct from one another, though united under the same government. For this charter *vide Appendix*, N^o II.

1164. Ingelram Newbigging, brother to Elias laird of Dunfyre, in the shire of Lanerk, succeeded to Herbert: He had been rector of Peebles, and, of consequence, archdeacon of the church of Glasgow; while in this station, he was made chancellor of the kingdom, by king David, in 1151, and continued in the same office by king Malcolm.

Roger, archbishop of York, having, in the year 1159, revived his claim of superiority over the church in Scotland, and having called a provincial council to meet at Norham, in Northumberland, thither did Ingelram the archdeacon repair, and both there, and afterwards at Rome, defended so strenuously the cause of the Scottish church, that he was immediately, upon the death of Herbert, elected bishop of Glasgow, and consecrated by pope Alexander the third, on St. Simon and St. Jude's day, the very same year his predecessor had died, in spite of the opposition that was

made by the agent of the bishop of York; he died on the 2d of February, 1174. He was author of three books, 1st, *Epistolae ad diversos*. 2d, *In Evangelia Dominicalia*. 3d. *Rationes Regni administrandi*.

We have a proof, that, in Ingelram's time, the ancient Welsh names of the lands belonging to the church of Glasgow were beginning to be changed: The bishop feus out to Richard de Morevill the lands of Gillmorriston, (*quae olim vocabatur Pentiacob*,) which of old were called Pentiacob.

1174. Joceline, abbot of Melrose, was elected the same year that Ingelram died, viz. 1174, and was consecrated by Eskilus, archbishop of Lunden in Denmark, the pope's legate for that kingdom, on the 1st day of June, 1175.

This bishop rebuilt the cathedral, or rather made an addition to the church that was built by John Achaius, and dedicated it the 9th of July, 1197: he gives to the monks of Melrose the church of Hastendean in pure and perpetual alms; and to the abbey of Paisley, the churches of Mairns, Katkert, Ruglen, &c. He appears to have had the interest of the town of Glasgow much at heart; for he procured, from king William, a charter erecting

it into a royal burgh, and a charter for a fair to be held annually at Glasgow for eight days. He died at Melrose 16th of April, 1199.

The law respecting patronage seems to have been much the same in the time of Jocelin as it is at present; there is in the chartulary, a bull from the pope, addressed to Joceline, commanding him to present to vacant churches, if the patrons neglected to do it within three months: for this bull *vide Appendix. N° III.*

1199. Hugo de Roxburgh was promoted to this see: He was rector of Tullibody in Clackmannan, and clerk to Nicolaus the chancellor of Scotland, who died in 1171; he was afterwards one of the *Clerici Regis*, and archdeacon of Saint Andrews. In the year 1189 he was made chancellor, and preferred to this see ten years thereafter; but before he had sat a few months, he died upon the 6th of July, 1199.

1200. William Malvicine, alias Malvoisin, is by some, said to have been a Frenchman; by others, that he only went and studied in France, from whence he returned and took orders: He was soon after made archdeacon of Saint Andrews, and one of the *Clerici Regis*; he was preferred to be chancellor of the kingdom, and had the great seal delivered to him the 6th of September, 1199. He was con-

secrated bishop of this see in the year 1200, but before he had sat two full years here, he was translated to Saint Andrews: He brought several sects of friars out of France, and settled them in Scotland.

1202. Florentius, a son of the earl of Holland, and, by the mother, a relation of the king of Scotland, had applied himself to the service of the church, and was preferred, by king William, to be lord chancellor of this kingdom, in the year 1200; and upon bishop Malvicine's translation to the see of Saint Andrews, he was elected bishop of Glasgow; immediately thereafter, he, by the advice and with the consent of the chapter of Glasgow, and the clergy of the diocese, confirms, to the clergy and church of the holy Mary of Melrose, the church of Hastendean; and moreover obliges himself, that he shall ratify and confirm it anew, as soon as he shall be consecrated; but whatever impediment might have delayed his consecration, it is certain, that while he was only elect of the see, in the year 1207, he, with the pope's allowance, resigned his episcopal function, and some space thereafter went to Rome, where he died.

1208. Walter, chaplain to King William, [was elected into this see in 1207, the same

year in which the former elect had died, and was consecrated at Glasgow the 2d of November, 1208. It appears by the chartulary of Glasgow, that Walter succeeded to Florence, and that Florence had never been consecrated.

This bishop was sent to treat about peace with John, king of England, and went to a general council at Rome, in the year 1215, together with Brice, bishop of Moray, and Adam, bishop of Caithness, and returned the third year after: He is witness to a charter of Walter II. Steward of Scotland, granting, to the monks of Paisley, free liberty to elect a prior and abbot to themselves, about the year 1220. He died in the year 1232.

1233. William de Bondington, of an ancient family in the shire of Berwick, was rector of Edelfstone, a prebend of Glasgow, one of the *Clerici Cancellarii*, and afterwards archdeacon of St. Andrews, within the bounds of Lothian, and a privy counsellor to king Alexander the second, who advanced him, in the year 1231, to the chancellor's office; and the next year he was elected bishop of Glasgow and consecrated, in the cathedral church, by Andrew bishop of Moray, on the

Sunday after the nativity of the blessed Mary,
A. D. 1233.

In the year 1240, pope Gregory the ninth having called a general council upon pretext of relief to the holy land, and the emperor, Frederick the second, who was on ill terms with the pope, apprehending the design to be against himself, caused stop several prelates, and bishop Bondington among the rest, in their way thro' Germany towards Rome; but dismissed them upon their promise being given that they were not to proceed in their journey.

It would appear that he continued in the chancellor's office till the death of king Alexander the second.

This bishop made some additions to the cathedral out of his own liberality; and, in the last year of his life, he introduced into his diocese the use of the liturgical form of the church of Sarum or Salisbury in England. He died November 10th, 1258, and on the 13th was interred in the abbey-church of Melrose, near the high altar.

1260. John de Cheyam, an Englishman, archdeacon of Bath, and chaplain to pope Alexander the fourth, was, by that pope, consecrated the next bishop to this see, in the year 1260, through the plenitude of his apo-

stolic power, as he himself relates, after he had annulled the postulation which had passed in favour of Nicholas Moffet, archdeacon of Teviotdale, to be consecrated bishop here: The occasion of which conduct of the pope is said to have been this; Mr. Moffet having gone to Rome for consecration, the pope, upon his refusing to advance him money, and by the intrigues of Robert, elect of Dunblane, who hoped to get into the see of Glasgow, would not consecrate him, but promoted John de Cheyam to this see.

The pope it seems was sensible how disagreeable this step would prove to our king, and therefore took care to solicit the king of England to employ his interest with the king of Scotland, (for he was father-in-law to our king) that he might graciously receive Cheyam, and grant his temporalities to be punctually paid to him: it appears also, that the king of Scotland was by no means satisfied; for upon Cheyam's coming into this kingdom, he became very disagreeable both to the king and to his own clergy, so that he made choice to live in foreign parts, and at the court of Rome; at last he died in France, in the year 1268.

1268. Nicholaus de Moffet, archdeacon of Teviotdale, above-mentioned, was again

elected bishop, immediately upon the death of bishop Cheyam, in 1268: He continued elect of this see above two years, and died, in 1270, of an apoplexy, at Tinningham in East Lothian, without ever being consecrated, which was owing to the strong opposition made against him by some of his own canons, spirited up by others of the clergy.

1270. William Wiseheart, archdeacon of St. Andrews, and lord high chancellor, was elected into this see in the year 1270, after the death of bishop Moffet; but, before his consecration, he was likewise elected into the see of St. Andrews, then vacant by the death of bishop Gameline: He enjoyed the see of St. Andrews for nine years, and died, with the reputation of being a truly good and virtuous man.

1272. Robert Wiseheart, archdeacon of St. Andrews in Lothian, and nephew or cousin to the preceeding William Wiseheart, was next elected, and consecrated bishop of this see at Aberdeen, by the bishops of Aberdeen, Moray, and Dunblane.

This worthy patriot was appointed one of the lords of the regency, upon the death of king Alexander the third, in 1286, which office he discharged with great reputation and inte-

grity. When the contest between Bruce and Baliol happened, and king Edward, as umpire, had ordered the competitors to meet him at Norham, bishop Wiseheart also attended; and the king of England, after making a long and premeditated speech, in which he told the prelates and nobles present, that although he might justly claim the superiority of the kingdom of Scotland, as belonging to him by right, yet, as a friend and arbiter, elected by themselves, he would labour to compose the present controversy in the best manner he could; for the right, said he, although there are different pretenders, belongeth only to one, and, for myself, I determine to wrong no man, but to do that which is just, assuring myself you will all acquiesce, and take him for king who shall be pronounced so to be.

The king having finished, Robert bishop of Glasgow arose, and gave him hearty thanks, in the name of the rest, for the good affection he bore to their country, and the pains he had taken to come and remove their debates; assuring him, at the same time, that it was from the good opinion they entertained of his wisdom and equity, that they had submitted to him, as sole arbiter, the judgment and decision of this weighty affair; but where it had pleased him

to speak of a right of superiority over the kingdom, it was sufficiently known that Scotland, from the foundation of the state, had been a free and independent kingdom, and not subject to any other power whatsoever: That their ancestors had valiantly defended themselves against the Romans, Picts, Britons, Saxons, and Danes, and all others who sought to usurp upon them; and although, said he, the present occasion hath bred some distraction in mens minds, all true-hearted Scotsmen will stand for the liberty of their country to their deaths; for they esteem their liberty to be more precious than their lives, and in that quarrel will neither separate nor divide; but as he had professed, as a friend, and as an arbiter elected by themselves, to judge of and decide the present controversy, they were therefore all, in most humble manner, to intreat him, that he would proceed to determine the question, which they and their posterity should remember with their best affections and services.

When afterwards the war broke out, by reason of the encroachments made by king Edward upon the honour and independency of Scotland, no man more vigorously withstood the tyranny than this prelate; for which he was thrown into prison by king Edward, who

wrote to the pope to have him deprived of his bishopric, on account of his being his enemy; and had it not been out of fear of the pope, it is not to be doubted but that the bishop, being the king's prisoner, would have been put to death, as were many of the Scottish nobility.

After the battle of Bannockburn, he was exchanged for another person of quality, in 1314. This excellent prelate, having had the happiness to see king Robert Bruce fully seated on the throne, to which he had not a little contributed, died in the month of November, 1316.

1317. Stephen de Dundemore was chancellor of the church of Glasgow, and was elected bishop in 1317; but being an enemy to the English interest, king Edward the second wrote to the pope, desiring that he would not admit Stephanus de Dundemore, who was elect of this church, to the bishopric; and indeed it appears that he never was consecrated, having died on his way to Rome.

1319. John Wiseheart came into this see in the year 1319; he had been formerly archdeacon of this same church. This prelate was also an enemy to the English interest

in this country: there is an order by king Edward, after he had fallen into this monarch's hands, while he was yet archdeacon, to convey John Wifcheart, *quondam archidiaconum Glasgwen*, then a prisoner in the castle of Coneweye, to the city of Chester, and from thence to the Tower of London, 6th of April, 1310. It is very probable, that he has been released after the battle of Bannockburn, when bishop Robert Wifcheart and others were exchanged for English prisoners.

In the year 1322, John, by the grace of God bishop of Glasgou, with the unanimous consent of his chapter, gives to the church of the holy cross, Edinburgh, and to the canons thereof, the church of Dalgarnock, 21st of March, 1322: He died in the year 1325.

1325. John Lindsay was the following bishop of this see; he is witness, in the year 1326, to a charter granted by king Robert the first, to the monks of Melrose, dated March 22d, the twentieth year of the king; in which charter he is expressly desighed John Lindsay, bishop of Glasgou.

When Edward Baliol had set himself up to be king, this bishop entered into his measures, and he, together with the bishops of Aberdeen and Dunkeld, is witness to a grant made by

king Edward Baliol, to Edward king of England; of date the 12th of February, 1334.

This prelate, in 1335, returning from Flanders to Scotland, with two ships, aboard of which were two hundred and fifty Scots, was attacked at sea by a superior fleet of English, commanded by the earls of Sarum and Huntington; the Scots vessels, being overpowered by numbers, were taken after an obstinate engagement, in which many of both sides were killed; and the bishop, being mortally wounded in the head, immediately expired.

1335. William, whose surname, (according to the document published by the Scots college at Paris) was Rae: They call him William the fourth, and say that he came into this see in 1335, and that he died in 1367.

From several records it is evident, that he succeeded to John Lindsay, whom he particularly designs his predecessor. There are several original writs in this bishop's name, lying among the archives of the see of Glasgow, preserved in the Scots college, and in the monastery of the Carthusians; particularly two authentic acquittances, for the contribution of the diocese of Glasgow to the pope, in the years 1340 and 1341.

It was by order of this bishop, as being the

pope's delegate, that Robert, lord high steward of Scotland, and earl of Stratherne, (afterwards king of Scotland, by the name of Robert the second) did erect and endow a chaplainry in the church of Glasgow, upon account of a dispensation, by the apostolic see, for contracting of marriage between the said lord high Steward and Elizabeth More, notwithstanding the impediment of consanguinity and affinity between them.

This bishop built the stone bridge over Clyde at Glasgow.

1368. Walter Wardlaw, of the family of Torie in Fife, was a canon of Aberdeen in 1362; he was afterwards preferred to be archdeacon of Lothian, and secretary to king David the second, and was consecrated bishop of Glasgow in 1368; he was, this same year, nominated one of the ambassadors to England.

As he was in a high degree of favour with king David, so he was no less the favourite of the succeeding monarch Robert, after whose accession to the crown, he was, with Douglas lord of Galloway, sent to France, in order to renew the ancient league between the two crowns; while employed in this negotiation, he so much acquired the favour of the French court, that, at the desire of the king of France,

he was created a cardinal by pope Clement the seventh, in the year 1381; he died in 1387.

1387. Matthew Glendoning, son to Glendoning of that ilk in Eskdale, was first one of the canons of Glasgow, and succeeded into the see immediately upon the death of bishop Wardlaw: he died in the year 1408.

In his time the great spire of the-church, which had been only built of timber, was burned by lightening; in place whereof he intended to have built one of stone, for which he had made great preparation, but was prevented by death.

1408. William Lauder, son to Sir Allan Lauder of Hatton, in the shire of Mid-Lothian, was first archdeacon of Lothian: when the see of Glasgow became vacant, in 1408, he was preferred merely by the provision of pope Benedict the thirteenth, who set up for pope at Avignon, in opposition to Gregory the twelfth at Rome, and not by the election of the chapter.

Murdo, duke of Albany, regent of the kingdom, made him lord chancellor in 1423, in the room of the bishop of Aberdeen; and the same year, upon the ninth of August, he was nominated first commissioner, for treating about the redemption of king James the first,

which was at last effectuated the next year, 1424.

This bishop laid the foundation of the vestry of the cathedral church, and built the great tower of stone as far as the first battlement: he died 14th of June, 1425.

1426. John Cameron, of the family of Lochiel, was first official of Lothian in the year 1422; he became afterwards confessor and secretary to the earl of Douglas, who presented him to the rectory of Cambuflang; he was made provost of Lincluden, and secretary to the king in 1424; keeper of the great seal in 1425; and bishop of Glasgow in 1426.

In the year 1429, he erected six churches within his diocese into prebendaries, by consent and at the desire of their respective patrons, viz. Cambuflang, at the desire of Archibald earl of Douglas; Kirkmahoe, at the desire of John Forst de Castorfyne, and Maria Steward de Dalswyntonne, his wife; the other four were Torbolton, Eglisham, Lufs, and Killearn.

I find by the chartulary of Glasgow, that in his time the office of the dean was to correct the manners of the other churchmen, and to assign them their proper stalls and places in the church; the chantor was to regulate the sacred music, to have the choice of the singing

boys, &c. the chancellor had the government of the schools, the care of the books of the cathedral, and the keeping of the seal: to the treasurer was committed the care of the ornaments and treasures of the church, the wax and the lights; he was to provide bread, wine, water, and candles, for the different altars, and so on: The bishop also fixed particular offices to particular churches, such as the rector of Cambuslang, to be perpetual chancellor of the church of Glasgow; the rector of Carnwath to be treasurer; the rector of Kilbride to be chantor, &c.

In the year 1433 bishop Cameron was chosen one of the delegates from the church of Scotland to the council of Basil; and accordingly he set out with a safe-conduct from the king of England, and with a retinue of no less than thirty persons; and as the truce with England was near to a close on the 30th of November 1437, Mr. Rymer has published another safe-conduct for ambassadors from Scotland to come into England about prorogation of the peace, and the first of these that is named, is John bishop of Glasgow.

After his removal from the chancellor's office, he began to build the great tower at the episcopal palace, and laid out a great deal of

money in carrying on the building of the vestry; notwithstanding of which, he is represented by our historians, to have been a very worldly kind of a man, and a great oppressor, especially of his vassals within the bishopric: We are informed that he made a very fearful exit, at his country seat of Lochwood, about six miles to the north-east of Glasgow, upon Christmas eve in the year 1446.

1446. James Bruce, son of Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan, was the next bishop of this see: his first office in the church was rector of Kilmenie in Fife, about the year 1438; he was consecrated bishop of Dunkeld, at Dunfermline, the 4th of February, 1441: In the year 1444 he became lord chancellor of Scotland; and as he had been greatly insulted in his bishopric of Dunkeld, by one Robert Reoch Macdonachy, he is said to have been weary of that see, for which reason he made interest, upon the death of bishop Cameron, to procure the see of Glasgow, and was accordingly translated hither; but before the necessary forms were dispatched, he died on the 4th of October, 1447.

1447. William Turnbull, a son of the family of Bedrule in the shire of Roxburgh, was first a prebend of Glasgow, and afterwards

doctor of laws and archdeacon of St. Andrews, within the bounds of Lothian, a privy counsellor, and keeper of the privy seal: he obtained from king James the second, a charter, erecting the town, and the patrimony of the bishops, into a regality, in 1450; he also procured a bull, from pope Nicholas the fifth, for erecting an university within the city of Glasgow; and he endowed the same, and bestowed many privileges upon it; after the compleat settlement of which noble monument of his care for the cultivation of learning, he took a journey to Rome, where he died on the 3d of September, 1454, leaving behind him a most excellent character.

There appears to have been a jubilee in the church of Glasgow, in the time of bishop Turnbull; for he issues a precept to the dean, chantor, and chancellor, to deliver to Mr. Simon Dalgleish his official, the money which had been offered to the relics in the time of the jubilee. *Vide Appendix N° IV.*

1455. Andrew Muirhead, a son of the family of Lachop in the shire of Lanerk, a man noted for learning and piety, was first rector of Cadzow, (now Hamilton) and then was preferred unto this see.

Upon the death of king James the second, in 1460, this bishop was named one of the lords

of the regency, during the young king's non-age: He was one of the commissioners who went to England in the year 1462, in order to negotiate a truce between the two nations, which was accordingly effectuated at the city of York, the 19th of December, the same year. Again, in the year 1468, this bishop, with some others, was sent into Denmark, to treat about a marriage between our king and a daughter of that crown, which commission had likewise a good effect; and in the year 1472 he went with others in commission, to cultivate a farther prorogation of the truce with the kingdom of England, which they also settled.

This bishop founded the vicars of the choir, a settlement which had not been in the church before; he also adorned and beautified the cathedral; and in the year 1471 he founded, near his episcopal palace, an hospital, which he dedicated to the honour of St. Nicholas, upon the front of which his arms are still to be seen: this hospital had endowments for twelve old men, and a priest to perform divine service, at the hours of canonical devotion: he died upon the 20th of November, 1473.

1474. John Laing, of the family of Redhouse in the shire of Edinburgh, was first rector of Tannadice in the shire of Angus, and vicar

of Linlithgow; he was next preferred to the office of high treasurer in the year 1465; which office he held till the year 1468, at which time he was made lord register; and about this period, he also enjoyed the rectories of Suthet and Newlands. In the year 1471 he was replaced in the treasury, which high office he kept till the year 1474, when he was, by the king's special recommendation, promoted to the episcopal see of Glasgow: His accounts as treasurer are taken off his hands the 2d of December, 1474; for the entertainment of the curious, I have inserted a copy of these accounts in the appendix, [*vide* N^o V.] from Mr. Borthwick's ingenious remarks on British antiquities.

In the year 1473, this bishop shewed himself so good an instrument in reconciling the king and his brother the duke of Albany; and the king, it seems, was so well pleased with, and mindful of that piece of service, that, when the office of lord high chancellor came to be vacant, he promoted him to it in the end of the year 1482; but before he had enjoyed that office full six months, he died on the 11th of January, 1483.

1483. George Carmichael, a son of the family of Carmichael in the shire of Lanerk,

was elected bishop of Glasgow, being then treasurer of this see, as rector of Carnwath; but he died before his consecration, in the year 1483.

1484. Robert Blacader, the son of Sir Patrick Blacader of Tullieallan, was first a prebendary of Glasgow, and rector of Cardros; he was afterwards bishop of Aberdeen, and from that see was translated to the bishopric of Glasgow. This gentleman had so much favour at Rome, that he obtained from the pope, the see of Glasgow to be erected into an archbishopric. The Scots seem to have been violent enemies to the very name of an archbishop: Patrick Graham, the first archbishop of St. Andrews, was so much calumniated and persecuted for accepting of that title by both clergy and laity, that he ended his days in a prison, although he was universally acknowledged to have been a man in virtue and learning inferior to none of his time. Bishop Blacader, though more fortunate than bishop Graham, yet met with much opposition in his archbishopric, particularly from Shevez, archbishop of St. Andrews, and from the clergy of his own diocese.

He was frequently employed in the public transactions with the English, and particularly in the year 1505, he, together with the earl of

Bothwel, and Andrew Forman, prior of Pittenweem, did negotiate the marriage between king James the fourth, and Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry the seventh of England, which has proved the foundation of the union of these two kingdoms. During the time of archbishop Blacader, several people of Kyle and Cunningham, in the shire of Air, having obtained some faint ideas of the doctrines of the reformation, they began to publish them; upon which he cited about thirty of them before the council, the chief of whom were George Campbell of Cessnock, Adam Read of Barskimming, and John Campbell of New Milns; these people appeared with such confidence in defence of their doctrines, that it was thought safest to dismiss them, with an admonition to take heed of new doctrines, and to content themselves with the faith of the church.

This bishop founded several alterages in the cathedral church; he also began the great aisle to the south, and carried it up the height in which it now stands: He died while on a journey to the holy land, upon the 28th of July, 1508.

1508. James Beaton, son of John Beaton of Balfour in Fife, was first provost of the col-

legiate church of Bothwel, then prior of Whitehern, abbot of Dumfermline in 1504, and treasurer of the kingdom in 1505. In the year 1508 he became elect of Galloway, but before he had sat one year in that see, he was translated to Glasgow, at which time he resigned the office of lord treasurer. In the year 1515, this bishop was made lord chancellor, and as he was in great favour with John duke of Albany, regent of the kingdom, he possessed likewise the abacies of Arbroath and Kilwinning in commendam.

When the governor went over into France, in 1517, the archbishop of Glasgow was made one of the lords of the regency; but discords arising among them, they all thought it convenient to devolve the whole power on the earl of Arran, who summoned a convention of the nobility to meet at Edinburgh on the 29th of April, which accordingly met in the house of archbishop Beaton, at the foot of Black Friars Wynd, on the east side: It had been resolved, previous to this meeting, that the earl of Angus should be apprehended, and he, suspecting the design, sent his uncle, the famous Gavin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld, to the chancellor, archbishop Beaton, to endeavour to get all differences composed. Though the chancellor was

deeply engaged against the earl of Angus, yet he would willingly have excused himself to bishop Douglas, and laid all the blame upon the earl of Arran; and, in the end, he concluded his discourse with saying, "there is no remedy, upon my conscience I cannot help it;" and at the same instant beating on his breast with his hand, and not reflecting what would be the consequence, a coat of mail which he had under his ecclesiastical habit, returned by the blow a rattling sound; which bishop Douglas perceiving, gave his brother bishop this severe reprimand; "How now, my lord, says he, I think your conscience clatters; we are priests, and to put on armour, or to bear arms, is not altogether consistent with our character."

After this ensued a very hot skirmish between the two parties, in which the earl of Angus chanced to get the better, and the archbishop seeing the day lost, fled for sanctuary to the church of the Black Friars, and was there taken out from behind the altar, and would certainly have been slain, had not bishop Douglas interceded for him, and saved his life.

He possessed the see of Glasgow, until the year 1522, and was then translated to the primacy of St. Andrews: During his residence at Glasgow, he inclosed the episcopal palace with

a magnificent stone wall of aissler work, towards the east, south, and west, with a bastion over the one corner, and a tower over the other, fronting to the high street, upon which are fixed in different places his coat of arms.

He augmented the alterages in the choir of the cathedral, and he likewise built or repaired several bridges within the regality and about the city of Glasgow, many of which still remain, as lasting monuments of his public beneficence. He died in the year 1539.

1524. Gavin Dunbar of the family of Mochrum, and nephew to Gavin Dunbar, bishop of Aberdeen, was preferred to the priory of Whitehern in Galloway: Being a person of polite letters, he was pitched upon to have the education of James the fifth entrusted to him; and he managed that province so well, that after the vacancy of the see of Glasgow, which followed the translation of archbishop Beaton to the see of St. Andrews, the regents of the kingdom did, by letters patent of the 27th of September, 1524, present him to this see "with full
" power and faculty to present whatsoever
" qualified person or persons to all benefices
" that shall happen to vaik within the kirk
" and diocese of Glasgow, enduring the time

“ of the vacancy of the see, which were pertaining to the king’s presentation.”

During the time that archbishop Dunbar was possessed of this see, the doctrines of the reformation came to be universally studied, and generally understood. I have taken notice in the life of bishop Blacader, that some gentlemen in the diocese of Glasgow had been called before the council, for professing the doctrines of the reformation; but as these men were not formidable to the clergy, either on account of their quality or numbers, they had been dismissed with an admonition to take heed of new doctrines; but the numbers who professed these doctrines increasing every day, the clergy were resolved to make an example of some one person, in order to strike terror into the whole nation; the man they pitched upon was Patrick Hamilton, son to Patrick Hamilton of Kinkavil, sometime captain of the castle of Blackness, who having (when very young) been created abbot of Ferme in Rosshire, he obtained, even then, some hints of the doctrines propagated by Luther; and being afterwards sent abroad for his education, he fell into company with several of the reformers; so that he returned into his own country, very ill-disposed towards that church, in which,

from his merit and connections, he had reason to expect that he would attain to the highest honours. The fervour and imprudence that naturally attend youth, made it impossible for him to conceal his sentiments; he adventured in his discourses to lay open the corruptions of the church, and to discover the errors that were crept into the Christian doctrine and worship; and friar Campbell, who was prior of the Dominicans, having, under colour of friendship, insinuated himself into his confidence, basely accused him to Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrews.

Mr. Hamilton was invited to St Andrews, in order to maintain, with some of the clergy, a dispute concerning the controverted points; and after much reasoning with regard to justification, free-will, original sin, and other topics of that nature, the conference ended with their condemning Hamilton to be burnt. At this conference archbishop Dunbar assisted. For a copy of his sentence, *vide Appendix*, N° VI.

This gentleman, who had been deaf to the insinuations of ambition, was less likely to be shaken with the fears of death, while he proposed to himself both the glory of bearing testimony to the truth, and the immediate re-

ward attending his martyrdom: He was, that very afternoon, being the last day of February, 1528, burnt before the gate of St. Salvator's college in St. Andrews. The people, who compassionated his youth and virtue, were much moved with the constancy with which he endured his torments; and an accident which soon followed, still more confirmed them in their favourable sentiments towards him: While he was standing at the stake, he was insulted by the friars, who desired him to pray to our lady, and say, *Salve Regina*; among the friars present, no one was more troublesome than friar Campbell; often did Mr. Hamilton desire him to depart and not vex him, but when he would not cease his crying, Hamilton said to him, "Wicked man, "thou knowest that I am not an heretic, "and that it is the truth of God for which I "now suffer; so much thou didst confess unto me in private, and thereupon I appeal thee to answer before the judgment seat of "Christ." Soon after Campbell, either astonished with these events, or overcome with remorse, or perhaps seized with a distemper, lost his senses and died. The people regarded Hamilton as a prophet, as well as a martyr.

Mankind were anxious to know what these

doctrines could be which had occasioned the death of Mr. Hamilton; and many of the clergy themselves becoming converts to them, and preaching them openly, they came soon to be almost universally understood. To banish these doctrines, so repugnant to the then established church, numbers were put to death at St. Andrews and Edinburgh; at last, in 1538, it was resolved to make some examples at Glasgow, in order to intimidate the heretics in the west; but as archbishop Dunbar was a man of humanity, and exceedingly averse to proceedings of this kind, John Lawder, Andrew Oliphant, and friar Maltman, were sent from Edinburgh to assist him. The men devoted to destruction were Jeremiah Ruffel, one of the Gray Friars in Glasgow, a man learned for the age in which he lived, and John Kennedy, a young gentleman of Air, not above eighteen years of age: when brought before their judges, Kennedy discovered some weakness, and would gladly have saved his life by denying the points laid to his charge; but encouraged by Ruffel, he fell upon his knees, and said, "Wonderful! O God, is thy love
"and mercy towards me a miserable wretch;
"for even now, when I would have denied
"thee, and thy Son the Lord Jesus Christ,

“ my only Saviour, and so have thrown myself into everlasting condemnation, thou, by
“ thine own hand, hast pulled me back from
“ the bottom of hell, and given me to feel
“ most heavenly comfort, which hath removed the ungodly fear that before oppressed
“ my mind; now I defy death; do what you
“ please, I praise God I am ready.”

Friar Ruffel reasoned long and learnedly against his accusers; but being answered by Maltman and Oliphant only with railing and abuse, he cried out, “ This is your
“ hour and power of darkness; now you
“ sit as judges, and we stand wrongfully
“ condemned; but the day cometh which
“ will shew our innocence, and you shall see
“ your own blindness to your everlasting confusion; go on and fulfil the measure of
“ your iniquity.” At which words the bishop being greatly moved, and perhaps dreading the fate of friar Campbel, insisted, that these executions hurt the cause of the church, and that it would be better to save the lives of the men, and take some other course with them; but those who were sent from Edinburgh to assist him, told him expressly, that if he followed any milder course, than that which had been taken at Edinburgh, they could not e-

steem him the church's friend; upon which he consented to their condemnation, and they were delivered over to the secular power to be executed.

All the time they were preparing the fire, Ruffel comforted mightily the young man, saying, "Fear not, brother, for he is more mighty that is in us, than he who is in the world: the pain which we shall suffer is short and light, but our joy and consolation shall never have an end: death cannot destroy us, for it is destroyed already by him for whose sake we suffer: therefore let us strive to enter by the same straight way, which our Saviour hath taken before us." When they were brought to the place of execution, they used not many words, but commending their souls to God after they were tied to the stake, they endured the fire patiently, without any expressions of fear or amazement.

These two men were all that suffered in the diocese of Glasgow; their execution, though it intimidated the people for some time, yet in spite of the fear of such dreadful punishments, and in contempt of the acts of parliament passed against heretics in the year 1540, the reformed doctrines gained many proselytes every day, till at last, in bishop Beaton's

time, they proceeded to open acts of violence, and, with a ferocity peculiar to the Scots nation, overturned in a very few years, that form of church-government, and that system of church-policy, and opinions, which had cost the labour of many ages to build up.

But to return to archbishop Dunbar; he was made chancellor in 1528, and when the king went to France in the year 1536, to solemnize his marriage with Magdalene the daughter of that crown, he left the archbishop one of the lords of the regency during his absence, and about this time gave to him the *commendam* of the abbey of Inchaffray.

In the parliament which sat in the month of March, 1542, after the unfortunate death of the king, a bill having been offered by the lord Maxwell for a liberty of reading the Bible in the vulgar tongue, and the lords of the articles having found the proposal to be reasonable, and allowed it to be read in full parliament, the archbishop protested against it [*vide Appendix*, N° VII.] in his own name, and in the name of all the prelates of the realm; yet, notwithstanding of this opposition, the bill was passed into a law.

In the end of year 1543, this prelate was turned out of the chancellor's office; and then

it was that he built a stately gate-house at the episcopal palace, on which his arms are engraved. He died the 30th of April, 1547, and was interred in the chancel of his cathedral, within a tomb he had caused to be built for himself, but which is now so quite demolished, that there is not the least vestige of it remaining, nor can so much as the place be shown where it stood.

1551, James Beaton, son to Beaton of Balfarg, and nephew to Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrews, was first chantor of the church of Glasgow, and afterwards, in the year 1543, he got the abbey of Aberbrothock, which he held until the year 1551, when he was preferred to the see of Glasgow, after a dispute between him and Alexander Gordon, brother to the earl of Huntly, whom the chapter had elected; but the matter being compromised at Rome, the pope made Mr. Gordon titular archbishop of Athens, and the earl of Arran, regent of the kingdom, conferred on him the bishopric of the Isles, as being the first which fell vacant, together with the abbacy of Inchaf-fray.

When archbishop Beaton took possession of the see of Glasgow, he found the minds of men so much agitated by religious matters,

and his whole diocese so split into factions upon that account, that it was impossible for him to do any thing of moment; whatsoever was in the power of a prudent man to do, he did; he removed whatever was valuable from the church into the castle, he convened the gentlemen of the neighbourhood who were attached to the old way of worship, and they and their servants guarded the church and palace from any sudden attacks which the reformers could make: and when Argyle, Glencairn, and others, had, in 1557, signed their first covenant, [*vide Appendix N° VIII.*] he applied to the duke of Chattelrault, the man of the greatest power in his neighbourhood, and he, by his bond of date the 6th of February, 1558, [*vide Appendix N° IX.*] engaged his faith and truth for the defence of the bishopric. At last, the archbishop, perceiving the wild fury of the reformers, in pulling down of churches and monasteries, deemed it the most prudent course he could take, to withdraw from the kingdom; and accordingly he went into France with the forces of that nation in 1560, taking with him all the writs pertaining to the see of Glasgow, with every thing else that was valuable, which he could carry along with him, belonging to the archbishopric; and soon

after the reformed religion was established by law.

He was afterwards appointed ambassador at the court of France by queen Mary, and he was continued in the same office by her son, James the sixth, who restored him to the temporalities of the see of Glasgow in the year 1588.

This bishop seems to have been a man both of abilities and goodness; many of his letters to queen Mary are to be found in Mr. Keith's history of the affairs of church and state in Scotland; they are written with the affection of a parent, and the submission of a subject. He died at Paris, upon the 24th of April, 1603, and left every thing he had to the Scots college at Paris, and to the monastery of the Carthusians.

C H A P. II.

OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER, PRE-
BENDS OR CANONS, IN THE SEE OF
GLASGOW, &c.

WHAT the number of these gentlemen was, I cannot pretend to determine with any degree of accuracy. I have annexed a list of the names of such of the prebendaries as are to be found in the chartulary of Glasgou. They had the power of electing the bishop upon a vacancy, though this seems pretty often to have been set aside by the pope's authority; what other powers or privileges they were possessed of, I must acknowledge myself ignorant of them. They have a bull from pope Alexander the third for the preservation of their privileges, so early as the year 1161; [*vide Appendix N° X.*] and, indeed, whatever their powers or privileges were, they seem to have been upon every occasion exceedingly tenacious of them; seldom does a bishop come into the see, but the first thing that is done by the dean and chapter, is to protest against him for the preservation of their privileges; and when bishop Blacader was soliciting the erection of the see

into an archbishopric, their fears for their beloved privileges seem to have increased; they write to the pope, to the king, and to Blacader himself, and the answers to these letters they register in the books of the bishopric. [*vide Appendix* N° XI.] I find them taxing themselves, (by the chartulary) at a meeting of the chapter held at Glasgow upon the 21st of May, 1401, in order to purchase vestments for the use of the church; the highest sum in which any of them is taxed is 5 l. Scots, the lowest 2 merks.

Bishop Cameron compelled them to build houses for themselves, to reside in Glasgow, and to appoint curates to officiate for them at their respective parishes. They seem also to have had vicars to officiate for them in the choir, for I find them agreeing to raise the stipends of the vicars officiating in the choir, from five to ten pounds Scots per annum in 1480. *Vide Appendix* N° XII.

Several of the houses which belonged to the prebends are still remaining; they give us no contemptible idea of the architecture of these times.

LIST OF THE PREBENDS.

The Prebend of Cadzow (now Hamilton) was dean of the chapter.

Prebend of Peebles was archdeacon of Glasgow.

Prebend of Ancrum was archdeacon of Teviotdale.

Prebend of Monkland was subdean.

Prebend of Cambuslang was chancellor.

Prebend of Carnwath was treasurer.

Prebend of Kilbride was chantor.

Prebend of Glasgow *primo* was the bishop's vicar.

Prebend of Glasgow *secundo* was sub-chantor.

Prebend of Campsie was sacrist.

Prebend of Balernock was styled lord of Provan.

Prebend of Carstairs.

Prebend of Erskine.

Prebend of Cardros.

Prebend of Renfrew.

Prebend of Eaglesholm.

Prebend of Govan.

Prebend of Kirkmahon.

Prebend of Menar.

Prebend of Marbottle.

Prebend of Calder.

Prebend of Lanerk.

Prebend of Moffat.

Prebend of Torbolton.

Prebend of Killairn.

Prebend of Douglas.

Prebend of Dorisdyre.

Prebend of Eldastone.

Prebend of Stobo.

Prebend of Air.

Prebend of Roxburgh.

Prebend of Alnerumbe.

Prebend of Askirk.

Prebend of Lufs.

Prebend of Hawic.

Prebend of Bothwell.

Prebend of Sanquhar.

Prebend of Cumnock.

Prebend of Strathblane and Polmadie.

These are the names of the different prebendaries, which are to be found in the chartulary; whether there were any more of them or not I cannot pretend to say. The revenues necessary to support the dignity of an archbishop, with such a number of priests, vicars, servants, &c. must have been amazingly great; the lands

given them by kings and by others are indeed numerous; and if we consider that the diocese of Glasgow, independent of its suffragans, extended over no less than two hundred and forty parishes, it will evidently appear, that a considerable part of the wealth of the south and west of Scotland must have flowed into the see of Glasgow.

The altars founded in the cathedral, and the endowments for chaplains to officiate at them, were also numerous; to make mention of the names of these altars would be in vain, almost every saint in the catalogue had an altar. Relics, so necessary an article in a Roman Catholic cathedral, were not wanting in Glasgow; for a list of these *vide Appendix N° XIII.*

Besides the cathedral, there was a collegiate church in Glasgow, governed by a provost and eight prebends; it was founded by the citizens about the year 1487, and was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary: it is now the Tron or Laigh Church. There were also several chapels at that time in the neighbourhood of the city; not the smallest vestige of any of them remains at this day, though we are acquainted with the different spots of ground upon which they were built: there was one of them on Dow-Hill, which was dedicated to St. Mungo;

a second one was in the Gorbels, near the bridge, which had for its patron St. Ninian; a third one was situated in Argyle-street, and was dedicated to St. Enoch; and a fourth, somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Stable-green-port, was built to the honour of St. Rolloch; a fifth, in the Rattonraw, to John the Baptist; and a sixth, which stood a little above the cross, on the right-hand, to the holy Thane, the mother of St. Mungo.

The hospitals, which I find recorded in the chartulary, are Polmadie near Rutherglen; this seems to have been a very considerable one, and was intended for both men and women; Matthew, bishop of Glasgow, in 1391, presents Gillian Wauch to this hospital; [*vide Appendix N° XIV.*] there was also an hospital in Glasgow for some waiting maids to attend the sick; bishop Muirhead's hospital has been taken notice of in his life; there was a small one for lepers in the Gorbels, which was founded and endowed by a lady of the name of Campbell, about the year 1350; and one at the Stable-green-port, endowed by Rolland Blacader in 1491.

OF THE BLACK FRIARS.

THE Dominicans, or Black Friars, called also *Fratres Praedicatores*, because of their frequent preaching, were instituted by St. Dominic, first contriver of the Inquisition, who was descended of the noble family of the Gufmans in Spain; he was a canon regular of the cathedral of Osma, and archdean of that church; he became renowned by his sermons against the Albigenſes, and founded a congregation of preachers, who devoted themselves entirely to the conversion of heretics. He died in the year 1221, after his order had been approved of by pope Innocent the third in the year 1215, and by Honorius the third, his ſucceſſor, in 1216.

This order was afterwards divided into forty-five provinces; of which Scotland was the eighteenth; the first of them that came into Scotland, were brought over from France, (by William Malvoisin, who was first a bishop of Glasgow, then of Saint Andrews) soon after the year 1220,

Their convent in this place was founded by the bishop and chapter in the year 1270; king Robert the first grants to the Black Friars of Glasgow, twenty merks Sterling, out of the

lands of Cadzow, the 28th of April, 1327. Margaret Stewart grants them two merks Sterling, out of her estate of Craigie, 1329; Allan Cathcart of that ilk gives them twenty shillings Sterling, out of his lands of Bogtown, 14th of August, 1336; John Stewart, *dominus de Darnley*, mortified to the convent and brethren of the Black Friars an annuity of two bolls of oats, and two bolls of barley, out of his lands of Crupton, 21st of September, 1419; Alexander de Cunningham, *dominus de Kilmaurs*, makes over to John Govan, prior of the Black Friars, four and one half merks of usual money, to be paid out of the lands of Finlayston, Stainly, and Rawforly, on condition that the prior and brethren shall say mass on every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, for the souls of several of his relations, 20th of March, 1450; Matthew Stewart, *dominus de Castle-Milk*, grants them an annuity of ten merks, to say a mass for ever for the souls of the said Matthew and others, 8th of June, 1473, besides many other gifts which might be made mention of: so that, notwithstanding their profession of poverty, yet, when their convent was demolished, they were found to be too rich for mendicants.

This order is one of the most considerable of the church of Rome; for there have been

three or four popes, several cardinals, and a great many bishops, and learned men, of this institute: their superiors are chosen by the plurality of votes, according to the statutes of Vincentius de Bandel de Chateau Neuf, an Italian, and general of the order.

They ought to abstain from eating of flesh for seven months together, that is from September to Easter; they ought not to lie in feather-beds, nor in sheets, but on a mattress; they ought to say every Saturday, in case there falls neither fast nor feast upon that day, the office of the Virgin Mary: their patron, St. Dominic, by pope Honorius the third, was made master of the sacred palace, which place, to this day, is possessed by a Dominican, to whom belongs the interpretation of the scripture, and the censure of all books: they may preach every where without the permission of the bishops, and are allowed to confess all noblemen and their ladies, without the consent of their curates: they give the sacraments everywhere; and are exempted from all ecclesiastical censures.

The emperor, Henry the seventh, is thought to have been poisoned with a hostie given him by a Dominican; and ever since that time, they are obliged, by way of punishment, to

give the hostie with the left hand, which they observe to this day.

Their habit is a white gown and scapular, which they pretend was prescribed to them by the Virgin Mary.

The convent of the Dominicans stood where the college-church is now built.

OF THE GRAY FRIARS.

THE second order of the mendicants are the Franciscans, so called from their patriarch St. Francis, a merchant of Assise in Italy; they were also called Minorites, (*Fratres Minores*) or Gray Friars from their habits, and were established by that Saint in the year 1206, and confirmed by pope Innocent the third in 1209.

Their superiors are called wardens; they follow a particular rule prescribed to them by their founder, and are divided into Conventuals and Observantines; these last were reformed by Bernardine of Sienna, in the year 1419, and were called Observantines, because they pretend to observe the rule of St. Francis more strictly, by going bare-footed, and wearing no shirts. The convent of Gray Friars in Glasgow belonged to the Observantines: The manner in which these friars came into Scot-

land was as follows; king James the first having wrote to the Franciscans of Cologn, desiring them to send him some of their brethren of the Observantines, to settle in his kingdom, the vicar-general accordingly sent him brother Cornelius of Zirickzen, a Dutchman of great reputation, with several others of his brethren; and after he had settled them in different places of the country, he returned back to Flanders, and died at Antwerp.

Their convent here was founded in the year 1476, by John Laing, bishop of Glasgow, and Thomas Forsyth, rector of Glasgow; and was demolished, in the year 1560, by the duke of Chattelraut, and the earl of Argyle: It was situated in the narrow street called from them the Gray Friars Wynd.

These friars possessed nothing, the ground upon which their houses stood only excepted: They were allowed to go constantly about with wallets on their shoulders, to beg their subsistence from well-disposed people, from whence they were called Mendicants, and from the colour of their wearing cloaths, Gray Friars; their habit being a gray gown, with a cowl, and a rope about their middle; they went always bare-footed.

It is somewhat surprising, I do not find that ever there was a nunnery in the city of Glasgow.

CHAP. III.

OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF GLASGOW, AFTER THE REFORMATION.

THE ancient religion, with the form of church-government, being abolished by the people, with the assistance of the nobility, and the reformation established by law in 1560.

John Willocks, one of the most popular of the preachers, was appointed superintendent of the West, by the commissioners of burrows, with some of the nobility and barons, who were met at Edinburgh: This man had been a Franciscan friar in the town of Air, and having embraced the doctrines of the reformation, had fled into England, to save himself from the persecution carrying on, at that time, in Scotland: He had not remained long in England, when a persecution of the reformed broke out under queen Mary, so that he was

obliged to leave that country also; he fled over to Friesland, and there professed medicine; and becoming acquainted with the countess of Friesland, he was by her sent over with a commission to the queen-regent of Scotland, and remaining in this country, he had proved very instrumental in bringing about the reformation of religion; and being accounted a very proper man, he was named superintendent of the west.

1571. John Porterfield seems to have been made archbishop of Glasgow, in order that he might convey away the revenues of the church, with some appearance of law; this year he consents to the alienation of the manse of the rectory of Glasgow, by the rector, Mr. Archibald Douglas, to Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill: This gentleman continued in office only to the year 1572; in this year, during the earl of Marr's regency, a new kind of episcopacy having been set up.

James Boyd of Trochrig, a very worthy person, received the title of the see of Glasgow, and he exercised the office of particular pastor at the cathedral church, the Barony of Glasgow being then the parish that pertained to that church.

This archbishop Boyd was the second son of

Adam Boyd of Pinkhill, brother to the lord Boyd, and had, before his promotion, been settled as a minister at Kirkoswald in Carrick. When the legality of the episcopal function came to be first called in question by the assembly, in the year 1578, he learnedly and solidly, both from scripture and antiquity, defended the lawfulness of his office; yet the animosities which he then perceived to be in the hearts of a great many, so far impaired his health, that he died in the month of June, 1581; he feued the lands of Bedlay to the lord Boyd, and the lands of Gorbels to George Elphinston, merchant in Glasgow.

1581. After bishop Boyd's death, king James the sixth gave Robert Montgomery, minister at Stirling, the bishopric, upon the recommendation of the duke of Lennox, on purpose that the duke might get disposed to him the benefice, by this titular archbishop.

Mr. Montgomery being frightened with the threatenings of the censures of the church, if he did not purge himself of the unlawful office of a bishop in his own person, he surrendered the archbishopric, and afterwards became minister at Symontoun in Kyle, in 1587.

Mr. Montgomery gave bond to the duke of Lennox, that he should dispoise to him and his

heirs, all the incomes of this see, how soon he should be admitted bishop, for the yearly payment of one thousand pounds Scots, with some horse-corn and poultry; and the agents of the duke of Lennox, having possessed themselves of the bishopric, Mr. Montgomery resigned his title in favours of Mr. William Erskine, parson of Campsie, a follower of the earl of Marr.

This gentleman obtained the consent of the presbytery, and was admitted, though a laic, upon his bond to renounce the same, in case the general assembly did not allow of his admission.

1585. After archbishop Montgomery's surrender, the king gave the revenue and the title to Mr. William Erskine parson of Campsie, and commendator of Paisley, which he had gotten after the forfeiture of lord Claud Hamilton, in 1585. This Mr. Erskine was never in orders, and a titular bishop only: in two years the king took away the archbishopric, and gave it to Walter, commendator of Blantyre, with power to feu out the lands, who did accordingly, in the year 1588, feu out the whole barony of Glasgow, mostly to the old rentallers, converting the real rent into a feu duty.

1588. After all these various changes, the king did, by act of parliament, restore the for-

feited archbishop Beaton to the temporality of the see of Glasgow, which he enjoyed until his death, which happened in April, 1603.

1603. John Spotiswood was son of John Spotiswood the superintendent of Lothian; he was first parson of Calder, in Mid-Lothian, in the year 1586; in which station he continued with so good reputation, that he was chosen to accompany the duke of Lennox, as his grace's chaplain in his embassy to France, in 1602.

Upon the report of the death of archbishop Beaton at Paris, of which the king had an account while he was at Burleigh-house near to the town of Stamford, on his journey to take possession of the crown of England, his majesty did immediately nominate Mr. Spotiswood, then in his retinue, to the see of Glasgow; made him a privy counsellor, and sent him down to Scotland to attend her majesty the queen into England, and he was by her appointed her almoner.

In the year 1610, Mr. Spotiswood, together with Mr. Hamilton then bishop of Galloway, and Mr. Lamb, bishop of Brechin, received episcopal consecration, on the 21st of October, in the chapel at London-house, by the hands of the bishops of London, Ely, Rochester, and Worcester.

Archbishop Spotiswood sat in the see of Glasgow till the year 1615, when he was translated to that of St. Andrews: he repaired both the cathedral and the episcopal palace of the see of Glasgow, and he first began the leaden roof of the cathedral.

He wrote a small treatise in Latin, *De regimine ecclesiae Scotticanae*, which was printed at London in 1620: he wrote likewise a history of the church of Scotland, which is in every person's hands. He was forced to fly into England after the assembly, 1638, where he died next year, and was solemnly buried by the king's order in Westminster-Abbey.

1615. James Law was first minister at Kirkliston, in the year 1582; he was afterward bishop of Orkney, and was consecrated by archbishop Spotiswood in 1610; from that see he was translated to Glasgow in the year 1615, where he spent the remainder of his days, and died on the 12th of November, 1632.

He was esteemed a man of good learning, and had a grave and venerable aspect: he left behind him a commentary upon several places of scripture, which gives us a good specimen of his knowledge, both in the fathers, and the history of the church: he compleated the leaden roof of the cathedral of Glasgow.

1633. Patrick Lindsay, of the family of Edzel, was minister of St. Vigeans, the parish church of the abbey of Aberbrothock; on the 23d of October, 1613, he was preferred to the episcopal see of Ross, upon the death of bishop Lindsay, his uncle; he was consecrated the 15th of December following, and from this he was translated to the see of Glasgow, upon the 16th of April, 1633.

In both these sees, he exercised his office with a great deal of lenity, and was universally esteemed, as a good man, and a fervent preacher; yet all his eminent good qualities did not incline the assembly in 1638 to treat him with moderation; for he, together with his brethren, was deprived and excommunicated, and, though he was now aged and valetudinary, he found it his safest course to retire into England, and sickness advancing upon him by degrees, he died at Newcastle in 1641.

Ever since the assembly in 1578, the very name of a bishop seems to have been odious to the far greater part of the people in Scotland; and though the bishops at this time possessed no powers which could be prejudicial to the people, yet it was with difficulty, that, in compliance with the court, they were brought to bear with them; but when, by the advice of

archbishop Laud, the liturgy of the church of England was pressed upon them, it raised such a flame in the country, as occasioned the deprivation and excommunication of the whole order in Scotland, and they were not restored until the restoration of the royal family; when, in

1661, Andrew Fairfowl, son to John Fairfowl of the town of Anstruther, who was first chaplain to the earl of Rothes, then minister at North Leith, and afterwards at Dunse, was promoted to this see.

It is reported, that king Charles the second, having heard him preach several times while he was in Scotland in the year 1650, was pleased, upon his restoration, to enquire after Mr. Fairfowl, and of his own motion preferred him to this see, on the 14th of November, 1661; he was consecrated in June next year, but he did not long enjoy his new office; for he sickened the very day of riding the parliament in November, 1663, and dying in a few days, he was interred on the 11th of the same month, in the abbey-church of Holyrood-House.

1664. Alexander Burnet was son of Mr. John Burnet, minister; he was born in the

year 1614, and was chaplain to the great earl of Traquair.

After the troubles began, in 1638, he retired into England, and being there put into holy orders, he had a rectory in the county of Kent; but was turned out of it, on account of his loyalty, in the year 1650; after this he went beyond sea, and was employed by Charles the second, in procuring intelligence for him from England and other places.

Upon the restoration he became chaplain to general Rutherford, and when the government of Dunkirk was conferred on the general, afterwards earl of Teviot, Mr. Burnet had an English congregation there; he was thereafter made bishop of Aberdeen; and, upon the death of archbishop Fairfowl, was translated from Aberdeen to Glasgow.

Bishop Burnet was turned out of his office in December, 1669; upon which bishop Leighton was made first commendator, and then archbishop of Glasgow; but Mr. Leighton resigning again in the year 1674, Dr. Burnet was restored to his see, by the king's letter of the 7th of September, 1674, which he peaceably possessed until he was translated to the primacy of St. Andrews, where he died on the 24th of August, 1684.

1671. Robert Leighton was the son of Alexander Leighton, D. D. in England, tho' a Scotsman of the family of Ufan in Angus. This prelate was born in England; upon the severe treatment which his father met with from the court, for publishing a book, called Zion's Plea, for which he was condemned in the Star-chamber to have his ears cut off, and his nose slit, the son, either then, or soon after, came into Scotland, where, applying himself to theology, he became preacher at Newbottle in Mid-Lothian.

He was promoted to the see of Dunblane, and consecrated bishop in 1661, and after eight years faithful discharge of his episcopal function in that see, bishop Leighton was, by the king's pure choice, made first commendator and soon after archbishop of Glasgow, upon the cession of Dr. Alexander Burnet, in the year 1669.

Dr. Leighton resigning his episcopal function, in 1674, retired himself from the world, and followed a life of contemplation and piety; for some time he lived within the college of Edinburgh, and then withdrew into England, where he died in the year 1684.

1679. Arthur Ross was translated from the see of Argyle to this of Glasgow in the year

1679, when archbishop Burnet was translated to St. Andrews. He was the son of Alexander Ross, parson of Birse in the shire of Aberdeen; he had his education at the university of St. Andrews, and was minister first at Kinnerny, next at Old Deer, both in the shire of Aberdeen; he was then made parson of Glasgow in 1665, in which station he continued until the year 1676, when he was, upon the death of bishop Scrogie of Argyle, promoted to that see, and from thence was translated to Glasgow: here he remained until the 31st of October, 1684, when he was, by the king's letters patent, translated to St. Andrews, where he continued until the Revolution, in 1688, deprived him and the rest of his brethren. He died upon the 13th of June, 1704.

1684. Alexander Cairncross, was parson of Dumfries until the year 1684, at which time, by the recommendation of the duke of Queensberry, he was promoted to the see of Breichen, and soon thereafter to that of Glasgow, which was ratified by the king's letters patent, the 3d of December, 1684; here he continued until the year 1686, that having incurred the displeasure of the lord chancellor, the earl of Perth, the king sent a letter to the

privy council, removing him from the archbishopric of Glasgow, January the 13th, 1687. He lived privately for some time after this, and being afterwards taken notice of, he was made bishop of Raphoe in Ireland, upon the 16th of May, 1693; and in that see he continued to his death in 1701.

1687. John Paterfon, the son of John Paterfon, bishop of Ross, was formerly dean of Edinburgh, and soon after preferred to the see of Galloway; from thence he was translated to the see of Edinburgh in 1679, and, upon archbishop Cairncross's deprivation, to the see of Glasgow, to which he was recommended by the king's letter, of January the 21st, 1687; and here he continued to the Revolution in 1688, when the Presbyterian form of church government was established by law. He died in the city of Edinburgh, the 9th of December, 1708, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

C H A P. IV.

OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, in the Welsh language, as well as in the Gaelic, signifies a gray smith; the only inference that can be drawn from this, is, that some spot in the most ancient part of the city, was, in former times, before the establishment of the bishopric, the place of residence of some black smith, who had obtained a name in his profession, and from him it got the appellation of Glasgou, or the habitation of the gray smith.

In treating of the antiquity of Glasgou, probability or conjecture must supply the place of evidence, as authentic records, with regard to its foundation, are not to be procured.

It may confidently be affirmed, that at the time of the establishment of the bishopric in 560, Glasgou must have been a town, consisting probably of only a very few houses; the number of which would, no doubt, be considerably increased by the priests and disciples who attended St. Kentigern.

Those people in the neighbourhood, whom age or accident had rendered unfit for the

more active purposes of hunting, of fishing, or of war, would come and build for themselves huts around the dwelling place of the saint, in order that they might be at hand, to receive the counsel and assistance of the holy man.

The fame of St. Kentigern ended not with his life; the veneration that was due to the sanctity of the man, was transferred to the place where he was buried, and the tomb of the saint became well known, from the many miracles that were believed to have been wrought upon it; the number of these miracles his disciples and successors would take care to increase, so that Glasgow would be considered universally as a holy place.

The same events, which contributed to the destruction of the bishopric, would also tend to the ruin of the town; and in the same manner, the re-establishment of the bishopric, would prove the restoration of the town.

By the bull of pope Alexander the third, in 1175, [*vide Appendix*, N° XV.] commanding all those, who resided within the extensive diocese of Glasgow, to visit the cathedral annually, the town must have been considerably increased; we have great reason to believe, that implicit obedience would be paid to this bull;

this would occasion an influx of strangers, and houses would necessarily be built, for their lodging and entertainment.

That the town of Glasgow was tolerably well inhabited even in Joceline's time, appears, not only from its being erected into a royal burgh, by a charter from king William, A. D. 1174, [*vide Appendix*, N° XVI.] but from a charter for free ingress and egress to the weekly markets in Glasgow in 1176, [*vide Appendix*, N° XVII.]; and also from the grant of a fair, by the said monarch, to continue for the space of eight days in 1190, [*vide Appendix*, N° XVIII.] it must even at that time have been considered as a town of some note.

By the sale of land made by Robert de Mythyngby, to Mr. Reginald de Irewyne, A. D. 1268, [*vide Appendix*, N° XIX.] it is evident, that the town was then governed by provosts, aldermen, or wardens, and baillies, who seem to have been independent of the bishop, and were possessed of a common seal, distinct from the one made use of by the bishop and chapter.

In the year 1350, the diocese of Glasgow appears to have been afflicted with a plague; in a small table of memorable events inserted

in the chartulary, I find this year marked *prima mortalitas*, and the year 1380, *secunda et tertia mortalitas*.

From the building of the bridge over the river Clyde, by bishop Rae, about the year 1350, the town in its progress, seems to have extended gradually from the high ground, on which the cathedral and the most ancient part of the city stands, towards this bridge; and yet so slow has the increase of the city been at that time, that for one hundred years, the advances in building do not exceed in length one hundred and fifty yards.

Bishop Cameron, by compelling his prebends to build houses for themselves about the year 1435, and to reside always in the town, (officiating at their parishes by vicars) no doubt contributed much to the increase above taken notice of; but what chiefly gave rise to the extension of the town towards this bridge, was the establishment of the college by bishop Turnbull in the year 1450.

If we take a view of the town at this time, we shall find that it was by no means so large, as we would have reason to expect, considering that it was the residence of a wealthy bishop, with a numerous clergy, and their attendants; the bounds in which they lived were certainly

narrow; if I might pretend to give even a conjecture at the number of inhabitants, which were comprehended within the city of Glasgow at this time, I would say that they might perhaps amount to fifteen hundred: with regard to their manners, we may suppose that they were the same as they are found to be in many Roman catholic countries at this day; their connections with the priests would render them credulous and superstitious, consequently they would be exceedingly ignorant; having few wants, they would therefore be indolent; their wealth consisted in a few burrow-roads very ill cultivated, and in some small cattle which fed on their commons.

The establishment of the university, while it added much to the populousness of the town, it in fact destroyed its freedom. Bishop Turnbull seems to have made a point of it with king James the second, that the city of Glasgow with the bishop's Forest, should be erected into a regality in his favour; it was accordingly done so upon the 20th of April, 1450, [*vide Appendix*, N° XX.] and this at once took away all power from the citizens, and transferred it to the bishop.

Great and numerous as the powers are, which are yielded to the bishop, yet he seems

not to have thought them sufficient, to convey to the members of his university, all that freedom which he wished to bestow upon them; he therefore obtains the king's royal letters, containing a number of privileges granted to them; and afterwards he, with the consent of his chapter, gives them many more.

Bishop Turnbull, throughout the whole of his conduct respecting the establishment of the university, appears to have been afraid, that the citizens would exert such powers, as they had been possessed of before the erection of the regality; and that these powers would be prejudicial to the college; for we observe, by the privileges granted by the bishop to the members of the university, that the greatest care is taken to render them altogether free and independent of the citizens; and indeed the citizens do not seem to have tamely given up their privileges; the power of electing their magistrates they certainly disputed with the bishop; for in a charter of confirmation of the regality in 1476, besides the powers formerly granted, the following are added; (*Cum potestate infra eandem civitatem, per ipsum episcopum, et successores suos, præpositum, ballivos, serjandos, et caeteros officarios, quotiens sibi videbitur expediens, pro regimine et gubernatione*

ejusdem civitatis, faciendi, et constituendi, ac in et ab eisdem officiis, imponendi, et removendi, quascumque personas, quoties sibi placuerit.)

“ With full power to the bishop and his successors, of constituting and appointing pro-
 “ vost, baillies, sergeants, and other officers
 “ within the said city, for the management and
 “ government of the same, as often as it shall
 “ seem good unto him, and of putting in, and
 “ removing from these offices, whatever per-
 “ sons he shall think proper.”

The effects of the establishment of the college were very soon obvious in Glasgow; the increase of inhabitants was great, nor could it be otherwise; the various mechanics and servants, that would be necessary to attend the number of professors and students, must have been considerable; the High-street, from the convent of the Black Friars, to where the cross is now placed, was very soon filled up; the ancient road which led to the common being too distant for the conveniency of the new inhabitants, the Gallowsgate-street was begun to be built; and soon after this time, the collegiate church of the blessed Mary, (now the Tron-Church) being founded by the citizens, occasioned the Trongate-street to be carried as far to the westward, as the situation of this church,

The rest of the city, in its increase, tended gradually towards the bridge, by the building of the Saltmarket-street.

The burrough-roads and the cattle that grazed on the commons, being found insufficient to maintain the increased number of inhabitants, a greater degree of attention than formerly was paid to the fishing in the river; many poor people subsisted themselves by this occupation; they were incorporated into a society, and, in order that they might be at hand to prosecute their business, they built a considerable part of the street now called the Bridgegate, but at that time the Fishersgate.

The royal burghs being taxed by order of Queen Mary in 1556, Glasgow appears, in point of wealth, at this time, to have been only the eleventh town in Scotland, as will appear from the annexed table of the sums paid by each royal burgh.

	June 5th, 1556.			Sept. 2d, 1556.			No. 28th, 1556			Apr. 14th, 1557		
EDINBURGH	68	13	4	54	13	4	208	6		265	0	
Striveling -	16	16	10	54	14	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	252	12	6
Lynlythgow	10	2	6	32	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	13	4	151	17	6
Rothefay -	4	10		14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	
Dunbartane	5	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	4	5	7	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	10	8
Renfrew -	6	15		21	18	9	8	8		101	15	
Ruglin - -	4	10		14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	
Air - - -	15	5		51	3	9	19	13	4	236	5	
Irwyne - -	9			29	5		11	5		135		
GLASGOW - -	13	10		43	17	6	16	17	6	202	10	
Kircudbryt	6	5		21	18	9	8	8	9	101	5	
Wigtown - -	6	15		21	18	9	8	8		101	5	
Whithern - -	6	15		21	18	9	8	8		101	5	
Lanerk - - -	5	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	4	5	7	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	10	8
Jedburgh - -	6	15		21	18	9	8	8	9	101	5	
Selkirk - - -	4	10		14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	
Peblis - - -	4	10		14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	
Hadingtun	20	5		65	16	3	25	6	3	147	19	
North Berwic	2	5		7	6	3	2	17	6	34	10	
Dunbar - - -	4	10		14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	
Lauder - - -	4	10		14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	
Dumfries - -	11	10		37	7	6	14	11	6	174	18	8
Aberdene - -	63			204	15		48	15		945		
Dundie - - -	84	7	6	274	4	1	105	9	3	1265	11	
Perth - - -	49	10		161	17	6	31	17	6	742	10	
Banff - - -	4	10		14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	
Dunfermling	6	15		21	18	9	8	8	9	101	5	
Craill - - -	4			13			5			60		
Forfar - - -	3	7	6	10	19	4	4	4	4	50	12	6
Brechin - - -	11	5		36	11	3	14	5		168	15	
Montrofs - -	18			58	10		22	10		270		
Elgyne - - -	6	15		21	18	9	8	8	9	101	5	
Inverness -	11	5		36	11	3	14	10	5	168	15	
Aberbrothock	9			29	5		11	5		135		
St. Androis	20			65			25			300		
Cowper - - -	18			58			22	10		270		
Culane - - -	2	5		7	6	3	2	17	6	34	10	
Forrefts - -	5	12		18	4		7		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	10	8
Nairn - - -	2	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6	3	2	17	6	34	10	
Thain - - -	3	7	1	10	19	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	4	50	12	6
Dyfart - - -	7	17	6	25	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	16	10	118	2	6
Kirkaldy -	4	10		14	12	6	5	12	6	67	10	

42 Burghs. l. 574 | 18 | 7 | 2189 | 3 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 783 | 7 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10102 | 8 | 2

This tax was raised upon the inhabitants by an assessment, in which each corporation raised the particular sum, which the magistrates and council ordained them to pay from among their respective members, as appears by the following statute.

1556. " The ordinance and statute made be the baillie Jhone Muire and the remanent counsell of the town and ceite of Glasgow for the ingathering of the tax, laitie devisit to be tane of the burrowes.

Stentaris for the merchants. Andro Dunlap, Johny Androsfonne, Nycoll Andro, Ny nyane Schirer, Johne Blayre, Robert Muire, William Lyndefay, Johne Arbuckle, Robert Forfythe, James Wilfonne, Johne Stene, and Johne Chalmers.

Smythis. Johne Seller, and with him Andro Calderwode, Lawrence Hoge, James Caw, Archibald Herbertsfoune.

Baxters. David Landes, Thomas Scott, and William Herriot.

Cordiners. Patricke Younger, and with him Robert Mure.

Tailzours. William Rouat, Andro Pecoock, Johne Thomson, and Andro Wreight.

Skynnaris. David Haterige, and Richard Smythe.

Wyveris. David Howie, Robert Rankyne, Johne Glen, and Johne Kincade.

Mafons. James Wilfonne, Andro Morfoune, Matho Reid, and Robert Costyne.

Meilmen, Maltmen. James Mudy, William Wilfon, Andro Pettigrew, and Alexander Pettigrew.

Cowpers. Johne Leidgeit, Johne Collier, Robert Hamiltoun.

Flethers. Jhone Kire, Jhone Wallace, Jhone Watfon the younger."

While the greateft part of the inhabitants, in the western counties of Scotland, were feized with an enthuftaftic zeal for carrying on the reformation of religion, the citizens of Glasgow were by no means fo active as the people who refided in their neighbourhood; the refpect and veneration which they would naturally have for their bifhop, and the advantages which refulted to the community, from the wealth that flowed into the town, by means of the bifhop and clergy, would have a wonderful effect in lulling their confciences afleep, and would render them lefs alert than others, in the deftruction of the ancient religion, from which they derived fo many temporal benefits; amidft the numerous riots

which happened about this time, I do not find that they were ever engaged in any of them.

The introduction of the reformed religion proved, for a time, prejudicial to the interests of the city; the money which formerly was expended among the citizens, by the bishop and clergy, was diverted into other channels; the advantages which resulted from the number of students, who attended the university, were for some time lost; for the college was in a manner deserted; extemporary effusions of zeal were substituted in place of theological lectures, and human learning was in general despised by the reformers.

With the change of religion, an alteration in the manners of the people would also gradually be introduced; but the latter would be much slower in taking effect than the former: the reformation was carried on with a precipitancy, not to be equalled in the history of any country: the severity of manners ascribed to the ancient presbyterians would require a length of time, before they could be brought to be universal.

For the manner in which the magistrates were appointed by the bishop, *vide Appendix*, N° XXI.

No sooner has the bishop left the town, on

account of the distractions which reigned in his diocese with regard to religious matters, than the citizens immediately begin to elect their own magistrates; the duke of Chattelraut, forgetting his faith and truth, which he had pledged to the bishop for the defence of his privileges, and perhaps aiming at something higher than the benefits which would arise to him from the government of the city of Glasgow, leaves them at full liberty to act as they think proper. Accordingly, in

1559. Magistrates chosen in Glasgow, and the council nominated by the provost and bailies.

1560, 30th of September, "Statute by magistrates and counsil, yat yair be nayne darrer ale fauld nor iiij. pennys ye pynt, under ye pane of aught shilling.

"And ordainit, be ye provost, baillies, and hail counsil, yat ye four penny laif wee thretty twa ounces; and ye twa penny laif saxteen ounces; and yat ye samyn be gud and sufficient stufte.

"And ordainit, yat ye stane of tallowne be na darrer fauld nor aught shilling.

"And ordainit, yat ye punde of candel be na darrer fauld nor sax pennys ye punde.

"And ordainit, yat ye peck of horse-corn be

na darrer fauld, for yis present zeir, nor aught pennies ye peck."

1563. "There was a grit dearth approaching to a famine; ye bow of quheit gave sax pundis; ye bow of beir sax merks and ane half; ye bow of meill four merks; ye bow of aits fifty shillings; an ox to draw in the pleuche twenty merks; a wodder thretty shillings; so yat all things appertaining to the sustentatioun of man, in tripel and more exceedit yair accustomed prycles."

1568. While the earl of Murray, regent of the kingdom, was employed in holding a justice court at Glasgow, the unfortunate queen Mary made her escape from Lochleven, where she had been confined; and repairing to Hamilton, she was there joined by the earls of Argyle, Cassillis, Eglinton, and Rothes, and a great many others, who resolved, with their forces, to march to Glasgow to destroy the regent.

Murray, whose courage never forsook him, though abandoned by the lord Boyd, and a number of others, was determined to meet them in the field; and having received a supply of men, headed by the earl of Glencairn and lord Semple, and being joined by the earls of Morton, Marr, and Menteith, with the lords

Home and Lindsay, he, with these, and the citizens of Glasgow, encamped upon the burrow field, in order to wait the approach of the enemy; but receiving information that the queen's party were on their march to Dunbarton-castle, by the south side of the river Clyde, he crossed the bridge with his troops, and stood in order of battle at the village of Langside; the opposite lords were soon up with him and engaged; the victory was gained by the regent, though his army was inferior in number to the enemy. Upon his return to Glasgow, immediately after the battle, he made a present to the corporation of bakers of the ground upon which their milns at Partick are built, as a recompence for their diligence in preparing bread for the use of his army,

1569. " Statute and ordainit, be ye magistrats and counsil, yat ye pynt of wine be fauld na darrer yan eighteen pennys ye pynt.

1573. The claim of the bishop to appoint the magistrates is revived by archbishop Boyd, against which the council protest, and for this year choose their own magistrates. But, in

1574. Archbishop James Boyd of Trochrig did nominate Robert, lord Boyd, to be provost of Glasgow, during the said archbishop's life,

1578, 30th of September, Robert, earl of Lennox, provost.

“ The quhilk day, protestit Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, ante provost, yat ye liberte and privilege of ye town be observit and keepit.

“ The quhilk day, Robert, earl of Lennox, was made burges of the ceite of Glasgou.”

1579. An act having been passed by the estates, at the desire of the assembly, for demolishing whatsoever churches had been left undestroyed, the effects of which Mr. Spotiswood says were, that “ Thereupon ensued a pitiful vastation of churches and church-buildings, throughout all the parts of the realm; for every one made bold to put to their hands, the meaner sort imitating the example of the greater, and those who were in authority; no difference was made, but all the churches either defaced, or pulled to the ground; the holy vessels, and whatsoever else men could make gain of, as timber, lead and bells, were put to sale; the very sepulchres of the dead were not spared; the registers of the church, and bibliothecs cast into the fire; in a word, all was ruined; and what had escaped in the time of the first tumult, did now undergo the common calamity; and the preachers animated the

people to follow these barbarous proceedings, by crying out, that the places where idols had been worshipped ought, by the law of God, to be destroyed, and that the sparing of them was the reserving of things execrable."

The execution of this act for the west, was committed to the earls of Arran, Argyle, and Glencairn; and they, at the intercession of the inhabitants of Glasgow, had spared the cathedral; but in this year Mr. Melvil, principal of the college, having, for a great while, solicited the magistrates to have it pulled down, they at last granted him liberty to do so; but when he, by beat of drum, was assembling the workmen for that purpose, the crafts (who justly looked upon the cathedral as one of the greatest ornaments of their town,) ran immediately to arms, and informed Mr. Melvil, that if any person presumed to pull down a single stone of the church, he should, that moment, be buried under it; and so much were they incensed at this attempt to destroy this ancient building, that if the magistrates had not come and appeased them, they would have put to death Melvil, with all his adherents. A complaint was hereupon made by the ministers, and the leaders of the insurrection were summoned to appear before the council at Edin-

burgh; where the king, at that time not thirteen years of age, approved of what the crafts had done, and commanded the ministers to proceed no farther in that affair; saying, that too many churches had been already destroyed, and that he would not tolerate any more abuses of that kind.

1580. “Esme, earl of Lennox, lord Darnley, provost.

19th of October, 1580. “The quhilk day compeirit Mathew Stewart of Mynto, and producit an act of secrit counsil, subscrivit be Johne Andro, clerk thereof; bearing, yat George Elphinston, William Conyngham, and Robert Rowat, had demittit yair office of baillierie for this zeir, at the king’s request, but prejudice of election of ye magistrats in tymes cumin, of date the 15th day of October instant; and sicklike, petitionane Robert Stewarde, Hector Stewarde, and John Grahame, to be placit in their rooms as baillies for the zeir to cum, until Mychellmas next; also petitione, subscrivit be James, archbishop of Glasgow, dated at Edinburgh, the 16th day of October instant: quhilk twa petitiones were acceptit, and commissions given to the saidis three to officiate; and the saidis Hector and Johne instantly acceptit, and gave yair aiths,

for their leil and true administratioune until Mychellmas next."

1582. Archbishop Montgomery, by his contract with the duke of Lennox, having rendered himself disagreeable to the presbytery of Glasgow, they brought a process against him before themselves, in order that they might expel him from the church; but his majesty, who favoured Montgomery, sent an order commanding them to desist from proceeding against him; Matthew Stewart of Mynto, provost of the city, went to the presbytery to intimate this order; Mr. John Howeson, minister of Cambullang, being moderator, had the audacity to tell him, that, in spite of the king's warrant, they would proceed against him; high words ensued, upon which Mr. Stewart pulled him from his seat by the beard, and sent him to prison for his contumacy; immediately every pulpit throughout the country resounded with the cry of the church being oppressed.

The clergy, at this time, were certainly aiming at procuring to themselves greater power than ever was possessed by the Roman Catholics; for they began a process directly against provost Stewart, for this treatment of their brother, and though the king himself de-

fired them to delay the process against Mr. Stewart, and those who assisted him in committing Howeson to prison, yet they, disregarding the royal mandate, went on, and decerned them to be excommunicated, and cast forth of the society of the church.

1594. Magistrates of Glasgow nominated by Walter, lord commendator of Banltyre: there were four baillies this year.

1596. "Lytis lytit be the provost, baillies, and counsil, to be baillies for yis present zeir; requeistane, and desyrane my lord duke to cheis and nominat three of thame to be baillies, for yis present zeir to cum allenarly, thinkane three to be ane sufficient number to that effect."

"Lord duke of Lennox, having power frae the king, did nominate Mathew Stewart of Mynto provost, &c.

1599. Magistrates nominate by Lodovick, duke of Lennox.

1600. Magistrates electit in Glasgow.

1606. 30th of September. The magistrates and counsil of Glasgow were continued by his majesty's order, in a letter, to the third day of November; "whilk day my lord archbishop of Glasgow did nominate Robert Rouat, Thomas Mure, and Mathew Trumble, baillies;

which the counsil took to consideration, to the 13th of November, when present my lord of Glasgou, with the deaconis of the craftis, where for peace sake it was agreed, that in tyme cuming, the lyte of the baillies be presentit to the archbishop as of auld, that he may make choise of three for baillies, which was delayed till his majestie's pleasure be known, when the archbishop named as follows, &c."

1612. Magistrates chosen in Glasgou; and, on the 23d of October, the letter of gildry was confirmed, at Edinburgh, by king and parliament.

1633. This year, upon the 16th of October, the town of Glasgou was confirmed by the parliament, to be a royal free burgh.

1641. Enacted, "That nane hereafter be ressaveit baillie, whill twa years after they have been baillie."

1645. While the nation was divided into royalists and covenanters, the city of Glasgou contained within itself one of each of these parties, as will appear from the following transactions.

30th of September. "Conveinit in the counsell house, James Bell, provost, John Anderson, Mathew Hamilton, William Neilson, baillies, Henry Glen, dean of gild, Manasses

Lyill, conveyer, John Fleymin, treasurer, John Barnes, Colin Campbell, Walter Stirling, Gavin Nisbet, John Anderfoune, Thomas Morfoune, James Tran, Robert Darroche, John Anderfoune, master of wark, William Hyndshaw, James Barnes, John Wilson, Thomas Scott, Robert Horner, Richard Allane, Henry Merechell, Walter Douglas, Walter Neilson, John Auldcorne, and Adam Nichol.

“ The said day being the day of electing the magistrates, according to the accustomed form, compeired the richt honourable the earl of Lanrick, and, be virtue of the commission granted to his lordship be the lords and others of the committee of estates of Parliament, dischargeit Gilbert Merechell, Daniel Wallace, and Thomas Pollock, who war joined in commission with the commissioners to capitulate with James Grahame, of any public charge within the said burghe, and thereafter did discharge James Bell, provest, of his office of provestrie, his time being expyrit, and the time come of the election of ane new provest, untill farder triall be taken be the said committee of estates.”

“ The said day, the said noble earl, being authorised with a commission from the state, to see all such magistrates within this burgh sus-

pennit, and dischargeit of their offices, wha have been actoris in the capitulation with James Grahame, or accessoire thereto, and their places filled with men well affected to the cause and country, did also desire to knawe, from the three baillies in charge, and town counfill of this burghe, gif they will for the preservation of the liberties of the burghe, (quhilk he desirrit may be inteirlic and inviolablie be preservit) presently proceed to the lyting of their magistrates, out of ane other lyte than that of the present counsillors. The said baillies and counsill having at length considerit the above-written demand, and taking to their considerations the oath given be them all at their admissions as burgeses, to defend the hail liberteis and privileges of this burghe, and knowing the election of the magistrates to be the cheife, did find that they could not therefore yield to the foresaid demand; it not being in ony sort agreable to the accustomed form observed be them, and their predecessoris, in the lyk past the memoire of man, quhilk is agreable to the laws of burrows, warranted be acts of Parliament; and therefore they all, in ane voice, did condescend to stand firm to the ordour they have been in use, to choise their magistrates out of the present counsill, and no utherways, except they

could bring perjury upon themselves: quhilk answer they did ordain to be published, and sent to the said noble earl, who after reading of the foresaid demand, had removed himself: thereafter compeired the said earl, and gave in subscribat with his hand, ane paper, whereof the tenor follows.

“ The earl of Lanrick, finding that the baillies and town counsil of Glasgow have declared, that they will only chuse their magistrates out of the present counsil and no otherways, as by their declaration given him, and signed by their clark; and considering, that by the commission granted to him, be the estates, all such as have been actoris, or accessorie to their capitulation with James Grahame, are to be suspendeit and dischargeit of their offices; and finding by their depositions of twenty-ninth of September, that the provest, baillies, and hail town counsil, (except George Porterfield) were accessorie to the waiting upon, and capitulating with James Grahame, therefore finding, that he cannot be answerable to the estates, if any of the said counsil shall be chosen, or admitted to the charge of being provest or baillies within this brughe, and, by virtue of his commission, dischargit them to proceed to the election of any person of their

counsell, or any others within their town, who had been accessorie to their capitulation with James Grahame, to any public office within burghe, untill they knawe the estates further pleasure, which, with all possible diligence, he will labour to have returned unto them; wherein they are not to fail, as they will be answerable upon their heighest perrill. At Glasgow 30th of September, 1645. Whereupon John Anderson, baillie, for himself, and in name and behalf of the remainent baillies, counsell, and haill communitie of the saide burghe, protestit, that the samen should be nae wayes prejudiciall to the liberteis and privileges of the same, anent the election of the magistrates, not being lyted this day."

The James Graham here made mention of, was the great, the accomplished marquis of Montrose; impartial history has done justice to his merit, though his contemporaries seem to have been ignorant of it. He had, not long before this event, encamped with his army in the neighbourhood of the town, and had sent a message to the magistrates, demanding a certain number of bonnets, shoes, and other necessaries, with some money for the use of his army; the magistrates and town council had waited upon him, to endeavour to get

him to abate somewhat in his demands; the marquis had detained them to dinner, and had granted them the abatement they demanded; upon taking leave of him, some of them kissed his hand, and out of the abundance of their zeal wished him success; an account of this was soon sent to the covenanters; it excited their jealousy, and occasioned this visit from the earl of Lanerk; and the answer given to him by the magistrates and council was certainly spirited and proper.

1645. "October 11th, Conveinit James Bell, John Anderson, &c. The said day compeired personally, Sir William Baillie of Lamington, Sir James Lockhart of Leye, Sir William Carmichaell, and others of the committee of Clydisdale, and producit a letter direct to them, be the committee of estates, willing them to meet in Glasgou, and sic the magistrates thereof accept their charges, and in their names to take their oaths, for their faithful discharge of their duties therein; and thereafter producit ane other letter, direct be the committee of estates, to the burgeses of Glasgou, wherein there was containit ane list, subscribet be the earl of Crawford Lindsay, containing the names of such as were to be

provost, baillies, and counsell of this burgh, viz. George Porterfield, provost, &c.”

Henry Gibson, town clark, was deposed, as being concerned in the capitulation with James Grahame, against which he protested. Against the above nomination of magistrates and council, a protestation was entered, that it should no ways be prejudicial to the liberties and privileges of the burgh.

1648. “ June 13th, Conveinit in the counsell house of Glasgow, James Bell, lair provost, John Anderson, William Nielson, lair baillies, John Barnes, James Hamiltone, Walter Stirling, James Tran, Robert Darroche, Thomas Pollock, John Anderson, youngest, James Colquhoun, Thomas Scott, Richard Allan, Thomas Morfounne, John Herbertson, John Auldcorne, Robert Horner, William Hyndshaw, Walter Nielson, James Barnes, Henry Merechell, as being ane number of these wha buir office as provost, baillies, and counsell, of this brughe in anno 1645.

“ The quhilk Day there was producet, in presence of the foresaid haill personnis above nameit, ane letter direct to the magistrates and counsell of the said town of Glasgow, wha buir office there in anno 1645, having incloset within the same an act of parliament, for mak-

ing of ane new election of the provost, baillies, and councill of the said brughe, and other office-bearers therein, conform to the tenor of the said act: quhilk act being redd, in presence of the saidis haill personnis abovē-specefēt, they ordainit the same to be intimate, and insert in the town-councill buike of the said brughe, and also to be published and proclaimet this day at the mercate-cross: and ordainis the haill personnis wha are on lyfe, and buire office as provost, baillies, and councill of the said brughe, in the foresaid year of God, 1645: and also Gabriell and Andrew Cūnyngghames, David Scheirer, and James Duncan, who are of the last councill, and war haldin and repete as con-discendaris to the ordinances of the parliament, anent the present levies, to be warnit to meet the morn, in the tolebooth of the said brughe, at three hours after noone, for electing of the magistrates, councill, and other office-bearers of the said brughe, conform to the tenor of the said act."

"Glasgow, 14th of June 1648. Conveinit in the councill-house of the said brughe, James Bell, &c. as before-mentioned, who did bear office as provost, baillies, and councill of this brughe, in anno 1645, and with them Gabriel and Andrew Cunygnhames, Niniane Gilhagie,

James Duncan, and David Scheirer, wha were of the said councill, and haldin and reput as they wha gave, or were willing to give, obedience to the actis of parliament.

“ The said day, the foresaidis haill personis did nominate and chuse as follows, Colin Campbell, provost, &c.

October 3d, 1648. “ Conveinit James Stewart, provost, Robert Mack, Johne Grahame, and J. Lightbodie, baillies of the said brughe, and with them Gabriel Cunynghame, William Dunlap, dean of gild, John Barnis, Niniane Anderson, Robert Hamilton, Thomas Scott, Niniane Gilhagie, James Hamilton, Richard Allan, John Miller, Robert Wilsonne, Thomas Allan, David Scheirer, Thomas Brown, Robert Hoggisfzaird, Walter Bryce, John Auldcorne, Robert Finlay, James Armour, John Wallace, maltman, William Thome, and Mathew Hamilton.

“ The above named magistrates and coun-
cill, were put out of place the 14th of June,
1648, in obedience to ane act of parliament,
of date the 10th of June, 1648, for refusing
to join in the late engagement; but were re-
point by act of committee of estates, dated the
27th of September, 1648, as having been un-
justly ejected.”

The town of Glasgow about this time was almost destroyed by misfortunes; to the calamities attending civil war and division, were added those of pestilence and famine; the plague had raged for some time in the city and neighbourhood, the crops of corn had failed, the meal was sold at one shilling and nine pence Sterling per peck; and to compleat their misery, a violent fire breaking out in June, 1652, had destroyed the greatest part of the Saltmarket, Trongate, and High Street. The fronts of the houses were then mostly of wood, so that they became an easy prey to the violence of the flames; to prevent this in future, the fronts were built of free stone, which abounds in the neighbourhood. For the dreadful effects of this fire, see a representation drawn up by the magistrates at that time, in the true puritanical style of the age, in *Appendix*, N^o XXII.

1658. "The election of magistrates was deferred, at the desire of his highness the lord protectour, in a letter producet by the provost to the councill, of date the 30th of September, 1657.

1679. "Magistrates and town-councill of Glasgow continued by an order from the privy

council at Edinburgh, for another year, from the 30th of September, 1679.

1681. "The election of magistrates and town-council of Glasgow was postponed by the usual time of election, to the 7th of October, 1681, because his royal highness James duke of York was in town, when the following persons were chosen, viz. Sir John Bell, &c."

By an order from his royal highness James duke of York, and the privy council at Edinburgh, a new election was ordained to be upon the 16th of November, 1681.

When the convention met at Edinburgh, upon the abdication of king James the second, in order to consider of the settlement of the crown upon William and Mary, the city of Glasgow, which has ever distinguished itself in favour of the Protestant interest, levied and armed five hundred men, whom they sent into Edinburgh, to assist in guarding the convention of estates; they were commanded by the earl of Argyle, and the lord Newbottle.

1689. The magistrates and council were elected by a poll vote of all the burghesses upon the 2d of July.

Ever since the reformation of religion, it is impossible to assert who was possessed of the power of nominating the magistrates of Glas-

gow; the citizens exercised it, the bishop, the earl of Lennox, and others; the idea that Glasgow was a bishop's burgh, and not a royal free burgh, gave occasion to this unsettled manner of appointing the magistracy; and though they were declared to be a royal free burgh in 1633, by the parliament, yet we find their freedom of election disturbed, by the privy council, by Cromwell, and by the duke of York.

The freedom bestowed by the Revolution extended to the city of Glasgow; William and Mary, by their charter of January the 4th, 1690, declared the town free; and in the confirmation of this charter by act of parliament in June 14th, 1690, (*vide Appendix N° XXIII.*) it is inserted, that they shall have power and privilege to elect their own magistrates, provost, baillies, and other officers within the burgh, as fully, and as freely, in all respects, as the city of Edinburgh, or any other royal burgh within the kingdom; and this freedom of election continues to this day.

1690. The council this year enacted, that no public house-keeper should be conveener.

1694. " Mr. Robert Park, town clerk, was stuck in the town clerk's chamber, in the month of October, by major James Menzies, with a sword in a fit of passion; and same

night the major was shot in Renfield garden, by one of three pursuers, viz. John Anderson, late provost, John Gillespie, taylor, and Robert Stevenson, wright; he is said to have been killed by John Gillespie, as he would not be taken."

The reason of this daring murder committed by the major was this; a citizen and soldier having some difference, they applied to the sitting magistrate to determine it; the major attended to support his soldier; the town-clerk embraced the cause of the citizen, and, in the conversation, made use of some expressions which incensed the major, upon which he drew his sword, and run him through the body.

By the act of parliament passed the 20th of June, 1695, for a monthly cefs to be paid by the royal burghs in the kingdom, we find that the wealth of the different towns in Scotland varies greatly from what it was in the assessment of 1556; the city of Glasgow now stands second on the roll in point of wealth, as will appear from the following account of the sum paid by each burgh.

OF GLASGOW.

103

	£. Scots	Brought forward	£. Scots
The city of Edinburgh	3880		10004
Burgh of Perth - -	360	Elgine - - -	138
Burgh of Dundee - -	560	Peeblis - - -	66
City of Aberdeen - -	726	Crayl - - -	36
Burgh of Stirling - -	172	Tain - - -	30
Burgh of Linlithgow	156	Culrofs - - -	24
City of St. Andrews	72	Bamff - - -	42
City of Glasgow - -	1800	Whitehern - - -	8
The Burghs of Air	128	Forfar - - -	24
Haddingtown - -	192	Rothsay - - -	30
Dyfart - - -	30	Nairn - - -	9
Kirkcaldy - - -	288	Forres - - -	24
Montrose - - -	240	Rutherglen - - -	12
Cowper - - -	108	North Berwic - -	6
Anstruther Easter - -	18	Anstruther Wester	6
Dumfries - - -	230	Cullen - - -	8
Inverness - - -	180	Lauder - - -	30
Burntisland - - -	72	Kintore - - -	9
Innerkeithing - -	30	Annand - - -	12
Kinghorn - - -	42	Lochmabban - -	18
Brichen - - -	54	Sanquhar - - -	6
Irvine - - -	60	New Galloway - -	6
Jedburgh - - -	102	Kilrenny - - -	8
Kirkcudbright - -	36	Fortrose - - -	18
Wigtown - - -	36	Dingwall - - -	8
Dumfermling - -	90	Dornoch - - -	18
Pittenweem - - -	30	Queensferry - -	54
Selkirk - - -	72	Inverary - - -	24
Dumbarton - - -	30	Inverury - - -	12
Renfrew - - -	36	Wick - - -	20
Dunbar - - -	60	Kirkwall - - -	72
Lanerk - - -	60	Inverbervy - -	6
Aberbrothock - -	54	Stranraer - - -	22
Carried forward £.	10004	Total £.	10800

To account for this comparative superiority of the wealth of Glasgow at this time, I must take notice, that since before the restoration of the royal family, in the person of Charles the

second, the inhabitants of Glasgow had been in possession of the sale of both refined and raw sugars for the greater part of Scotland; they had a privilege of distilling spirits from their melasses, free from all duty and excise; the herring-fishery was also carried on, to what was, at that time, thought a considerable extent; they were the only people in Scotland who made soap; and they sent annually some hides, linen, &c. to Bristol, from whence they brought back in return, a little tobacco, (which they manufactured into snuff and otherways,) sugars, and goods of the manufacture of England, with which they supplied a considerable part of the whole kingdom.

1696. The inhabitants of Glasgow contributed liberally to the expedition to Darien, from which scheme the whole people of Scotland were of opinion, that immense sums of money were to be made; that it would have succeeded, provided proper support had been given to it by the government, is, I believe, beyond a doubt; but the partiality which king William seems to have had for the Dutch colony of Surinam, and the mean jealousy of the English against this infant-settlement, prevailed upon him to issue out a proclamation, forbidding the English colonies, either to supply them with

provisions, or to hold any correspondence with them; this effectually ruined the colony, and their golden dreams vanished at once.

1707. The Union with England, so fortunate for the happiness of both kingdoms, being accomplished this year, we may from this æra date the prosperity of the city of Glasgow; whatever efforts the inhabitants had made, for the introduction and extension of commerce and manufactures, prior to this time, they were but trifling and unimportant; by the Union, the trade to America was laid open, the inhabitants were sensible of their advantageous situation on the west coast, and they began almost immediately to prosecute this commerce; the assiduous attention, the unwearied application, which they have exerted, ever since that period, to the extending of their commerce, and to the introduction and improvement of manufactures have proved the means of raising the inhabitants of Glasgow to that affluent condition, which they are to be found in at present. If we take a view of the city, at this period, we shall find that it extended to the eastward, as far as the Saracen's Head inn; to the westward it reached no farther than the situation of the Black Bull inn; the grounds upon which Bell's Wynd, Candle-riggs, King's street, Prince's

sent in theirs, for which *vide Appendix N^o XXIV.*

The desire of serving in parliament, now so prevalent among our great men, was not so strong immediately after the Union; in place of throwing away great sums of money to obtain a seat, the people paid their representatives for their attendance, as may be seen from the following sums, paid by the city of Glasgow.

To Provost Montgomerie, for his attendance in parliament, from October, 1707, to August, 1708, - - £. 2160

To Provost Rodger, from October, 1708, to April, 1710, being two sessions, 4800

To Dean of Gild Smith, from October, 1710, to October, 1715, being five sessions, - - - 12,224

Scots £. 19,184

. 1715. When the rebellion broke out under the earl of Marr, the city of Glasgow raised a battalion of 600 men, and maintained them for sixty days at their own expence; they made an offer of these men to government, for which they received a letter of thanks from lord Townshend, in his majesty's name; but at the same time informing them, that his

majesty was in hopes, such measures had been taken for the security and defence of the country, as would be effectual, without putting the inhabitants of Glasgow to any trouble or expence. However the duke of Argyle having made a requisition of these men, by his letter of the 14th of September, they immediately marched to Stirling, and joined the king's troops. The people were at the same time, not inattentive to their own safety, for they began to fortify the town, by drawing a ditch round it, twelve feet wide, and six feet deep.

1722. An imposition of two pennies Scots upon each Scots pint of ale and beer, brewed, inbrought, and sold, within the city of Glasgow, granted by an act passed in the parliament of Scotland the 15th of June, 1693, and continued by another act of the 21st of September, 1705, towards enabling the city to pay their debts, beautify their town, and improve trade there, shall, by act of parliament, be paid to the magistrates and town-council of Glasgow, from the 1st of November, 1722, for sixteen years; and farther continued by sundry acts of parliament to this time; and extended over the villages of Gorbells and Port-Glasgow.

1724. The town was so much increased,

that an additional church was found necessary; the Ramshorn was accordingly built by the community, and finished about this time; the Candleriggs, King's street, and Prince's street were laid out, and begun to be built.

1725. Mr. Campbell, the member of parliament for the city, having given his vote for the malt-tax being extended to Scotland, and this tax being exceedingly disagreeable, it occasioned a riot among the lower class of people, who assembling tumultuously, destroyed the furniture of Mr. Campbell's house, and maltreated some excisemen, who attempted to take an account of the malt.

General Wade, who commanded the forces in Scotland, had sent two companies of soldiers, under the command of captain Bushell, to prevent any disturbance of this kind; he drew up his men in the street, where they were pelted with stones by the multitude, which he endeavoured to disperse, by firing among them without shot; this expedient failing, he ordered his men to load their pieces with ball, and at a time when the magistrates were advancing towards him in a body, to assist him with their advice and influence, he commanded the soldiers to fire four different ways, without the sanction of the civil authority. About twenty

persons were killed or wounded upon this occasion; the people, seeing so many victims fall, were exasperated beyond all sense of danger; they began to procure arms, and breathed nothing but defiance and revenge; Bushell thought proper to retreat to the castle of Dumbarton, and was pursued above five miles by the enraged multitude.

General Wade being informed of this transaction, assembled a body of forces, and being accompanied by Duncan Forbes, lord advocate, took possession of the town; the magistrates were apprehended, and conveyed prisoners to Edinburgh, where the lords of justice, having taken cognisance of the affair, declared them innocent, so that they were immediately discharged.

Bushell was tried for murder, convicted, and condemned; but instead of undergoing the penalties of the law, he was indulged with a pardon, and promoted in the service *.

Mr. Campbell having petitioned the house of commons, that he might be indemnified for the damage he had sustained from the rioters, a bill passed in his favour; these damages, with other expences incurred by the

* Smollett's History of England.

town in this affair, cost the community 9000 l. Sterling.

1725 to 1750. The commerce to America having hitherto proved successful, the advantages that would result, from introducing manufactures in different articles, for this, and other markets, were easily foreseen by the inhabitants; the making of linens of various kinds, of threads, of saddles, of shoes, and of iron-mongery ware, was attended to; and the benefits which the inhabitants have derived from them have been very great.

1745. During the time of the rebellion, the citizens of Glasgow gave proof of their attachment to Revolution-principles, by raising two battalions, of 600 men each, for the service of government; and for their activity in favours of the present family, they would have suffered most severely, had it not been for the interposition of Mr. Cameron of Lochiel; a resolution had been taken by the rebels to plunder and burn the city of Glasgow, and had not Mr. Cameron threatened to withdraw his clan, if this resolution should be put in practice, it is probable that Glasgow would have been destroyed.

Upon the 14th of September, the magistrates received a letter from the pretender's son,

demanding from the corporation 15,000 l. Sterling in money, with all their arms, and all arrears of taxes then due to government; but this demand was disregarded by the magistrates, as they were in hopes of being speedily relieved by Sir John Cope, who was then on his march from the north; however, upon the 26th, Mr. John Hay, writer to the signet, came to Glasgow with a party of horse, and being met by Glengyle, chief of the M'Gregors, with a great part of his clan, he produced another letter, to the same effect with the former; but with a power to treat with the magistrates, in case of their being unable to comply with the first demand: the magistrates were under the necessity of treating, and as they alledged they were unable to pay the sum demanded, Hay compounded with them, for 5000 l. in money, and 500 l. in goods; which sums were borrowed on the credit of the corporation. Upon the return of the rebels from England, the same Mr. Hay came in with the first of their army, and made a new demand upon the corporation; which was, that they should furnish the rebel army with 12,000 linen shirts, 6000 cloths-coats, 6000 pairs of shoes, 6000 pairs of hose,

and 6000 bonnets; which requisition they were obliged to comply with.

These goods, with the money formerly paid them, the expence of raising and subsisting the two city battalions, (one of which was engaged at Falkirk, and behaved remarkably well) and the charge of maintaining the rebel army in free quarters for ten days, cost the community the sum of 14,000 l. Sterling, 10,000 l. of which they recovered in 1749, by an application to parliament.

1748. The former sett of the burgh having been complained of, as having a tendency to continue the government of the city in a particular set of men, longer than may be for the public interest, a new one was made out, for which *vide Appendix N° XXV.*

1750. Hitherto an attentive industry, and a frugality bordering upon parsimony, had been the general characteristic of the inhabitants of Glasgow; the severity of the ancient manners prevailed in full vigour; people were prevented, by authority, from walking on the Lord's day; no lamps were lighted on that evening, because it was presumed that no man would be out of his own house after sun-set; the indulgences, and innocent amusements of life, were either unknown, or were little

practised. An extending commerce and increasing manufactures, joined to frugality and industry, had produced wealth; the establishment of banks had rendered it easy for people possessed of credit to obtain money; the ideas of the people were enlarged, and schemes of trade and improvement were adopted, and put in practice, the undertakers of which, in former times, would have been denominated madmen; a new stile was introduced in building, in living, in dress, and in furniture; the conveniences, the elegances of life began to be studied; wheel-carriages were set up; public places of entertainment were frequented; an assembly-room and a play-house were built by subscription.

In vain did the clergy, these watchful pastors, declaim against this change of manners that began to gain ground among the people; they were either carelessly listened to, or little regarded; luxury advanced with hasty strides every day; and yet from this æra we may date all the subsequent improvements which have taken place, not only in Glasgow, but over the whole of the west of Scotland: new streets have been laid out, and houses built with a taste and elegance unknown in former times; the old wooden houses, of which there

was a number, have been pulled down, and stone ones, of a better fabric, reared in their place; the manner of living is far better in general, and a cleanliness and neatness in dress, and in furniture, are now almost universal, which must contribute, in a very great degree, to health and happiness.

As there is no method of estimating, with greater certainty, the growing improvement and consequence of any town, than by their frequent applications to parliament, I have therefore inserted the titles of such acts as have been obtained in favours of the city of Glasgow, since the year 1750.

1753. "An act for repairing the roads from Livingston, in the county of Linlithgow, by the Kirk of Shotts, to the city of Glasgow, and by the town of Hamilton, to the town of Strathavon, in the county of Lanark; tolls are granted, from and after the 22d of August, 1753.

"An act for repairing several roads, leading into the city of Glasgow.

1756. "An act for erecting, maintaining, and supporting, a light-house on the island of little Cumray, in the county of Bute, at the mouth of the river clyde, in North-Britain, and for rendering the navigation in the frith and river of Clyde more safe and commodious."

1759. "An act for improving the navigation of the river Clyde to the city of Glasgow, and for building a bridge cross the said river, from the said city to the village of Gorbells."

1767. The people of Glasgow having projected the making of a small cut or canal, from the frith of Forth, to the frith of Clyde, for the conveniency of their trade to the eastern side of the island, several gentlemen at Edinburgh, and throughout different parts of the kingdom, proposed that this canal should be carried on upon a much larger scale than the one that was projected by the inhabitants of Glasgow; accordingly they obtained "An act, for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal from the frith or river of Forth, at or near the mouth of the river of Carron, in the county of Stirling, to the frith or river of Clyde, at or near a place called Dalmuir Burn-foot, in the county of Dumbarton; and also a collateral cut from the same to the city of Glasgow; and for making a navigable cut or canal of communication, from the port and harbour of Borrowstownness, to join the said canal, at or near the place where it will fall into the frith of Forth.

1770. "An act to explain and amend an act made in the thirty-second year of the reign of king George the Second, for improving the

navigation of the river Clyde to the city of Glasgow, and for building a bridge cross the said river, from the said city to the village of Gorbells.

1771. “ An act for making and widening a passage or street from the Saltmarket street, in the city of Glasgow, to St. Andrew’s church in the said city, and for enlarging and compleating the church-yard of the said church; and for making and building a convenient exchange, or square, in the said city; and also for explaining and amending an act, passed in the thirty-second year of his late majesty, for improving the navigation of the river Clyde to the city of Glasgow, and for building a bridge cross the said river, from the said city to the village of Gorbells.

“ An act for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal, and waggon-way, from the coalleries in the parishes of Old and New Monkland, to the city of Glasgow.

“ An act for explaining and amending an act, made in the thirty-second year of his late majesty, for improving the navigation of the river Clyde to the city of Glasgow, and for building a bridge cross the said river, from the said city to the village of Gorbells; and part of another act, made in the eighth year of his

present majesty, for explaining and amending the said act, and for repairing, widening, and enlarging the old bridge, across the river of Clyde, from the city of Glasgow to the village of Gorbells."

Besides these acts narrated above, several acts for roads have been obtained.

The advantages resulting from these acts are, that we are now blessed with good roads all around the city of Glasgow, a light-house has been erected on the island of Little Cumray, which has proved highly serviceable to the shipping and trade of Glasgow; a convenient bridge has been built across the river of Clyde; and they are employed, at present, in widening and repairing the old one; the canal from the frith of Forth is brought within a mile of the city; this must, in time, prove of very great use to the trade and improvement of the country. The river Clyde, which, in former times, was so shallow, that it frequently proved a very great hinderance to the expeditious dispatch of the shipping from Port-Glasgow and Greenock, is now so much deepened, that there is always more than seven feet of water, at the Broomy-law, or quay of Glasgow, every tide, so that lighters and boats can be employed at all times.

The Monkland-canal, which was under-

CHAP. V.

OF THE SITUATION OF GLASGOW, NUMBERS, DIVISIONS, GOVERNMENT, REVENUE, &c.

GLASGOW is situated in North Britain, in the shire of Lanark, upon the banks of the river Clyde, in latitude 55: 50 North, longitude 4: 30 West from the meridian of London. The most ancient part of the city stands upon a rising ground. The foundation of the cathedral is 104 feet higher than the bed of the river; the descent from this high ground reaches to about one hundred yards below the College. The rest of the town is built upon a plain. The city reaches from north to south, *i. e.* from the Stable-green Port to the south end of the Gorbells, 2000 yards; from east to west, *i. e.* from the Gallowgate toll-bar to Grahamestown toll-bar, 3160 yards; to the east the ground is not entirely built up; to the west the buildings are extended beyond the royalty.

With regard to the soil in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, it is in general barren; to the north the country rises gradually into hills,

the soil here is rocky and full of gravel; to the east it is tolerably level, but of a sandy soil; to the south the country is also level for about two miles, and here a part of the soil is of a strong clay; to the west the country is in general sandy and level.

Of all the improvements which have been made in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, agriculture, which ought to have been attended to among the first, has been the last; it is only within these last twenty years that any thing has been done to purpose; but the progress in this useful branch of improvement has been exceedingly rapid; the country around Glasgow is for some miles well cultivated, and a part of it is inclosed with hedges and stone-dykes; a taste for planting is also become universal, so that, in the course of a few years, the face of the country must be changed for the better: numbers of villas, the summer residences of wealthy merchants and mechanics, appear every where around the town.

From the level situation of the city upon the river, and from the frequent rains that fall in Glasgow, and over the whole of the west of Scotland, a stranger would be apt to pronounce it an unhealthy place; but this is very far from being the case; whether it proceeds from the

The city of Glasgow is divided into seven parishes; the village of Gorbells has lately been erected into a parish by itself; the village of Calton appertains to the Barony parish of Glasgow; the church of this parish is situated in Glasgow, though the parishioners live in the country around.

Besides these parishes, above taken notice of, there are several other places of worship in Glasgow; as, the chapel of ease, a chapel for those who speak the Earle language, a chapel in Calton, and the gentlemen in the university have, within these few years, converted one of their halls into a place of worship for themselves and students.

Dissenters from the established church of Scotland are numerous in Glasgow; I shall insert the names of such of them as have places of public worship.

Buried in the High Church-yard	—	—	724
Black Friars	—	—	59
Ramshorn	—	—	356
Town's Hospital	—	—	28
English Chapel	—	—	6
Gorbells	—	—	160

1333

Episcopals	-	-	-	one	Chapel.
Kirk of relief	-	-	-	one	- do.
Seceders	-	-	-	one	- do.
Antiburghers	-	-	-	one	- do.
Independents	-	-	-	one	- do.
Methodists	-	-	-	one	- do.
Anabaptists	-	-	-	one	- do.
Glassites	-	-	-	one	- do.

The government of the city of Glasgow is vested in a provost and three baillies, a dean of gild, deacon-conveener, and a treasurer, with a common council of thirteen merchants and twelve mechanics. The provost and two of the baillies must, by the sett of the burgh, be elected from the merchant rank, and the other baillie from the trades rank, *i. e.* mechanics.

The provost is from courtesy and custom stiled lord provost; he is properly lord of the police of the city, president of the community, and he is, *ex officio*, a justice of the peace for both the burgh and the county.

The baillies are possessed of very considerable powers within burgh; crimes, misdemeanours, and contempt, they punish by stripes, imprisonment, fines, and banishment from the liberties of the city; disorderly persons they endeavour to reform by committing them to

the house of correction; in civil matters, within their jurisdiction, they are competent to any extent.

One of them sits every day, in the council-chamber, for the preservation of the peace, and for the determination of petty causes and differences.

A court of conscience is held by them, every Monday, to determine all debts from five to twenty shillings Sterling.

A burgh-court is held, every Friday, for the determination of civil causes to any extent.

The dean of gild is president of the merchants; he decides all questions of lining and neighbourhood; he has the inspection of all weights and measures; he has the power of inquiring into the condition of all buildings within burgh, and of ordering them to be pulled down, if any how deficient; he holds a court every Thursday.

The deacon conveener is president of the trades.

The magistrates and town-council are patrons of the parish churches within their bounds.

The sheriff holds a court every Wednesday,

for the decision of all causes, whether criminal or civil, either in the burgh or county.

A court of commissariat is held every Tuesday and Thursday; the jurisdiction of this court is very extensive.

The assizes are held every Spring and Autumn, by the lords of justiciary.

The revenue of the city of Glasgow is at present about six thousand pounds Sterling *per annum*; it arises from a duty upon all grain and meal brought into the city (this tax is denominated the ladles); from the rents of lands and houses, the property of the community; from an impost of two pennies Scots upon every Scots pint of ale or beer brewed, inbrought, or sold, within Glasgow; from certain dues payable out of the markets; from the rents of the seats in the churches; from the dues of cranage at the quay, at the weigh-house; tonnage on the river; pontage on the bridge; statute-work within the burgh, &c. This is laid out upon paving the streets, lighting of lamps, deepening the river, building of bridges and churches, and keeping them in repair, paying of ministers stipends, salaries for the encouragement of proper teachers in almost every branch of education, and in defraying

all the necessary expences of the civil government and police of the town.

If we consider with attention the many public works which have of late been carried on in Glasgow, the good order in which the streets are, the encouragement which the magistrates have ever given to procure able masters in the different branches of education, the stipends to the ministers, which are among the highest in Scotland, the necessary expences for servants and others for the proper government of the city, and the repairs of public buildings, with the sums given in charity by the magistrates and council, we must be convinced that the scanty revenue of six thousand pounds Sterling *per annum* cannot be sufficient for all these purposes, and ought therefore to be increased by an application to parliament.

The arms of the city of Glasgow are argent, an oak tree growing out of a mount in base, with a bird standing on the top of the tree, and a bell hanging on a branch in the sinister side, in base a salmon fish with a ring in its mouth, all proper. Motto, *Let Glasgow Flourish.*

I have already taken notice, that one of the bailties sits, every day, in the council-chamber, for the preservation of the peace; in the

night there is a guard of the military, with proper centinels at the prison, the custom-house, and other places; and, in the absence of the military, the citizens do duty themselves. It is earnestly to be wished for, that the city should be supplied with better water, that a nightly watch should be established, that the number of lamps should be increased, and that commodious foot-walks should be made on the sides of all our principal streets. From the small sum to which the town's revenue amounts, it is impossible that these so necessary improvements can be made at present; it is therefore the duty of every good citizen to co-operate with the magistrates in an application to parliament for such a tax as would be least burthenfome to the inhabitants, and which would, at the same time, be sufficient for the purposes above-mentioned.

Entertainments, in Glasgow, for the winter, are dancing and card-assemblies, *per vices*, or week about, concerts of music, and sometimes the players from Edinburgh.

In summer, the richer part of the inhabitants retire to their country-houses, from which they come into town only for a little while in the forenoon, in order to look after their business.

Exercises in winter, are golfing, skateing, and curling; in summer, bowls, nine pins, and quoits.

There is perhaps no town in Britain better accommodated with public walks, yet they are very little frequented.

Every stranger is charmed with the appearance of Glasgow; the streets are clean and well paved; the medium breadth of the principal ones is 52 feet, several of them, intersecting one another at right angles, have a very fine effect; the houses are all (excepting a very few) built of free stone, well hewed; few of them exceed four floors in height, and many of them are in an exceeding good taste. Mr. Pennant pronounces Glasgow to be the best built second rate city he had ever seen.

The city of Glasgow, in conjunction with the burghs of Rutherglen, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, sends one member to parliament.

CHAP. VI.

OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE public buildings in Glasgow are not unworthy of the attention of a stranger. The first and most ancient is

THE CATHEDRAL, OR HIGH CHURCH, WHICH is a magnificent building, and its situation greatly to its advantage, as it stands higher than any part of the city.

It has been intended to form a cross, though the traverse part has never been finished. The great tower is founded upon four large massive pillars, at the east end of the choir, as you go in to the nave of the church, which are each of them about thirty feet in circumference; the tower, which is $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet square within, is surrounded by a ballustrade, within which rises an octangular spire, terminated by a fane: the tower, upon the west end, is upon the same level, but appears not to have been finished, though it is covered over with lead, and in it a very large bell, 11 feet 4 inches diameter; the consistorial house stands upon the south side of the west entry, and is a very

mean building. The principal entry was from the west, the gate 11 feet broad at base, and 17 feet high; the west end of the choir is now appropriated for a place of worship, and is divided from the remaining part by a stone partition, and that is inclosed by another stone wall, parting it from the nave; this west entry being now shut up, it is impossible to form an adequate idea of the awful solemnity of the place, occasioned by the loftiness of the roof and the range of pillars by which the whole building is supported.

At the east end of the choir, and between the pillars supporting the tower, are two very large opposite windows, each of them 40 feet high, and 22 feet wide at base; the one upon the north side consists of five pillars or bars, which divide it into six parallel windows, and over them a circular one, about 10 feet diameter; the one upon the south side is divided by four pillars, but consists of two series, and over the upper row a circular one, the same as the other, and two smaller ones at each side. The nave of the church rises four steps higher than the choir; and on the west end stood the organ-loft, ornamented by a variety of figures, now defaced; the pillars here are done in a better taste than those in the choir, and their ca-

pitals are ornamented with fruits; on the arches of the pillars are galleries covering the side ailes, over which is an upper range of windows; by these, and the under range, together with the three capital ones facing the north, east, and south, the whole building was enlightened. The arched roof of the altar is supported by five pillars, over which was a fine terrace-walk, and above it a large window of curious workmanship, but now shut up; on the north side of the altar is the vestry, being a cube of 28 feet, the roof arched, and vaulted at top, and supported by one pillar in the center of the house; arched pillars, from every angle, terminate in the grand pillar, which is 19 feet high. The chapter-house appears to have been in the north cross, which communicated with the nave by a vaulted entry. The lower part of the south cross is made use of as a burying place for the clergy of the city, and is, by much, the finest piece of workmanship in the whole building; it is 55 feet long, 28 feet broad, and 15 feet high, arched and vaulted at top, and supported by a middle range of pillars, with their capitals highly ornamented; corresponding to which are columns adjoining to the walls, which, as they rise, spring into semi-arches, and are every

where met at acute angles by their opposites, and are ornamented with carvings, at the closing and crossing of the lines; at the east end of the choir, you descend by flights of steps, upon each side, into passages, which, in former times, were the principal entries to the burying vault, which is immediately under the nave; it is now made use of as a parish-church for the Barony of Glasgow, and is full of pillars, some of them very massive, which support the arched roof; it is but a very uncomfortable place for devotion. The space under the altar and vestry, though now made use of as a burying place by the heretors of the Barony, was, in days of old, if we may credit tradition, appropriated to the keeping of the relics; and, indeed, by the beautiful manner in which this place is finished, one would imagine that it had not been destined for common use: here is shown St. Kentigern or Mungo's monument, with his figure lying in a cumbent posture.

The whole length of the cathedral within is 284 feet, its breadth 65 feet, the height of the choir, from the floor to the canopy, 90 feet, and the height of the nave 85 feet, the height of the middle tower 220 feet. There are several winding stair-cases in the building, which lead to passages round the whole church.

No tombs, no monuments, worthy of being made mention of, are here to be met with; whatsoever works of art, that were either beautiful or magnificent, which the piety of our ancestors had reared to protect the ashes of the dead, and to hand down their names to posterity, fell a sacrifice to, and were destroyed by, the rude hands of a set of furious reformers.

This fabric was begun by John Achaius, bishop of Glasgow, in 1123, and was continued, by succeeding bishops, until such time as it was finished in the manner in which it stands at present. Great as the wealth of the see of Glasgow was, we find it insufficient for rearing and compleating so large a building; they had, therefore, recourse to all the churches in Scotland for assistance, as will appear from the following passage, contained in the 48th canon of the provincial councils of the church of Scotland, held at Perth, in 1242 and 1269.

Ad haec statuimus firmiter observandum, quod a principio Quadragesimae usque ad octavas Paschae, negotium fabricae ecclesiae Glasguensis, omnibus diebus Dominicis et festivis, fideliter et diligenter, in singulis ecclesiis, post evangelium missae, parochianis exponatur, et indulgentia eidem fabricae subvenientibus concessa, quam in qualibet ecclesia scriptam esse praecipimus, a-

perte et distincte eisdem parochianis, vulgariter dicatur, et eleemosynae eorundem, ac bona decedentium ab intestato, ac etiam pie legata, secundum consuetudinem hactenus approbatam, fideliter colligantur; et decanis locorum in proximis capitulis, sine diminutione, assignentur; et infra dictum terminum nullus quaestionem pro negotiis aliis in ecclesiis parochialibus admittat.

“Moreover, we strictly enact, that the business of the building of the church of Glasgow be, upon all Lord’s days and festivals, faithfully and diligently explained in all churches, after saying of the mass, from the beginning of Lent to the eight day after Easter; and that the indulgencies granted to those assisting at the said building, which we have ordered to be written in every church, may be distinctly explained in the vulgar language to the parishioners; and that their alms, the effects of persons dying intestate, and pious legacies, may be faithfully collected, according to usage hitherto approved, and delivered to the deacons of places in the nearest chapter, without any deduction; and that, during the said space of time, no sermon, for any other business, be admitted in the parochial churches.”

The famous school of masonry at Antwerp, which sent out so great a number of excellent

architects, during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, in all probability supplied the bishop of Glasgow with one, who, I suppose, gave the design of this church, or at least, assisted in the building of it. From an inscription on the abbey of Melrose, which was consecrated in 1146, we learn that the name of this man was John Murdo. It is as follows,

John Murdo sum tym callit was I,
 And born in Parysse certainly,
 And had in kepying all masom werk,
 Of Sanctandroys, the hyc kyrk
 Of Glasgu, Melros, and Passlay,
 Of Nyddyfdayl, and of Galway.
 Pray to God, and Mari baith,
 And sweet St. John, keep this haly kyrk frae
 skaith.

From a principal of oeconomy, this church is divided into three separate places for public worship.

THE COLLEGE CHURCH.

THE old church having been destroyed by lightening in 1668, the present plain edifice arose in its stead; the length of which, from north to south, is 76 feet, the breadth of the

main body, from east to west, is 32 feet; it has an aisle, upon the east side, 56 feet long, by 29 feet broad; this church is enlightened by one series of windows, and has a small tower, upon which is placed a spire, in which there is a bell, but no clock.

THE TRON CHURCH.

THIS church, which was collegiate, and was built in 1487, stands upon the south side of the Trongate, and consists of a number of ailes: the tower, which was built in 1637, stands detached from the church, and is surrounded with a ballustrade, within which rises a very solid octangular spire, with windows on all sides; the height of this spire is 126 feet.

THE WYND CHURCH.

WHEN king James the seventh, by his dispensing power, granted an indulgence in the year 1687, this church was built by the Presbyterians, and it has, since that time, been re-edified at the expence of the community; it is a very neat building, but much confined; the length is 76 feet, the breadth 48 feet; it is well finished in the inside, and wants nothing but a good situation to render it an agreeable place for public worship.

THE RAMSHORN CHURCH

WAS built by the community in 1724; it is a plain, commodious building, having an aile upon the north side; the length, from east to west, is 85 feet, the breadth 39 feet; length of the aile 27 feet, the breadth 41 feet: the tower is conform to the building, and is 140 feet high; in it there is a good bell and clock. This church is well enlightened by one series of large windows; and to the north is a very spacious burying ground, much too nigh the houses of many of the inhabitants in that quarter of the city.

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH

WAS begun to be built by the community in 1739, and was finished in 1756; it is the finest piece of modern architecture in the city, and is built after the model of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, whose architect was the famous Gibbs. It has a noble portico of six lofty columns of the Corinthian order, in the west front, the same order being continued in pilasters, both under the pediment, and on each side; the ascent to this portico is by a flight of steps; the columns, which are well wrought, support an angular pediment, in which are the city arms cut in bas relief: the

entablature of the north and south fronts support a ballustrade, well adorned with vases. The length of the church is 104 feet, and it is 66 feet broad; it has a fine arched roof, well ornamented with figures in stucco, and sustained by Corinthian stone columns; to compleat the model, it has a place for the altar, on the east, in which is a very handsome Venetian window; but the altar-place being seated, makes this end appear to no great advantage: the fronts of the galleries and the pulpit are done in mahogany, in a very elegant manner: the spire by no means corresponds with the rest of the building, and in place of being an ornament, it disgraces this beautiful fabric; its height is 170 feet.

All these churches are well paved within, and are properly divided into pews, so as to contain a very great number of hearers.

THE COLLEGE.

THE front of this building extends along the east side of the High Street, and is upwards of 330 feet long; the gate at the entrance is decorated with rustics, and over it are the king's arms; the first court is 88 feet long, and 44 feet broad; the west side is elevated upon stone pillars, upon which are placed pi-

lafters, fupporting the Doric entablature, and ornamented with arches, forming a piazza, above which is the public hall; the afcent to this hall is by a double flight of fteps, inclofed by a handsome ftone balluftrade, upon the right of which is placed a lion, and on the left an unicorn, cut in free ftone. The fpire ftands upon the eaft fide, it is 135 Feet high, and contains a very good clock; under this is the gate-way which leads into the inner-court, which is by far the moft fpacious of the two, being 103 feet long, and 79 feet broad; over the entry, in a niche, is a ftatue of Mr. Zacharias Boyd, who was a benefactor to the univerfity; thefe courts confift of clafs-rooms, two halls, and a few rooms for lodging fuch ftudents as chufe to live in the college; on the eaft fide of the court is a narrow paffage leading into a handsome terrace-walk, gravelled, 122 feet long, by 64 broad, inclofed to the eaft by an iron-pallifade, in the center of which is a gate leading into the garden, which confifts of feven acres of ground, laid out in walks for the recreation of the ftudents; on the fouth fide of this walk ftands the library, a very neat edifice, well conftituted for the purpofe intended, and containing a very valuable collection of books; on the north fide is a large court, upon the

north and east sides of which are built houses of three floors each, appropriated for lodgings to the different professors.

THE TOWN-HOUSE and ASSEMBLY-HALL.

THIS is a magnificent and extremely elegant building; the front is adorned with a range of Ionic pilasters, within the height of which there are two series of windows, viz. a range of large lofty ones, with square ones above; the top of the building is ornamented with a ballustrade, and handsome vases; the front is elevated on strong rusticated pillars, adorned with arches, forming a piazza for merchants, and others, to shelter themselves from the weather, when met upon business.

The assembly-hall is a neat room, and is finished in a good taste, though too small for the city; its length is 47 feet, breadth 24 feet, and height 24 feet.

The-town hall is a very spacious and lofty apartment, 52 feet long, by 27 feet broad, and 24 feet high; it is finished in a very grand manner, the cieling is divided into different compartments, well ornamented; in it are the following full length portraits, kings James 6th and 7th, Charles first and second, William and Mary, queen Ann, kings George 1st, 2d,

and 3d, and Archibald, duke of Argyle, in his justiciary robes; the two last are by Ramsay.

Opposite to the front of this building is the Exchange, which is well paved with free stone, and inclosed from the street by stone-pillars; upon it is an equestrian statue of king William the 3d, placed upon a lofty pedestal, and surrounded with an iron-rail.

Adjoining to the town-house upon the east is the

TOLBOOTH, OR PRISON,

A large building, in length 60 feet, and in breadth 29 feet. The circuit court of justiciary is held in a small hall on the west end, the ascent to which is by a flight of broad steps, having a handsome rail. Immediately under the landing of this stair is a neat door-case leading to the council-chamber, above which are offices for the town-clerks, &c. Standing upon the east end is a tower, which rises square to a considerable height, when it is terminated by four turrets, from which springs an open lanthorn, supporting a ballustrade, out of which rises a small spire or fane; the whole height of the tower and spire is 126 feet; here is placed a set of musical bells, which, by means of a barrel, turned round by machine-

ry, play one tune at every two hours; a musician, also, plays upon them every lawful day from one to two o'clock.

THE GILD-HALL, OR MERCHANTS-HOUSE.

THIS building is situated upon the south side of Bridgegate-street and is in length 82 feet, in breadth 31 feet; in the front is a large handsome entrance, adorned with columns of the Doric order, with their entablature, over which are two Ionic columns, set upon their pedestals, supporting an angular pediment; between the columns are placed the figures of three old men, representing decayed members, and under them a ship in full sail, and the city arms. The great hall, which is the whole length and breadth of the building, is so capacious, that it is better adapted for the reception of numerous assemblies than any other in the city. This house is adorned with a very elegant spire, 200 feet high, it consists of three stages, the first of which rises square, to a considerable height from the ground, and is surrounded with a ballustrade, as are also the other two, which gradually diminish, and out of the last arises the spear, crowned with a ball and fane in the form of a ship.

THE TOWN'S HOSPITAL.

THIS is a very neat building, contrived so as to be plain, yet elegant; it consists of two wings, and a large front, the length 146 feet, the breadth of the center 30 feet, and depth of the wings 68 feet. In the lower part of the house is a large hall, where they mess, the committee-room, adorned with the portraits of those who have been considerable benefactors to the hospital, the bake-house, brew-house, and other offices; different stair-cases lead to the different apartments, which are well laid out. Behind the building is an infirmary 167 feet long, by 25 feet broad, the ascent to which is by a flight of steps; the lower part of this building is allotted for the reception of lunatics. The area between the buildings is large; this, with the agreeable open situation of the hospital on the river, must conduce to the health of its inhabitants.

THE NEW BRIDGE.

THIS bridge, which stands at the foot of Jamaica-street, is built in an elegant manner; it is 32 feet wide, a commodious foot-way being allowed for passengers, 5 feet broad on each side, raised above the road made for carriages, and paved with free stone, while the space left

between them is sufficient to admit three carriages abreast, without danger ; it extends 500 feet in length, and consists of 7 arches, the faces of which are wrought in rustic, and above a strong block-cornice. The piers are all founded upon piles planked, and terminate in a sharp angle against every stream. The arches spring but a little way above low water mark, which, though it renders the bridge stronger than if they sprung from taller piers, adds nothing to its beauty. Between every arch there is a small circular one; these break the force of the water when the river rises to a flood, and add to the strength of the whole. The parapet-wall, or breast-work, is cut out in the Chinese taste; and the two ends are finished off with a sweep.

THE PLAY-HOUSE.

THIS is a small neat building, in length 92 feet, breadth 44 feet; it is tolerably well decorated in the inside.

HUTCHESON'S HOSPITAL.

THIS building is situated upon the north side of the Trongate-street, and is in length 73 feet, in breadth 30 feet; adjoining to the back front, upon the west side, is a very long wing,

which makes it appear as if a court had been intended; but the south and west fronts have only been finished. The entry is decorated with rustics, over which is a large hall, now made use of as an academy. The spire is 100 feet high, and is conform to the rest of the building, in the lower part of which, fronting the garden, the statues of the two brothers, in two separate niches, are placed, with an inscription.

THE MARKETS IN KING-STREET.

THESE are justly admired, as being the compleatest of their kind in Britain; they are placed upon both sides of the street, the one upon the east is 112 feet in length, and 67 feet in breadth, in the center of which is a very spacious gateway, decorated, on each side, with coupled Ionic columns, set upon their pedestals, and supporting an angular pediment; at the north end is a very neat hall, belonging to the incorporation of butchers, the front ornamented with rustics and a pediment. This market is entirely appropriated for butcher-meat. Those upon the west side of the street are divided into three different courts, set apart for a fish-market, a mutton-market, and cheese-market. The whole length of the front is 173 feet, the breadth 46 feet, in the center of which,

as in the opposite side, is a very spacious gateway, of the Doric order, supporting a pediment; this is the entry to the mutton-market; each of the other two has a well-proportioned arch, faced with rustics, for their entrance.

All these markets are well paved with free stone, have walks all round them, and are covered over, for shelter, by roofs standing upon stone-piers, under which the different commodities are exposed to sale; they have likewise pump-wells within, for cleaning away all the filth, which render the markets always sweet and agreeable.

THE GUARD-HOUSE.

THIS is a very handsome building, with a piazza, formed by arches and columns of the Ionic order, set upon their pedestals; the entablature supports an Attic course, in which are oval port-holes, ornamented with palm-branches. The lower part is divided into two apartments; the west end, which is the largest, is destined for the privates, the other for the officers; over these are lofts for holding ammunition, &c. Adjoining to this building, upon the north, fronting Candleriggs-street, stands

THE HERB-MARKET,

WHICH is neat and commodious, in length 130 feet, in breadth 41 feet. The principal entry is decorated with coupled Ionic columns, supporting an angular pediment. This market is laid out in the same manner with those in King-street.

C H A P. VII.

OF THE MERCHANTS AND TRADES
HOUSES, AND OF THE FOURTEEN IN-
CORPORATED TRADES.

THE inhabitants of burghs, in North Britain, are divided into two ranks, viz. merchants and tradesmen; by merchants are to be understood all those who buy and sell; tradesmen means mechanics of every denomination: with either the one or the other of these ranks every person, who intends to carry on any business, must enter and pay a freedom-fine. These corporations seem to be very ancient in Scotland, and a difference between the merchant and trades rank early established. The mer-

chants are joined into one corporation under the name of the Gild: the trades are erected into so many separate corporations by seals of cause from the magistrates and council; they are endowed with exclusive privileges; none but those who enter with the respective corporations, whether merchants or tradesmen, are allowed either to deal in merchandize, or to exercise any craft or trade. By the statutes of king William the first it is provided, cap. 35. that none but the merchant-gild shall buy or sell within the liberties of the burgh; and, by acts of parliament 1466, cap. 12. and 1487, cap. 107. craftsmen are prohibited to deal in merchandize, unless they renounce their craft.

It would appear that the merchant-rank in Glasgow had, in former times, arrogated to themselves every power within the burgh; they were the only people who could be elected magistrates, and they reserved to themselves the distribution of the common good of the burgh; the trades, with a great deal of justice, thought that they were entitled to have a share in the government of the town, and in the distribution of what certainly belonged equally to every freeman; the merchants refused to admit them, ill-blood, strife, and contention arose between the two ranks; they were often

ready to come to blows; at last, for the sake of peace, and at the intercession of several of the principal inhabitants, they agreed to submit all their differences to Sir George Elphinston, then provost, and some other gentlemen; the award which they gave, in 1605, is termed the letter of gildry (*vide Appendix* N^o XXVI;) this establisheth the powers and privileges of each rank, and is the real institution of the merchants and trades houses.

This letter of gildry is confirmed by act of parliament, passed the 11th of September, 1672. "Our sovereign lord, taking to consideration the great and many debates, differences, and contests, which were betwixt those of the merchant-rank, and those of the crafts, within the burgh of Glasgow, in the time of his royal predecessors, and particularly in the reign of his majesty's grandfather, of ever blessed memory, until the year 1605 years, at which time, by the mediation and endeavours of several persons of the said burgh, the said differences came to be settled and composed, by a submission having been entered into, and a decret arbitral pronounced the 6th of February, 1605; by virtue of which agreement and decret arbitral, the inhabitants of the burgh of Glasgow have lived in great peace, unity,

and concord among themselves, as also thereby good order has been observed in the respective crafts and callings, and orderly contributions made for maintenance of the poor; therefore, his majesty, with the express advice of the estates of parliament, ratifies, confirms, and approves of the said gildry, decreets and agreement, whereby the said merchants and crafts have met and made orderly contributions for the maintenance of their poor, declaring the said decret and agreement to have the force and strength of an act of parliament."

By the charter of king William and queen Mary, dated the 4th of January, 1690, all former charters in favour of the gild-brethren, tradesmen, or any society, or deaconry, within the burgh of Glasgow, are confirmed; and this charter is also ratified by act of parliament, of date the 14th of June, 1690.

THE MERCHANTS-HOUSE

IS composed of all those of this rank in Glasgow; every man, who settles as a merchant, (which means traders of every kind) must enter as such with the dean of gild, for which he must pay one of the following sums a sa freedom fine, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
If he is a stranger -	8	6	8
If he is the eldest son of a burges,			
his father alive - - -	1	9	1½
If he is the eldest son of a burges,			
his father dead - - -	1	0	9½
If he is a younger son of a burges	1	10	8½
If he marries the daughter of a			
burges - - - - -	1	13	5
If he serves an apprenticeship -	1	13	5

Upon paying one of these sums, and signing the gold book, to which he gives what he pleases, not less than 1 l. 1 s. he is furnished with a burges-ticket, which is as follows,

“ Here I protest, before God, that I confess and allow, with my heart, the true Protestant religion, presently professed within this realm, and authorised by the laws thereof. I shall abide thereat, and defend the same to my life’s end; renouncing the Roman religion, called Papistry. I shall be leal and true to our sovereign lord the king’s majesty, and to the provost and baillics of this burgh. I shall obey the officers thereof, fortify, maintain, and defend them, in the execution of their office, with my body and goods. I shall not colour unfree-

mens goods, under colour of my own. In all taxations, watchings and wardings, to be laid upon the burgh, I shall willingly bear my part thereof, as I am commanded thereto by the magistrates; I shall not purchase, or use exemptions to be free thereof, renouncing the benefit of the same for ever. I shall do nothing hurtful to the liberties and common well of this burgh. I shall not brew, nor cause brew, any malt but such as is grinded at the town's milns, and shall grind no other corns, except wheat, pease, rye, and beans, but at the same allenarly. And how oft as I shall happen to break any part or point of this my oath, I oblige me to pay, to the common affairs of this burgh, the sum of one hundred pounds Scots money, and shall remain in ward while the same be paid. So help me God.

“ I shall give the best council I can, and conceal the council shown to me. I shall not consent to dispoñe the common goods of this burgh, but for ane common cause, and ane common profit. I shall make concord, where discord is, to the outmost of my power. In all lienations and neighbourhoods, I shall give my leal and true judgment, but price, prayer, or reward. So help me God.

“ At Glasgow, the sixth day of August, one

thousand seven hundred and seventy years, sitting in judgment Archibald Smellie, dean of gild, and brethren of council; the said day A. B. merchant, is made burgefs and gild-brother of the burgh, who has paid his fines as at the far hand, and given his oath as is hereto prefixed."

This ticket he produces to the clerk of the merchants-house, who, upon his paying 4l. Sterling, enrolls him as a matriculated member of the house.

The government of this house is vested in the dean of gild, and a council of thirty-six members, who are elected annually in the following manner; the dean of gild names twelve, afterwards the whole matriculated members are divided into twenty-four leets, twelve of which leets are entirely made up of foreign merchants, and twelve of inland, and out of each of these twenty-four one is chosen; the dean of gild, with these thirty-six members, the merchant magistrates, and collector of the house, are managers of the funds of this house; which arise from the sums paid for freedom-fines, signing of the gold-book, and sums of money mortified by the charitable of the merchant rank for the behoof of decayed mem-

bers of this rank; these funds are distributed in pensions to decayed members, their widows and children, in annual sums, from 10 l. Sterling, to five pounds Sterling each, according to the necessity of the pensioner, in the following manner,

<i>Certain Revenue Dr.</i>			<i>Contra Cr.</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
To interest of money on bonds	535	10 0	By town's hospital	110	0 0
Rents and feuduties			House pensioners	368	0 0
	165	0 0	Govan's do.	31	2 2
			Donaldson's club do.	10	0 0
			Mote's mortification	3	0 0
			Spreull's do.	5	0 0
			Aird's do.	25	0 0
			Auldhouse's do.	71	1 10½
			Annuities to clerk, &c.	61	2 4½
			Certain saving annually	16	3 9
<hr/>			<hr/>		
£. 700 10 0			700 10 0		

<i>Uncertain Revenue Dr.</i>		<i>Contra</i>		<i>Cr.</i>
To freedom fines	} 150 0 0	By precepts by order of the house	} 150 0 0	
Matriculate money		Ditto by the dean of gild		
Gold book subscription		Contingent charities, with saving increase of stock		
<hr/>		<hr/>		
£. 150 0 0				150 0 0

Those sums of money, on the credit-side of the uncertain revenue, are sums paid by order of the house to those people who are not enrolled as pensioners, but whose necessities demand a temporary support.

THE TRADES-HOUSE

IS composed of the deacon-conveener and collector, with deputies from each of the fourteen incorporated trades, in the following manner,

The Deacon Conveener	-	-	-	-	1
The Collector	-	-	-	-	1
The Hammermen fend	-	-	-	-	6
The Taylors	-	-	-	-	6
The Cordiners	-	-	-	-	6
The Maltmen	-	-	-	-	6
The Weavers	-	-	-	-	4
The Bakers	-	-	-	-	3
The Skinners	-	-	-	-	3
The Wrights	-	-	-	-	3
The Coopers	-	-	-	-	3
The Mafons	-	-	-	-	3
The Butchers	-	-	-	-	3
The Gardeners	-	-	-	-	3
The Barbers	-	-	-	-	3
The Bonnet-makers and Dyers	-	-	-	-	2

Total Members 56

The conveener and collector are annually chosen by the members of the house, but commonly continue for two years.

The deacon of each incorporation, from his office, is always one of the number that represents his particular incorporation in the house, and he has the nomination of the rest at filling up the house. For example, the present deacon of the hammermen nominates five members out of that trade; those five, with himself, make six members, who represent that trade in the house, and so on through all the rest of the incorporations. These are the ordinary constituent members, and they are always chosen annually; the extraordinary members are, the trades baillie, while in office, the deacon-conveener and collector, if chosen out of the last nine trades, during the time they are in office, and for two years after they go off; in this case the total members are fifty-nine; but if the conveener and collector are chosen out of the first five trades, it makes no alteration in the members of the house, they being, in that case, fifty-six in all, besides the trades baillie, who is always an extraordinary member during the time he is in office.

The funds of this house are considerable; they arise from freedom-fines paid by those of

the trades rank, from sums of money mortified to the house by the charitable of this rank, and from annual sums paid by the thirteen first trades in the roll, in the following proportions.

	For the house			For chaplain		Town hospital		Sum total		
Hammermen	3	6	8	1	10	12		16	16	8
Tailors —	4	3	4	1	10	14		19	13	4
Cordiners —	3	6	8	1	10	14		18	16	8
Maltmen —	4	3	4	1	10	15		20	13	4
Weavers —	2	10		1	5	12		15	15	
Bakers —	2	10		1	5	9		12	15	
Skinners —	2	10			15	3		6	5	
Wrights —	2	10		1	5	10		13	15	
Coopers —	2				12	2		4	12	
Butchers —	2				15	4		6	15	
Masons —	2				10	6	2 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	0 $\frac{2}{5}$
Gardeners —	2				10	6	1 10	4		6
Barbers —	2				12	3		5	12	
£.	35	00	00	13	10	00	102 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	150	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

This house pays annually, to thirteen decayed brethren, from the first thirteen trades in the roll, 62l. 4s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each of these trades having one old man, chosen from amongst them, in the following manner; the deacon and masters of the trade where the vacancy happens, meet and choose two of their decayed brethren, whom they present to the house, and out of these two one is chosen by the house, who is immediately entered in the books, as the old man, in the hospital, for that

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trade. The annual sum paid to each of these old men is as follows,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Hammermens poor man	5	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Brought forward</i>	37	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Taylors do	5	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wrights poor man	5	0	0
Cordiners do	5	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Coopers do	4	0	0
Maltmens do	5	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Butchers do	4	0	0
Weavers do	5	00	0	Mafons do	4	0	0
Bakers do	5	00	0	Gardeners do	4	0	0
Skinners do	5	00	0	Barbers do	4	0	0
<i>Carried upwards</i>	37	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$		62	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

The general funds of this house are as follows, viz.

Trades House		Dr.		Contra		Cr.	
	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
To interest of money in bonds	225	0	0	By the 13 decayed brethren	62	4	5½
Rent of the lands of Caldercruix	30	11	1½	Mr. Govan's five tradesmen	22	7	11
Feu-duty of Cowlairst	34	8	10½	Mr. Thomson's 6 do	33	6	8
Rent of a house at townhead	23	5	0	Mess. Pettigrew's 2 do	20	0	0
Rent of the Gorbell lands	66	0	0	Mr. Howson's burfar in the college	5	0	0
Ground annuals of houses	6	0	0	Mr. M'Gilchrist's do	5	0	0
Entry of burgeses, say	50	0	0	The town's hospital	170	0	0
The thirteen trades	150	15	6½				
Carried forward	586	0	6½	Carried forward	317	19	0½

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<i>Trades house</i>	<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Contra</i>	<i>Cr.</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought over</i>	586	0	6½	<i>Brought over</i>	317	19	0½
				By the con- veener's charities	35	0	0
				The chap- lain	20	0	0
				The clerk	10	10	0
				The officer for salary, house rent, &c.	20	0	0
					403	9	0½
				By balance to increase of stock, or to be disposed of at the pleasure of house	182	11	6
	586	0	6½		586	0	6½

OF THE CORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN.

THE members of this corporation are black-smiths, copper-smiths, saddlers, silver-smiths, and jewellers; they are governed by a deacon, a collector, and twelve masters, who are elected, annually, by the freemen of the trade; and the disposal of the public money, belonging to the corporation, is vested in them.

The tradesmen must not only pay for their freedom of the town, they are also subjected to pay a freedom-fine to their particular cor-

poration; from these fines arises a fund for the relief of the poor of the corporation, which is distributed to the necessitous at the rate of two shillings each per week, and sometimes less, according to the circumstances of the person in distress.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A stranger pays of freedom-fine	8	6	8
If he has served an apprenticeship	3	7	7½
If he is a freeman's son, or son-in-law	1	4	0
A master pays for booking an apprentice	7	6	
for booking a journeyman	4	10½	
for every hand which he employs <i>per annum</i>			6
for himself <i>per annum</i>	1	9	
They distribute to their poor <i>per annum</i>	150	0	0

TAYLORS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, and twelve masters.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A stranger pays of freedom-fine	12	0	0
If he has served an apprenticeship	4	6	8

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If he is a freeman's son, or son-	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
in-law - - - - -	1	0	0

A master pays for booking of an apprentice - - -	11	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
--	----	---	---------------

They give to their poor <i>per annum</i> - - - - -	200	0	0
--	-----	---	---

CORDINERS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, and twelve masters.

Freedom-fine for a stranger	8	6	8
-----------------------------	---	---	---

Upon serving an apprenticeship - - - - -	1	15	0
--	---	----	---

If he is a freeman's son, or son-in-law - - - - -	1	2	0
---	---	---	---

A master pays for booking an apprentice - - -	11	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
---	----	---	---------------

Each journeyman pays to the corporation - - -	2	10	
---	---	----	--

They give to their poor <i>per annum</i> - - - - -	145	0	0
--	-----	---	---

MALTMEN

ARE governed by a visitor, a collector, and twelve masters.

Freedom-fine for a stranger	11	5	6
-----------------------------	----	---	---

Upon serving an apprenticeship of 7 years - - -	1	15	4
---	---	----	---

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Upon serving five years	3	8	10½
If he is a freeman's son, or son-in-law	-	-	-
	17	1½	
They give to their poor <i>per annum</i>	210	0	0

WEAVERS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, twelve masters, and two extraordinary masters.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Freedom-fine for a stranger	-	5	0 0
Upon serving an apprenticeship	-	2	0 0
If he is a freeman's son, or son-in-law	-	-	-
	1	0	0
Each freeman pays <i>per annum</i>	-	1	0
They give to their poor <i>per annum</i>	-	-	-
	142	0	0

BAKERS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, six masters, and two box-masters.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Freedom-fine for a stranger	-	105	0 0
Upon serving an apprenticeship	-	6	0 0
If he is a freeman's son, or son-in-law	-	-	-
	3	0	0
They give to their poor <i>per annum</i>	-	-	-
	125	0	0

SKINNERS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, and nine masters.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Freedom-fine for a stranger -	8	6	8
Upon serving an apprenticeship	2	8	0
If he is a freeman's son, or son-in-law - - - -	1	5	0
They give to their poor <i>per annum</i>	40	0	0

WRIGHTS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, and twelve masters.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Freedom-fine for a stranger	16	13	4
Upon serving an apprenticeship being a freeman's son, or son-in-law	1	17	2
A burges's son, his father not free of the trade - - -	2	11	7
Not a burges's son - - -	2	18	5
Booking of an apprentice, he being a freeman's son - - -		5	0
A burges's son, his father not free		8	4
Not a burges's son - - -		10	8
They give to their poor <i>per annum</i> - - - -	150	00	0

COOPERS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, and eight masters.

Freedom not to be purchased	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Upon serving an apprenticeship	4 6 8
If he is a freeman's son -	2 6 8
If he is a freeman's son-in-law	3 0 0
They give to their poor <i>per annum</i>	40 0 0

MASONS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, and six masters.

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Freedom-fine for a stranger	16 13 4
Upon serving an apprenticeship	1 13 0
If he is a freeman's son, or son-in-law - - -	1 2 0
They give to their poor <i>per annum</i> - - -	35 00 0

BUTCHERS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, and six masters.

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Freedom-fine for a stranger	8 6 8
Upon serving an apprenticeship	4 3 4
If he is a freeman's son or son-in-law	4 3 4
Their funds are equal to 120 l. Sterling <i>per annum</i> ; but, as they have very few among	

them that require assistance, they have never had occasion to give to their poor above 36 l. *per annum*.

GARDENERS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, and ten masters.

l. s. d.

Freedom-fine for a stranger 5 11 4

Upon serving an apprenticeship 1 00 0

If he is a freeman's son, or son-in-law - - - - 1 00 0

Each freeman pays *per annum* 0 1 0

They give to their poor *per annum* - - - - 25 00 0

BARBERS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, and nine masters.

l. s. d.

Freedom-fine for a stranger 8 6 8

Upon serving an apprenticeship 2 10 0

If he is a freeman's son, or son-in-law - - - - 1 5 0

They give to their poor *per annum* - - - - 60 00 0

BONNET-MAKERS AND DYERS

ARE governed by a deacon, a collector, and six masters.

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			<i>l. s. d.</i>
Freedom-fine	-	-	2 0 0
They give to their poor <i>per annum</i>	-	-	10 0 0

The æra of the erection of these different corporations is between the years 1520 and 1560; the cause of erection, in all of them, was in order to raise a fund for the maintenance of the poor.

From these incorporations of merchants and trades all the counsellors, and consequently the magistrates, are elected; they are, therefore, in point of political consideration, the only considerable bodies in the community. Some other corporations remain to be treated of; but, as the æra of their creation is posterior to the letter of gildry, by which the constitution of the town was fixed, and as they are not entitled to any share in the government of the city, they may, with greater propriety, be termed incorporated societies for charitable purposes.

C H A P. VIII.

OF INCORPORATED AND PRIVATE SOCIETIES FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

THE next corporation in point of antiquity to those which I have already treated of is

THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND
SURGEONS,

WHO were erected by a charter from king James the sixth, for which *vide Appendix* No XXVII. This charter was confirmed by king Charles the second, in a charter of confirmation, dated at Edinburgh the 11th of September, 1672. These gentlemen were, for a considerable space of time, incorporated with the barbers, in order that they might be entitled to a share in the government of the city; but, as they found that the advantages, resulting to them from this admixibility into the council, were not great, and as they apprehended that they might receive a greater degree of personal respect, provided they had a meeting, with regulations for themselves, they effected a separation from them soon after the year 1700; and

from that time they have been a distinct body by themselves. The reader will observe, that, by their charter, they have a power of fining all those, within their bounds, who do not undergo an examination, obtain a licence from, and enter with them, in the sum of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling. This sum might perhaps be sufficient, in 1599, to deter people from practising in physic or surgery; but, from the increase of money, it is now so trifling, that every person who pleases may practise; as, before even this fine can be levied, the person offending may stand a suit for some years. It would therefore be much for the interest of the public, that this fine should be raised to 100 l. Sterling, or even more, as many ignorant people take it upon them to vend medicines, practise in surgery, and even prescribe, within the bounds of the faculty, without being regularly bred to the business.

	l.	s.	d.
Entry for a physician	15	15	0
For a surgeon, he being a stranger	21	00	0
Upon serving an apprenticeship of five years	5	5	0
Upon serving four years	10	10	0
Upon serving three years	15	15	0
If he is the son of a freeman	3	3	0
They have it in their power to bestow up-			

on their poor 130 l. Sterling *per annum*; but as they have very few poor among them, they have not had occasion to give away above 40 l. *per annum*, from 10 l. per pensioner, and downwards.

THE PROCURATORS

ARE a numerous faculty, and are governed by a dean and collector; their funds are considerable; they give annually to their poor 50 l. Sterling.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Each intrant, being a stranger,			
pays - - -	15	0	0
Upon serving an apprenticeship	2	0	0
Each member pays <i>per annum</i>	0	3	0

Every person, desiring to enter, must undergo both a public and private examination before admission.

THE TOBACCONISTS

HAVE a society, for the relief of their poor, which is governed by a deacon and council.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Each intrant pays - -	1	8	0
Every member pays <i>per annum</i>	0	1	0
They give to their poor <i>per annum</i>	25	0	0

THE HORSE-HIRERS

HAVE a seal of cause, and are governed by a deacon, &c.

Each intransit pays 1 l. 1 s. 6 d. and 6 d. *per annum* for every horse each person keeps.

They give to their poor 40 l. *per annum*.

THE PORTERS

ARE erected into a society by a seal of cause, and are governed by a deacon, &c. l. s. d.

Each intransit pays — 0 15 0

They give to their poor 15 l. Sterling *per annum*.

THE CARTERS

HAVE also a society into which each member pays at admission 3 l. They give to their poor 20 l. *per annum*.

THE BUCHANAN'S SOCIETY.

A society was erected by those of the name of Buchanan, and the septs or clans descended from that name, in 1725, for the purpose of putting out to apprenticeships poor boys of their name, and of assisting such widows of their name, whose circumstances should re-

quire it. Each entrant pays 2 l. 12 s. 6 d. and nothing farther. Their capital stock is now so much increased that they have it in their power to bestow 170 l. Sterling *per annum* upon these truly charitable purposes.

THE GLASGOW HIGHLAND SOCIETY

WAS begun in 1727; the members of this society are either people born in the Highlands of Scotland, or the children of such as were born there. Each member pays at his admission 1 l. 11 s. 6 d. They have a seal of cause from the magistrates, so that they can sue, or be sued, in any court of law, in the same manner as any other body corporate. Their funds were a considerable time ago laid out upon building the Black Bull inn, which yields them 140 l. Sterling *per annum*; this sum is disposed of in putting out the children of poor Highlanders to apprenticeships; they generally bind them for seven years, and give their masters 4 l. Sterling of apprentice-fee with each of them.

Besides these societies, made mention of above, there are numbers of others to be found in Glasgow, all tending to various charitable ends; as, the Marine Society, the Airshire Society, the Galloway Society, and many others. The journeymen of every trade have boxes

and societies of their own, from which they support such members as are prevented by sickness from earning their livelihood; when old age renders them incapable of working, support is given them for life, and, when they die, they are buried in a decent manner at the expence of the society. I shall abridge the regulations of one of these societies, in order that the reader may see the good effects that must result from them.

The qualifications they expect from those desiring to become members are, that they should be above fourteen and under forty years of age, of the Protestant faith, and free from church-scandal, capable of earning their bread at the time of admission; each intrant must pay five shillings of entry money, and two shillings *per annum* afterwards, while in health; from the funds of the society, each person, when sick, receives two shillings per week; if confined to his bed, three shillings per week, and, if unmarried, two shillings per week, for a nurse to attend him, with ten shillings to pay for a surgeon; should he die, the preses of the society must carry his head to the grave, if there is no relation present, and the members must attend in decent dress. The society pays thirty shillings to defray the expence of his fu-

neral; and, should he leave a widow and children behind him, the society presents her or them with twenty shillings Sterling.

The sums given away in charity annually, by these different societies, exceed 400 l. Sterling.

CHAP. IX.

OF THE PUBLIC CHARITIES.

IN the two last chapters, I have narrated the sums given away in charity, by bodies corporate, and by societies solely established for charitable purposes; it remains to give an account of the public charities. The humane and benevolent heart must receive a great deal of pleasure from beholding the ample provision, which is made for those in Glasgow, whom unavoidable misfortunes, and unforeseen accidents, have reduced to the sad necessity of depending for their support on the bounty of others.

MUIRHEAD'S, OR ST. NICHOLAS'S HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital, which was founded and en-

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dowed by bishop Muirhead, still subsists; but, from what cause I cannot pretend to say, the revenues of this hospital have certainly been in a great measure lost, as no more remains of this foundation, which was intended to support twelve old men and a chaplain, than the paltry sum of 139l. 2 s. 5 d. Scots money, 128l. of which is divided among four old men annually, at the rate of 2l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling each.

HUTCHESON'S HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital was founded and endowed by George Hutcheson, of Lambhill, notary public, and Mr. Thomas Hutcheson, his brother, who was bred a preacher, in the year 1639, for the maintenance of old men and orphans; the funds of this hospital were afterwards increased by James Blair, merchant in Glasgow, in 1710: for the sums mortified by these gentlemen, and for the purposes for which they were mortified, *vide Appendix*, N° XXVIII. Small as these sums are, and expensive as the building of the hospital was, (being 1781l. 13 d. 8 s. Sterling,) yet such has been the generous and attentive management of the affairs of this hospital, that the will of the donors has ever been religiously observed, and the funds of this charity so much increased, that they now

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have it in their power to give away above 900*l.* Sterling *per annum* in pensions, from 10*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* Sterling *per* pensioner.

THE GENERAL SESSION,

WHICH is composed of the ministers and elders of the different parishes upon the establishment, give away a great deal of money annually in charity. In order to give the reader an idea of the sums given away by these gentlemen, annexed is a copy of one year's management.

General Session		Dr. Contra		Cr.		
	l.	s.	d.		l. s. d.	
To balance of				By cash paid to		
last years	129	17	8	North-west	30	11 8
accounts				session		
Collections				Do. to South-	65	10 7
at the church	822	7	5½	west do.		
doors				Do. to East do.	42	13 0
Double and				Do. to West do.	83	18 1
triple pro-	28	14	0	Do. to Mid-	76	8 2
clamations				dle do.		
Interest of				Do. to North	101	13 5
money be-				do.		
longing to	86	19	4	Do. to South	109	6 1
the funds				do.		
Donations				Afterwards	70	0 1
for this year	53	10	0	to the diffe-		
				rent sessions		
				To the town's	300	0 0
				hospital		
<hr/>				<hr/>		
Carried forward	1121	8	5½	Carried forward	880	1 1
Z 2						

<i>General Session</i>			<i>Dr. Contra</i>			<i>Cr.</i>		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought over</i> —	1121	8	5½	<i>Brought over</i> —	880	1	1	
				By incidental charges		113	0	0
						993	1	1
				By balance to debit of next year		128	7	4½
						1121	8	5½

MITCHELL'S MORTIFICATION.

MR. WILLIAM MITCHELL was born in the city of Glasgow, and having settled as a merchant in London, he there acquired a fortune, and died upon the 25th of December, 1729. He, by his will, ordered that two thousand pounds Sterling should be paid to the magistrates of Glasgow, the interest arising from which sum to be applied to the maintenance of the poor, at the presentation of his executors and their heirs for ever; with this restriction, that the persons presented should be burgeses, or the children of burgeses, of the city of Glasgow. This fund is now increased to 1251. Sterling *per annum*. The patron is John Orr, esq; of Burrowfield, as being nearest of blood to the testator.

THE TOWN'S HOSPITAL

WAS built by subscription, and was opened, for the reception of the poor, upon the 15th of November, 1733. The reasons that induced the community to build this hospital were, that the poor might be better provided than formerly, with wholesome food, good cloaths, clean lodging, and all other necessary accommodations of life, at a less expence than they used to stand the community in for their maintenance. Here they are well lodged, fed, and cloathed, the sick are well attended, and get the diet which the physicians prescribe for them; the old and infirm get even a reasonable choice of diet, as far as is consistent with necessary frugality; here they are relieved from the distresses of poverty, and disengaged from all anxieties about their daily bread, and other vexing cares of the world; they spend the evening of their days in the agreeable vicissitudes of exercise, devotion, and rest; the young are instructed in the principles and precepts of the Christian religion, they are taught reading and writing, and, from their earliest years, are accustomed to a life of virtue, frugality, and industry.

The funds, from which this hospital is

maintained, are the general session, the town-council, the trades-house, and merchants-house, the interest of money belonging to their funds, which are sums that have been mortified by the charitable, for the use of the house; and, as there is always a deficiency, notwithstanding of these funds, this is raised by an assessment made annually upon the inhabitants, in the following manner; the magistrates nominate twelve, fourteen, or sometimes more, gentlemen of known integrity and character, who have a list laid before them of all the inhabitants in town, this list they divide into sixteen or eighteen columns, each of these columns contains the names of such inhabitants as carry on trade to a certain extent, or are supposed to be well able to pay the sum affixed to the particular column in which their names are inserted; if it is necessary to raise 500*l.* for instance, then each name, in every separate column, is valued at so much as the fortunes of the persons in each particular column are supposed to be; if 1000*l.* or more is to be raised, it is only continuing a proportional increase through the whole of the columns; the highest sum that ever was raised, was twelve shillings and six-pence upon each thousand pounds that every person was sup-

posed to be worth, making a distinction, even in equal fortunes, between the man who has a numerous family, and he who has none.

The number of those maintained in the house, and by the funds of the house, is about six hundred and twenty. For the manner in which they are maintained, annexed is an account of one year's management, in the two following pages.

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Town's Hospital

Dr.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To general session - - - -	300	00	0
Town council - - - -	220	00	0
Trades-house - - - -	170	00	0
Merchants-house - - - -	110	00	0
Interest of money - - - -	120	00	0
Gained by manufactures - - - -	160	00	0
Dung of the hospital - - - -	24	00	0
Received board for people put into the } house by their relations - - - }	28	6	0
Mortifications for this year - - -	50	00	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1182	6	0
Affessment for the remainder - - -	1117	8	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2299	14	6

OF GLASGOW.

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Contra

Cr.

	Bolls.	Libs.	Scots pints.	l.	s.	d.
By 130 persons on meal out of the house }	376	—	—	300	16	00
36 children on nur- sing wages }	—	—	—	120	00	00
92 on half nursing wages }	—	—	—	153	6	8
Meal for the house	674	—	—	539	4	00
Beans - - - -	30	—	—	22	10	00
Groats - - - -	8	—	—	11	4	00
Salt - - - -	—	6720	—	18	00	00
Petty provisions	—	—	—	36	16	9
Flesh - - - -	—	7040	—	88	00	00
Fish - - - -	—	—	—	48	10	5
Greens and roots	—	12232	—	12	14	10
Butter - - - -	—	1200	—	32	10	00
Cheefe - - - -	—	1600	—	16	13	4
Eggs 1953 dozens	—	—	—	28	9	7½
Barley - - - -	—	10360	—	48	11	3
Snuff - - - -	—	66½	—	3	12	00½
Cut tobacco - -	—	36	—	1	16	00
Roll do. - - -	—	85	—	3	18	6
Ale - - - -	—	—	24589	102	8	11
Spirits - - - -	—	—	64	4	16	00
Sweet-milk - -	—	—	1939	16	3	2
Butter-milk - -	—	—	6500	13	10	10
Woollen-cloth 1354 yards }	—	—	—	76	5	3
Linen do. 1500 yards	—	—	—	56	5	00
Furniture for cloath- ing and dying }	—	—	—	36	11	11½
Shoes - - - -	—	—	—	54	9	00
Coals 810 carts -	—	—	—	98	12	00
Candles - - - -	—	—	—	25	00	00
Salaries - - - -	—	—	—	83	12	8
Washing materials	—	—	—	42	6	00½
Household charges	—	—	—	153	00	3
Surgeon, apotheca- ry, and drugs }	—	—	—	50	00	00
				2299	14	6

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CHAP. X.

OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE university of Glasgow owes its origin to the bounty of bishop Turnbull; it was established in the year of our Lord 1450; the bull was obtained from pope Nicholas the fifth, and is dated the 7th of January, 1450; for this bull, *vide Appendix*, N° XXIX. The bishop afterwards obtained royal letters from king James the second, upon the 20th of April, 1453, [*vide Appendix*, N° XXX.] containing a number of privileges; and he, with the consent of his chapter, afterwards bestows many powers and privileges upon the members of the university; for which *vide Appendix*, N° XXXI.

The institution, at first, consisted of a rector, a dean of faculty, a principal, who taught theology, and three professors of philosophy; and soon after this, the civil and canon laws, were taught by some clergymen.

From the establishment of the university in 1450, to the Reformation, in 1560, the college was frequented chiefly by those who were intended for the church; its members were all

ecclesiastics, and its principal support was derived from the church. The Reformation brought the university to the verge of destruction; masters, students, servants, all forsook it.

The magistrates and council of the city of Glasgow were so sensible of the loss which the community had sustained, by the desertion of the college, that they endeavoured to restore it in 1572, by bestowing considerable funds upon it, and prescribing a set of regulations for the proper management of it; but these being found insufficient, king James the sixth erected it anew, by a charter called the *nova erectio* in 1577, and bestowed upon it the tiends of the parish of Govan. The persons who were to compose the university, by this new erection, were a principal, three professors of philosophy, four students bursars, one oeconomus, a principal's servant, a janitor, and cook.

The funds of the university have been, since the year 1577, considerably increased by the bounty of kings, and by the donations of private persons; the professors have therefore been increased also; so that, at present, the university of Glasgow is composed of the following members, viz. a chancellor, rector, dean of faculty, principal, and thirteen professors, together with bursars, &c. The archbishop of

Glasgow, was, in former times, chancellor of the university, *ex officio*; at present the chancellor is chosen by the rector, dean of faculty, principal, and masters.

The chancellor, as being the head of the university, is the fountain of honour; and in his name are all academical degrees bestowed. The office of rector is to exercise that academical jurisdiction, in disputes among the students themselves, or between the students and citizens, which is bestowed upon the greater part of the universities in Europe.

The rector is chosen annually in the *comitia*, that is, in a meeting in which the whole students have a voice, as well as the other members of the university; immediately after his admission he has been in use to chuse certain persons as his assessors and counsellors in his capacity of judge; and, in former periods, it was customary to name the ministers of Glasgow, or any other gentlemen who had no connection with the university; but, for a great while past, the rector has constantly named the dean of faculty, the principal, and masters for his assessors; and he has always been, and still is, in the daily practice of judging in the causes belonging to him, with the advice of his assessors.

Besides these powers as judge, the rector summons and presides in the meetings of the university for the election of his successor, and he is likewise in use to call meetings of the professors, for drawing addresses to the king, electing a member to the general assembly, and for business of the like kind.

The dean of faculty has, for his province, the giving directions with regard to the course of studies, the judging, together with the rector, principal, and professors, of the qualifications of those who desire to be created masters of arts, doctors of divinity, &c. and he presides in meetings which are called by him for these purposes; he is chosen annually by the rector, principal, and masters.

The principal and masters, independent of the rector and dean, compose a meeting in which the principal presides; and, as they are the persons for whose behoof chiefly the revenue of the college was established, the administration of that revenue is therefore committed to them.

The revenue arises from the tiends of the parish of Govan, granted by king James the sixth, in 1577, from the tiends of the parishes of Renfrew and Kilbride, granted by this monarch in 1617, and confirmed by king

Charles the first upon the 28th of June, 1630, from the tiends of the parishes of Calder, Old, and New Monklands, conveyed to them by a charter from king Charles the second, upon the 4th day of March, 1670, from a tack of the archbishopric, and from several donations which they have, at different times, received from private persons.

This revenue is expended in paying the salaries of the different professors, in repairing the buildings of the university, in adding new ones when necessary, and in defraying the expence of servants, &c.

The college of Glasgow, for a very considerable time after its erection, followed the mode of public teaching which is common, even to this day, in Oxford and Cambridge, and in many other universities throughout Europe; that is, each professor gave a few lectures every year, *gratis*, upon the particular science which he professed; but in place of this, the professors have, for this great while, adopted the mode of private teaching; that is, they lecture and examine two hours every day during the session, viz. from the 10th of October to the 10th of June; a method which comes much cheaper to the student, as he has it in his power, if he is attentive, to acquire his education, without being

under the necessity of employing a tutor: they have also private classes, in which they teach one hour per day.

Fixed fee for a public class 1 l. 11 s. 6 d. per session.

Fixed fee for a private class 1 l. 1 s. per do.

The number of students, who have attended the university for some years past, has been upwards of five hundred each session.

CHAP. XI.

OF THE EXPENCE OF EDUCATION AND OF LIVING.

IN no instance are the magistrates and town council more commendable, than in the attention which they have always paid to procuring of proper teachers in every branch of education; salaries have been settled by them upon teachers of English; of writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping; and upon the masters in the grammar-school, which is solely destined to the instructing of youth in the knowledge of the Latin language.

In order that a stranger may have an idea of the expence of education in the city of Glas-

gow, I shall give an account of the wages paid to the teachers, in all the different branches, according to the course in which they are generally taught.

English school 4 s. per quarter of a year.

Grammar-school 4 s. per do. do.

A person, unacquainted with the cheapness of education throughout Scotland, will be surprised to see how low these wages are; but then he will take notice, that the teachers have salaries appointed them by the magistrates, in order that they may be enabled to render this greatest of all blessings attainable even by the poorest; besides, there is another custom, which I believe is peculiar to North Britain alone; it is as follows. Upon Candlemas day (2d of February) each scholar presents his master with a sum of money, which is called a Candlemas-offering, this is always agreeable to the inclination of the parent, as every boy may give what he pleases; the wealthy man sometimes gives with his son ten guineas, the poor man gives with his child perhaps two shillings; thus the ability, and oftentimes the vanity of the rich, are made subservient to the education of the poor. While the boys are attending the grammar-school, they also attend the writing for

one hour per day, the expence of which is only 3s. 6d. per quarter, if two hours per day 7s. 6d. per quarter; and after they have finished their grammar, they commonly attend four hours per day in summer, in order to learn, with their writing, arithmetic and book-keeping; the expence of this is 10s. per quarter. While they are in the grammar-school, dancing is also attended for one hour in the day, the expence for this is 8s. 6d. per month.

This is the general rule that is followed in the education of the youth in Glasgow, previous to their being sent to the college. I cannot help thinking that the children are put too early to school; at five or six they are commonly sent to the English-school, this they seldom attend above two years; so that at seven or eight they go to learn Latin; four years attendance here prepares them for the college, to which they are sent at eleven or twelve years of age; a time of life at which they are certainly unfit to obtain a critical knowledge of the Latin tongue, the class in the university which they attend during their first session: in the second session they are employed in learning the Greek language, and they also attend the private Latin class; this session finishes them in the knowledge of the Latin language; in the third session

logic and the private Greek class employ their attention; in their fourth session, moral philosophy, the mathematics, and the private logic, are the classes upon which they attend; in their fifth session, natural and experimental philosophy, the mathematics, and the private moral philosophy compleat their education as gown students.

Their education in the languages and philosophy being thus finished, they afterwards attend such classes as are necessary to fit them for the different professions which they intend to follow through life. Those who resolve to be preachers enter into the divinity-hall, which they must attend for seven years; in order to save one year of which they often inroll themselves in it during their fifth session; with divinity they also attend the Oriental languages and church-history. Those who incline to study the law attend upon the civil law, and the law of Scotland, which are both taught by one professor; if they mean to be physicians and surgeons, anatomy, *materia medica*, and chymistry, are the classes which they wait upon.

With the expence of education, it is also necessary that I should give some account of the expence of living; as the young gentlemen who attend the college generally board themselves,

I shall begin with that article, and in enumerating the expence of this, and of every other article which I shall make mention of, I shall give it from the highest to the lowest, not taking notice of the extravagant prices that are sometimes given for early lamb, &c. &c.

Boarding, which comprehends lodging, victuals, and washing, from 52 l. to 10 l. 10 s. *per annum.*

Lodgings from 10 s. to 1 s. per week.

House rents unfurnished from 60 l. to 1 l. 10 s. *per annum.*

Men servants from 12 l. to 4 l. *per annum.*

Maid servants from 5 l. to 2 l. *per annum.*

Beef from 4 d. to 7 d. per lib. of 22½ ounces.

Veal from 4 d. to 7 d. per do.

Mutton from 3 d. to 7 d. per do.

Lamb from 2½ d. to 7 d. per do.

Goat from 2 d. to 4 d. per do.

Pork from 3 d. to 6 d. per do.

No venison, hares, or rabbits to be found in our markets.

It may perhaps give pleasure to every well-wisher of his country, to be informed, that the cattle killed in the markets of Glasgow are one third part heavier than they were about ten

years ago; this proceeds from the improved methods that have been adopted in the summer, and especially in the winter-feeding of cattle.*

Poultry.

Geese from 6 s. to 4 s. per pair.

Ducks 3 s. to 2 s. per do.

Hens 4 s. to 1 s. 8 d. per do.

Chickens 1 s. 8 d. to 8 d. per do.

Eggs 3 d. to 7 d. per dozen.

Neither turkeys wild-fowl, nor pigeons to be procured in our markets. Our farmers are certainly ignorant of the proper manner of feeding poultry; they are seldom fat. The farmers in the neighbourhood of large towns in England think the sale of poultry an object worthy of their attention, it might certainly be made so in the neighbourhood of Glasgow.

* Slaughter of cattle in Glasgow from the 5th of June, 1771, to the 5th of June, 1772.

Oxen and Cows	—	5827
Calves	—	11597
Sheep	—	27955
Lambs	—	14723
Goats	—	438
Hogs	—	116

Fish.

Salmon 3 d. to 1 d. per lib. English.

Herrings 2 s. to 8 s. 4 d. per 100.

Cod 2 d. per lib.

Whittings and haddocks 6 d. to 1 s. per doz.

Mackarel 1 s. 6 d. per doz.

Turbot 1 s. per lib.

Trouts 3 d. to 4 s. per dozen, rare.

Oysters 8 d. to 1 s. 8 d. per 120, very small.

Lobsters 6 d. to 2 s. 6 d. per piece.

It is generally allowed that the fish caught on the west coast of Scotland are superior to those of the east coast, but that our people on the west coast are either too indolent, or unacquainted with the proper methods of catching them, and bringing them to market, is certain; for our market is by no means so well supplied as it ought to be.

Butter 6 d. to 9 d. per lib. of 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Cheese 2 d. to 6 d. per lib. of do.

Milk 1 d. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per quart English.

Although cheese of a quality equal to any from England is made in the parish of Dunlop, and in other places in the west of Scotland, yet

there is by no means a sufficiency for the consumption of the inhabitants; such, alas, is the state of improvement to which our country is brought, that we cannot feed ourselves; we are obliged to bring annually from England great quantities of cheese, and of butter from Ireland.

Garden stuffs of all kinds are both plenty and cheap; but this is not the case with fruits, except in the articles of goose-berries and currants; there is not a sufficiency of any other kinds of fruits raised in the neighbourhood of Glasgow; strawberries are as high as one shilling per Scots pint, or English pottle; cherries and plumbs of good kinds are seldom to be met with; and with respect to apples and pears, the city is supplied with them from the banks of Clyde, above Hamilton, and considerable quantities are brought annually from England, which are sold from 3 d. to 1 d. per lib. English.

Wines, spirits, and groceries, of every kind are to be purchased in Glasgow at as reasonable rates, as any where in Britain.

Table beer from 10 d. to 1 s. 4 d. per Scots gallon (4 English.)

Strong beer from 3 s. to 4 s per do.

In the article of fuel no place in the world is better supplied; coals, of an exceeding good quality, are to be procured every day at 2 s. 8 d. per cart of 9 C. weight.

By the following affize of bread, published by the magistrates, we may be enabled to judge of the general price of bread; for though the price of bread varies according to the current price of the wheat, yet the variation is seldom great.

	libs.	oz.	p.	Wheaten	House.
				s. d.	s. d.
" The peck loaf to weigh	17	6	0	sold for	2 3½ 1 8
The three quarter peck loaf	13	0	8		1 8½ 1 3
The two quarter peck loaf	8	11	0		1 1½ 0 10
					libs. oz. p.
The fix penny loaf wheaten is to weigh	—			—	3 13 0
do. Household is to weigh	—			—	5 1 6
The three penny loaf wheaten is to weigh	—			—	1 14 8
do. Household	—		—	—	2 8 11
The two penny loaf wheaten is to weigh	—			—	1 4 4
do. Household	—		—	—	1 11 2
The one penny loaf wheaten is to weigh	—			—	0 8 12
do. Household	—		—	—	0 11 10
The half penny loaf wheaten is to weigh	—			—	0 4 6
do. Household	—		—	—	0 5 13

N. B. The above is averdupoise weight, and the affize of the penny and half penny loaves is so set, that the bakers must give fourteen of the penny loaves for a shilling Sterling, and

seven of them for sixpence, and the half-penny loaves with the same allowance, and in the same proportion. The wheaten bread is to be marked on the top with W, and the household with H, and the initials of the bakers name on both, under the penalty of five shillings Sterling for each omission. Every person who asks or takes for any bread, which he shall sell, or expose to sale, at a higher price than such bread is ascertained to be sold for in the above table, shall forfeit and pay twenty shillings Sterling for each offence.

Every person who shall make, send out, sell, or expose to sale, any bread which shall be deficient in weight, according to the above assize, shall forfeit and pay five shillings Sterling for every ounce of bread, which shall, at any time, be wanting or deficient in the weight every such loaf should be of; and two shillings and six-pence Sterling for every loaf of bread, which shall be found wanting less than an ounce of the weight the same ought to be of.

No other kinds of bread to be made or sold than those mentioned in the above table, under the penalty of twenty shillings Sterling for each offence, excepting two penny, penny, and half-penny fine white loaves, which are

hereby declared to be one fourth lighter than the wheaten bread."

Oat-meal, upon an average, at 11d. per peck of 8 lbs. Dutch weight.

By comparing the foregoing prices of provisions with those of the same kind in other places, we may observe, that Glasgow is by no means a cheap place to live in; but if we consider that our mechanics and labourers are contented with a moderate diet, in comparison with the English; that their ordinary breakfasts and suppers, from choice, are oat-meal-pottage, with a little milk or small-beer; and that their dinner is often barley-broth, we must evidently see that their wages* are more than sufficient to supply them liberally with these articles, and that they must therefore save money.

Two other articles of food are much made use of by the poor people in Glasgow; these are potatoes and salted white herrings, which are very cheap; potatoes are sold, upon an average, in our markets, at 7d. per peck, of seven English gallons, heaped, and salted herrings, at 4s. 2d. per 100; the weight of a peck of potatoes is equal to 48 lbs. English; three

* The mechanics in Glasgow, upon an average, will gain 7s. per week each man.

pounds of these boiled with a couple of salted herrings do not exceed in value one penny half-penny, and are a sufficient dinner for any labouring man whatever; add to this, that the healthfulness of this food cannot possibly be called in question, for there is no set of people in the world more healthy than the mechanics in Glasgow, and yet potatoes and herrings are daily made use of, by a very great number of them, for a considerable time of the year. Scarce any such thing as an apoplexy is known in Glasgow; by last year's bill of mortality only one person died of this disorder; whereas in the bills of mortality, for a town of the same size in England, the numbers dying of the apoplexy in one year are great.

Seldom does a year pass in England without complaints being made of the high price of provisions; could an English mechanic condescend to eat herrings, here is a cheap, healthy, and tasteful food; eating of butcher meat daily, in whatever manner you may dress it must certainly pall the appetite; by sometimes making use of these herrings, it would at least, be a change of food, and would make them return to the roasted beef with double keenness; it would prove the means

of increasing the number of our brave seamen, the supporters of our greatness as a nation, and it would be attended with this happy effect, that it would introduce wealth into the most northern part of this island, whose hardy inhabitants are ready, upon every occasion, to turn out in the defence of the country; besides it would be an effectual method to reduce the price of butcher meat.

C H A P. XII.

OF THE COMMERCE OF GLASGOW.

A MR. William Elphinston is made mention of as the first promoter of trade in Glasgow, so early as the year 1420; the trade which he promoted was, in all probability, the curing and exporting of salmon. But the first authentic document, which I can find, respecting the city of Glasgow being considered as a place of trade, is in 1546. Complaints having been made by Henry the eighth, king of England, that several ships belonging to his subjects had been taken and robbed by vessels belonging to Scotland, there is an order

of council issued, discharging such captures for the future, and among other places, made mention of in this order, is the city of Glasgow [*vide Appendix*, N° XXXII.] The trade which at this time they carried on could not be great; it probably consisted of a few small vessels to France, loaded with pickled salmon; as this fishery was, even at that time, carried on, to a considerable extent, by Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton. Between the years 1630 and 1660 a very great degree of attention seems to have been paid to inland commerce by the inhabitants of Glasgow. Principal Baillie informs us, that the increase of Glasgow, arising from this commerce, was exceedingly great. The exportation of salmon and of herrings was also continued, and increased. In the war between Britain and Holland, during the reign of king Charles the second, I find that a privateer was fitted out in Clyde to cruize against the Dutch; she was called the *Lion of Glasgow*, Robert M'Allan commander; she is declared to be sixty tons burthen, or thereby, and to have on board five pieces of ordnance, thirty-two muskets, twelve half-pikes, eighteen polaxes, thirty swords, and three barrels of gun-powder, with provisions

for six months, and sixty hands, officers included.

A spirit for commerce appears to have been raised among the inhabitants of Glasgow between the periods of 1660 and 1707, when the Union with England took place. The citizens who seem to have distinguished themselves during this period, were Walter Gibson and John Anderfon; Gibson cured and packed, in one year, 300 lasts of herrings, which he sent to St. Martin's in France, on board of a Dutch vessel, called the St. Agate, of 450 tons burthen; his returns were brandy and salt. He was the first who imported iron from Stockholm into Clyde. Anderfon is said to have been the first who imported white wines.

Whatever their trade was, at this time, it could not be considerable; the ports to which they were obliged to trade lay all to the eastward; the circum-navigation of the island would therefore prove an almost unsurmountable bar to the commerce of Glasgow; the people upon the east coast, from their situation, would be in possession of almost the whole commerce of Scotland. The Union with England opened a field of trade, for which the situation of Glasgow was greatly to her advantage; the commerce of the east coast, since that period,

has declined; that of the west has increased to an amazing degree.

So sensible were the people of Glasgow of the advantages which they had procured by the Union, that no sooner was this treaty signed, than they began immediately to prosecute the trade to Virginia and Maryland; they chartered vessels from Whitehaven; they sent out cargoes of goods, and brought back tobacco in return. The method in which they proceeded in this trade was certainly a very prudent one, a supercargo went out with every vessel, who bartered his goods for tobacco, until such time as he had either sold all his goods, or procured as much tobacco as was sufficient to load his vessel; he then returned immediately; and, if any of his goods remained unsold, he brought them home with him. Happy would it have been for Britain if she had always traded with America in this manner.

The merchants of Glasgow continued to proceed in their trade after this method; they were of great advantage to the country, by the quantity of manufactures which they exported; and their own wealth began to increase; they purchased ships of their own; and in 1718 the first vessel of the property of

Glasgow crossed the Atlantic; their imports of tobacco were considerable, and they began to be looked upon as a respectable port; the tobacco-trade at the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, and Whitehaven was observed to dwindle away; the people of Glasgow began to send tobacco to these places, and to undersell the English, even in their own ports. A rigid frugality governed the merchants of Glasgow, in every thing, at this time; they were therefore able to bring their goods cheaper to market; jealousy and envy, these malignant passions, took possession of the breasts of the English; they fell upon every scheme, which they could possibly devise, to destroy the trade of Glasgow; the people of Bristol presented remonstrances to the commissioners of the customs at London, against the trade of Glasgow, in 1717; to these remonstrances the merchants of Glasgow sent such answers to the commissioners as convinced them that the complaints of the Bristol merchants were without foundation, and were the mere effects of jealousy at the growing increase of the tobacco-trade in Glasgow. But in 1721 a most terrible confederacy was entered into by almost all the tobacco-merchants in South-Britain, against the trade of Glasgow; those of London, Liverpool, and

Whitehaven presented, severally, to the lords of the treasury, petitions, arraigning the merchants of Glasgow as guilty of frauds in the tobacco-trade; to these petitions the merchants of Glasgow gave in replies; and the lords of the treasury, after a full and impartial hearing, were pleased to discuss the cause by the following sentence, "That the complaints of the merchants of London, Liverpool, and Whitehaven were groundless, and that they proceeded from a spirit of envy, and not from a regard to the interest of trade, or of the king's revenue."

But the malice of these gentlemen ended not here; they brought the complaint into the house of commons; commissioners were sent to Glasgow in 1722, who gave in their reports to the house in 1723; the merchants sent up distinct and explicit answers to these reports; but such was the interest of their adversaries, that these answers were disregarded; new officers were appointed at the ports of Greenock and Port-Glasgow, whose private instructions seem to have been to ruin the trade, if possible, by putting all imaginable hardships upon it; bills of equity were exhibited against the merchants in the court of Exchequer, for no less than thirty-three ships cargoes, by which they

were commanded to declare, upon oath, whether or not they had imported in these ships any, and how much more tobacco than what had been exported, or had paid the king's duty; vexatious law-suits, of every kind, were stirred up against them; every species of persecution, which malice, assisted by wealth and interest, could invent, to destroy the trade of Glasgow, were put in practice; and they in part succeeded; it languished until the year 1735, that it began to revive; and even after this revival it was carried on but slowly for a considerable space of time.

I once intended, in the prosecution of this work, to have given states of the trade of Glasgow at different periods; but upon mature reflection, I became convinced that this would have swelled the work to an unreasonable bulk, and would have contributed little to the entertainment of the reader. I shall therefore give him only an account of the shipping in Clyde at this period, and then proceed with the progress of the commerce of Glasgow.

List of ships, brigantines, and sloops, belonging to Clyde in 1739

No	Ships Names.	Owners.	Masters.	Destinati
1	Shaw - -	James Corbet - -	Arch. Douglas	Virginia
2	Thistle -	Do. and Co.	Colin Dunlop	—
3	Nelly - -	Do. and Co.	Ninian Bryce -	—
4	America -	Rob. Donald and Co.	James Scott -	—
5	Albany -	Robert Bogle and Co.	William Gemmil	—
6	Scipio -	Do. and Co.	John Clark -	—
7	Martha -	Mess. Ofwalds and Co.	James Gregory	—
8	Glasgow -	Mess. Buchanans & Co.	Andrew Gray	—
9	Betty - -	Samuel M'Call and Co.	William Dunlop	—
10	Sophia - -	John Stark and Co.	Samuel Bowman	—
11	Diamond	Mess. Fogos and Co.	Robert Arthur	—
12	Hardicanute	Mess. Scotts and Co.	Robert Rogers	—
13	Jean - -	John Dickson - -	Patrick Jack -	—
14	Margaret	Robert Dreghorn -	Hugh Crawford	—
15	Pt. Glasgow	John Lyon and Co.	David Blair -	—
16	Neptune -	James Corbet and Co.	Robert Hamilton	Jamaica
17	Amity -	Mess. Ofwalds and Co.	George Blair -	—
18	Speedwell	Do. and Co.	James Colhoun	—
19	Pr. William	Mess. Buchanans & Co.	James Peadie -	—
20	Argyle -	Do. and Co.	William Watson	Antigua
21	Bee sloop -	John Watt and Co.	Robert Hafty -	—
22	Industry -	James Milliken and Co.	William Houston	St. Kitts
23	Jo. & Robert	Mess. Scot and Co. -	Thomas Clark	—
24	Buchanan	Mess. Buchanans & Co.	Robert Rae -	London
25	Virginia Merchant }	Do. and Co.	Ja. Montgomery	—
26	Friendship	Henry M'Call and Co.	James Beattie	—
27	Fame - -	Do. and Co.	James Hume -	—
28	Caledon -	John Stirling and Co.	John Stevenson	—
29	M'Dougal	James Milliken and Co.	Thomas Milliken	—
30	Restoration	Arthur Tran and Co.	John Shannon -	Boston
31	Liberty -	John Watt and Co. -	William Smith	—
32	Clyde - -	Do. and Co.	William Smith	—
33	Britannia	Rob. Robinson and Co.	William Fleming	Streight
34	Little Page	Jo. Blackburn and Co.	Robert Wilson	—
35	Butterfly -	Law. Dinwiddie & Co.	Matth. Crawford	—
36	Friendship	Mss. Sommervills & Co.	Thomas Younger	—
37	Thomas -	James Watt - -	William Watt	Gibraltar
38	Triton -	John Stirling and Co.	Walter Stirling	Barbados
39	M'Kenzie	John Blackburn & Co.	Alex. Woddrop	Holland
40	St. Andrew	John Brown and Co.	John Brown -	—
41	Renfrew -	Mess. Sommervills -	Peter Sommervill	Stockholm

No.	Ships Names.	Owners.	Masters.	Destination.
42	Sufanna -	Mess. Sommervills & Co.	John Ritchie -	Stockholm
43	Tho. & John	John Lyon and Co.	Robert Ker -	—
44	James - -	Will. Gemmil and Co.	Willm. Chalmers	—
45	Spiers - -	James Spier and Co.	John Stewart -	—
46	May - - -	James Hastie and Co.	James Hastie -	—
47	Greenock	James M'Cunn and Co.	— —	—
48	Diligence	Arthur Tran and Co.	James Boucher	
49	Glas. Packet	Do. and Co.	Arch. Rainney	
50	Welcome -	Robert Donald and Co.	John Andrew	
51	Euphemia	John Lyon and Co.	Andrew Craufurd	
52	James - -	Do. and Co.	John Orr	
53	Jean - - -	Mess. Sommervills -	Ro. Sommerville	
54	Pris. Mary	Do. and Co.	Alex. Campbell	
55	Graham -	Robert Dreghorn -	Alex. Dunsmoor	
56	Drummond	John Craig - - -	William Eccles	
57	Montgomery	Thomas Clark and Co.	— — —	
58	Hap. Return	Do. and Co.	Robert Crighton	
59	Dalrymple	John Park and Co. -	Robert Cobham	
60	Stewart -	Rob. Paterfon and Co.	James Orr	
61	Dove - - -	— — —	James Crawford	
62	Jean & Eliz.	John Scott and Co.	John Forrest	
63	Alexander	— — —	— — —	
64	Mary & Jean	John M'Cunn and Co.	— — —	
65	Jam. & Tho.	John Lyon and Co.	John Shearer	
66	Pr. of Orange	John Murdoch and Co.	James Crawford	
67	Margaret	William Bryce and Co.	Thomas Young	

Those vessels in the list, the destination of which is not made mention of, were employed either to Ireland, in the river, or in the coasting trade. The burthen of the whole of them, was but very small, in comparison with what they are at present. When I assert, that the whole shipping in Clyde, at this time, did not exceed 5600 tons, I am certain that I am pretty near the truth.

From the period of 1735 to the aera of 1750,

the commerce of Glasgow advanced but slowly; soon after the year 1740 a new mode was adopted in carrying on the trade to America; in place of the prudent method of bartering, which I formerly took notice of, factors were established in the country, who received the goods, and remitted the tobacco; these goods they gave credit of to the planters, on condition that they should receive their crops of tobacco, when ready for the market; for several years this method succeeded extremely well, and the payments were generally made in a reasonable time; but the trade, after the period of 1750, being exceedingly increased, and factors established in every corner of the country, the interests of these gentlemen began to interfere with one another; ambition for who should be possessed of the largest share of the trade took possession of them; they lent to the planters large sums of money, in order to secure them for customers, they gave them unlimited credits; and thus, by their endeavours to get the better of one another, rendered the commerce with the people of America, rather a speculative, than a solid branch of business.

The trade to America, and every other species of commerce, has since the period of 1750, been increased annually by the people of Glas-

gow. But, in order that the reader may have an idea of the great extent of the commerce of Glasgow, annexed is an account of the imports and exports of Glasgow, Greenock,* and Port Glasgow, from the 5th of January, 1771, to the 5th of January, 1772, with the authenticity of which I can assure him that he may rest perfectly satisfied.

I M P O R T S.

EUROPE.

ITALY.		SPAIN.	
LEGHORN.		ALICANT.	
Anchovies	- 47 lbs	Salt	- 5055 bushels
Affa faetida	- 23 lbs		
Cantharides	- 44 lbs	CADIZ.	
Myrrha	- 15 lbs		
Oil, fallad	- 9 gallons	Lemons	750 in number
Opium	- 13 lbs	Raisins of the sun	o 3 o lbs
Sena	- 73 lbs	Salt	- 8737 bushels
Wine, Florence	16 gallons	Wine	- 5298 gallons
SARDINIA.		ST. LUCAR.	
CAGLIARI.			
Salt	- 3660 bushels	Salt	- 3705 bushels
		Wine	- 120 gallons

* The share of these imports and exports belonging to Greenock and Port Glasgow is very trifling.

PORTUGAL.

FIGUIRA.

Salt	-	5018 bushels
Wine	-	1390 gallons

LISBON.

Salt	-	1710 bushels
Wine	-	2263 gallons

O PORTO.

Cork	129	0 19 lbs
Lemons	5500	in number
Wine	26,907	gallons

ST. UBES.

Dog stones	2	in number
Lemons	26,000	in number
Salt	-	7202 bushels
Wine	-	1130 gallons

FRANCE.

BOURDEAUX.

Anchovies	-	10 lbs
Capers	-	3 lbs
Oil, fallad	-	5 gallons
Olives	-	3 gallons
Prunes	-	20 lbs
Wine, red	11	1 2 gallons

HOLLAND.

ROTTERDAM.

Ashes, pearl	5,819	lbs
Butter, salted	0 3	10 lbs
Diaper towelling	49	ells
Flax, undressed	22	0 0 lbs

Flax-seed	550	bushels
Hoops, wooden	26,100	in no.
Mull madder	36	1 21 lbs
Oil, lintseed	3	1 95 gallons
Yarn, linen, raw	33	1 lbs

GERMANY.

BREMEN.

Ashes, pearl	348	2 26 lbs
Beech quarters	2	2 0 odd
Canvass heffens	66	1 10 ells
Linen, German	2983	1 6 ells
Staves, pipe	109	2 26 odd
Wine, Rhenish	108	gallons
Yarn, linen, raw	17,947	lbs

MEMEL.

Hemp rough	40	tons
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TRIESTE.

Almonds, sweet	5	0 14 lbs
Ashes, pot	1524	1 26 lbs
Brimstone	415	1 18 lbs
Currants	33	3 13 lbs
Figs	33	3 21 lbs
Oil of olives	13	0 20 gallons
Raisins of Lipra	0	3 6 lbs
do. of Smyrna	1	2 18 lbs
Silver, quick	217	lbs
Wine, Levant	0	1 19 gallons

POLAND.

DANTZICK.

Ashes, pearl	11	0 2 lbs
do. weed	126	0 24 lbs
Beer, spruce	44	gallons
Canvass, spruce	1840	2 24 ells
Deals, spruce	0	0 25 odd

OF GLASGOW.

215

Deals under 20 feet long
2 3 12 odd
Flax, undressed 158 2 0 libs
Honey - 4 barrels
Linen, broad German 0 2 0 ells
Staves - 9 0 0 odd
Treenails 9780 in number
Yarn, linen, raw 286 libs

PRUSSIA.

KONINGSBERGH.

Ashes, weed 129 3 0 libs
do. wood 59 1 13 libs
Deals under 20 feet long
2 3 12 odd
Flax, undressed 110 3 14 libs
Hemp 1143 1 23 libs

RUSSIA.

PETERSBURGH.

Battens 46 2 15 odd
Bristles, hogs 392 libs
Deals 84 0 16 odd
do. under 20 feet long
72 0 2 odd
Diaper - 0 0 16 ells
Drilling, Ruffia 22 3 3 ells
Flax, undressed 299 2 9 libs
Hemp 4922 3 25 libs
Iron, bar 370 5 3 6 libs
Linen Mulcovy narrow
0 1 4 ells
Ruffia, plain 0 0 16 ells
Sail cloth - 0 2 0 ells
Tallow, un- }
wrought } 193 1 10 libs
Tow - 75 3 3 libs

GULF of FINLAND.

WOMMELSOUND.

Deals - - 49 3 8 odd
Iron, bar 11 1 0 20 libs

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURGH.

Battens 10 2 24 odd
Boards, pailing 3 0 0 odd
Deals - 167 1 2 odd
Handspikes 4 0 0 odd
Iron, bar 38 11 2 11 libs
Oars - - 0 2 0 odd
Spars, small 0 0 4 odd

NORKIOPING.

Deals - 60 0 0 odd
do. under 20 feet long
12 3 12 odd
Iron, bar 1576 0 24 libs
Wire, brafs - - 88 libs

NORWAY.

ARRUNDALE.

Balks, middle 33 1 18 odd
do. small 20 2 16 odd
Boards, pailing 0 1 0 odd
Deals - 133 3 10 odd
Handspikes 1 3 14 odd
Iron, bar 3 16 0 0 libs
Oars - - 0 2 12 odd
Spars, boom 0 0 10 odd
do. small 0 0 3 odd
Timber, fir - 89 37 feet
Uffers, single 3 0 29 odd

CHRISTIANNIA.

Battens	-	32	2	0	odd
Deals	-	89	2	14	odd
Oars	-	0	1	8	odd
Spars, boom		0	0	2	odd
do. small		0	0	3	odd

CHRISTIANSAND.

Balks, middle	17	0	9	odd
do. small	7	3	18	odd
Battens -	15	1	0	odd
Boards, pailing	5	2	0	odd
Deals -	76	3	6	odd
Handspikes -	5	1	15	odd
Spars, small -	0	0	4	odd
Timber, fir -	59	27	feet	

DRAM.

Deals	-	-	13	3	15	odd
Timber, fir	-	-	13	5	feet.	

FREDERICKSTADT

Battens	-	2	3	0	odd
Deals	-	50	2	10	odd
Handspikes		1	0	24	odd
Oars	-	0	2	16	odd
Mafts, middle		0	0	2	odd

LONGSOUND.

Boat hooks	2	0	5	odd
Deals -	53	1	7	odd
Flax, undressed	200	0	0	libs
Hemp -	224	0	0	libs
Timber, fir	-	52		loads

IRELAND.

BELFAST.

Beef, falted	-	377	barrels
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Butter, salted	231	0	0	libs	
Hair, cow or ox	2	0	0	libs	
Hides, cow or ox	783			in no.	
Horns, cow or ox	1220			in no.	
Linen	-	361,502		yards	
Limestons	-	-	5	tons	
Pork, salted	-	8½		barrels	
Skins, calve	-	894		dozens	
Tallow, unwrought	403	17		lbs	
Yarn, linen	-	4	0	0	libs

CARLINGTON.

Limestones	-	10	tons
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CARRICKFERGUS.

Potters clay	-	36	tons
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CORK.

Beef, salted	284½ barrels
Butter, salted	382 3 0 lbs
Garbage -	5 2 0 0 lbs
Limestones -	26 tons
Tongues, neats	0 2 0 lbs

DUBLIN,

Baskets	-	10 dozens
Beef, salted	2179	barrels
Bladders	-	100 dozens
Butter, salted	10	300 lbs
Chairs, rush bottomed	42	in no.
Garbage	-	4000 lbs
Hams, bacon	6	20 lbs
Heads, cow or ox	3	barrels
Hides, cow or ox	2532	in no.
Horns, cow or ox	13,600	in no.
Lard, hogs	57	39 lbs
Limestones	-	24 tons
Linen	731,118	yards
Oat meal	-	86½ quarters
Oats, unground	150	quarters

Pork, salted - 54 barrels
 Quills, goose 17,000 in no.
 Sail cloth - - 289 ells
 Salt - - 4835 bushels
 Skins, calve 1117 dozens
 Stones, marble 57 superficial
 feet

Tallow, un- } 635 2 8 lbs
 wrought }

Thorns, quickset 338,500 in
 number.

Tongues, neats 6½ barrels
 Waste, soapers 127 tons
 Wine, Madeira 103 gallons
 Yarn, bay - 11,919 lbs
 Yarn, linen 259 3 27 lbs

DUNDALK.

Oats - - 60 quarters
 Oat meal - - 75 quarters

DUNGARVAN.

Oats - 1149½ quarters

DROGHEDA.

Beef, salted 1028½ barrels
 Hams, bacon 0 2 0 lbs
 Limestones - 39 tons
 Linen - 2900 yards
 Oats, unground 272 quarters
 do. ground 1824½ quarters
 do. meal 2325 quarters
 Tallow, un- } 70 1 14 lbs
 wrought }

Thorns, quickset 20,000 in
 number

LAIRN.

Beef, salted - 125 barrels

Hair, cow or ox 12 0 0 lbs
 Horns, cow or ox 300 in no.
 Limestones - - 63 tons
 Linen - - 700 yards

LIMERICK.

Beef, salted 5¼ barrels
 Butter, salted 40 3 17 lbs
 Limestones - 13 tons

LONDONDERRY.

Barrels, empty 95 in num.
 Beef, salted - 15 barrels
 Butter, salted 2 0 0 lbs
 Hides, cow or ox 2535 in no.
 Linen - - 961 yards

NEWRY.

Hoops, wood 4900 in no.
 Iron, bar - 13 3 1 lbs
 Limestones - 20 tons

STRANGFORD.

Beef, salted 2½ barrels
 Linen - - 3110 yards

WATERFORD.

Limestones - - 22 tons

WEXFORD.

Beef, salted - 5¼ barrels
 Butter, salted 3 1 0 lbs
 Oats, unground 1532 quarters
 Pork, salted - 6 barrels
 Slings, herring 1100 in no.

NORTH AMERICA.

BOSTON.

Ashes, pearl	218	0	14	lbs
do. pot	1009	1	15	lbs
Boards, oak	8372			feet
Deals	4	3	2	odd
Fins, whale	22	2	23	lbs
Flax-seed	2303			busbels
Iron, bar	15	5	3	0 lbs
Knees, oak	69			in number
Oil, train	17,420			gallons
Plank, oak	60	8	22	odd
Rafters, oar	100			in number
Staves	305	2	15	odd
Timber, elm	52			26 feet
do. oak	144			30 feet
do. pine	93			45 feet
Treenails	450			in number

FALMOUTH.

Deals	51	1	27	odd
Firewood	-	-	4	cords
Handspikes	400			in number
Knees, oak	-	-	5	tons
Lathwood	-	-	4	cords
Mafts, great	-	-	37	tons
do. middle	20	0	0	20 feet
do. small	0	0	1	4 feet
Rafters, oar	50			in number
Spars, small	51			in number
Staves, barrel	1060	0	0	odd
Timber, ash	-	24	11	feet
do. beech	-	8	31	feet
do. birch	-	349	4	feet
do. elm	-	78	44	feet
do. maple	-	-	30	feet
do. oak	-	103	9	feet
do. pine	-	589	30	feet
Treenails	8000			in number

PENOBSCOTT.

Deals	-	-	5	2	1	odd
Mafts, middle	0	0	15			
do. small	-	0	0	15		
Timber, pine	225			25		feet

PHILADELPHIA.

Apples	-	3			busbels
Ashes, pot	20	3	21		lbs
Biscuits	394	2	10		lbs
Deals	-	3	3	26	odd
Flax-seed	2306	$\frac{1}{2}$			busbels
Iron, bar	19	1	0	10	lbs
Logwood	-	29	$\frac{1}{2}$		tons
Mahogany	-	110			tons
Nuts, hiccory	4				busbels
Rum	-	110			gallons
Spars, small	300				in number
Staves, barrel	140	0	0		odd
Timber, ash	-	1	46		feet
do. birch	-	24	0		feet
do. maple	-	4	1		foot
do. oak	-	28	0		feet
do. pine	-	77	7		feet
do. walnut	-	12			logs
Wine, Madeira	27				gallons

MARYLAND.

Boards, boat	0	2	20		odd
Cedar posts	-	84			feet
Hogshead-heading	2951				ps.
Hoops, wood	8260				pieces
Iron, bar	71	6	1	25	lbs
do. pig	-	388			tons
Plank, oak	-	300			feet
do. pine	-	10,550			feet
do. walnut	-	1000			feet

OF GLASGOW. 219

Rum - 539 gallons
Sail-cloth - 43 ells
Skins, India, half dressed 87 lbs
Staves, barrel 3928 3 10 odd
do. dressed 3456 in number
Tobacco 11,313,278 lbs

VIRGINIA.

Boards, pine - 7350 feet
Copper-still - one
Ginsang - 86 lbs
Handspikes 2 2 26 odd
Heading, hoghead 2189 ps.
Hoops, wood 15,304 in no.
Indico - 1524 lbs
Iron, bar - 227 tons
do. pig - 508 tons
Lead, bar - 31 1. 6 lbs
Logwood - 1 ton
Mahogany - 73,000 feet
Oars, boat - 33 pairs
Rum - 480 gallons
Skins, beaver 88 in number
do. deer, in the hair 11,848
in number
do. India half dressed 726 lbs
do. elk - 39 in number
do. otter - 25 in number
do. wolf - 3 in number
Shingles 5000 in number
Staves, barrel 9404 0 9 odd

Staves, hhd, dressed 401 in no.
Studding-sail one of 83 ells
Sugar, brown 3 0 3 lbs
Tar - 15 10 0 gallons
Tobacco 33,986,403 lbs
Treenails 1000 in number
Turpentine 98 2 16 lbs
Wine, Madeira 201 gallons
Wool, cotton - 100 lbs

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Flax-seed 1449 bushels
Hides, cow or ox 187 in no.
Horns, cow or ox 300 in no.
Lathwood 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms
Pitch - 10 4 0 gallons
Plank, pine - 710 feet
Reeds 5900 in number
Rice - 10 3 19 lbs
Skins, deer, in the hair 1101
in number
do. India, half dressed 628
lbs
Staves, barrel 357 2 0 odd
Tar, common 485 10 27 $\frac{1}{2}$
gallons
do. green 4 0 0 gallons
Timber walnut 10 9 feet
Tobacco - 755,458 lbs
Turpentine, common 893 2 1
lbs

WEST INDIES.

ANTIGUA.

Rum 20,022 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons
Sugars, brown and muscavado
25 11 1 10 lbs
Succades - 29 lbs
Tamarinds - 10 lbs
Wine, Madeira 169 gallons
Wool, cotton 11,000 lbs

GRANADA.

Rum - 29,988 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons
Succades - 24 lbs
Sugars, brown and muscavado
4072 3 9 lbs
Wine, Madeira 176 gallons
Wool, cotton 7,790 lbs

JAMAICA.

Canes, walking 72 pieces

Coffee, raw	12 3 3	lbs
Copper, British returned	}	3 2 20
Fustick		
Ginger	11 2 8	lbs
Indico	3404	lbs
Juice, lime	40	gallons
Logwood	38	tons
Mahogany	97	tons
Rum	120,802 $\frac{1}{2}$	gallons
Sarsaparilla	1792	lbs
Succades	70	lbs
Sugars, brown and muscavado	27,835 0 18	lbs
Wine, Madeira	241	gallons
Wool, cotton	30,649	lbs

NEVIS.

Lignum vitae	20	tons
Mahogany	9000	feet
Rum	1032	gallons
Sugars, brown and muscavado	1733 0 24	lbs

Wool, cotton	7440	lbs
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ST. CHRISTOPHERS.

Copper, British returned	}	9 0 0
Rum		
Sugars, brown and muscavado	9187 3 13	lbs
Wool, cotton	2455	lbs

ST. VINCENTS.

Coffee, raw	10 3 16	lbs
Rum	6371	gallons
Sugars, brown and muscavado	2014 2 14	lbs

HONDURAS.

Logwood	76	tons
Mahogany	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	tons
Palmata wood	6	feet

IMPORTS brought under one View,

Almonds, sweet	5 0 14	lbs
Anchovies	57	lbs
Apples	3	bushels
Asiactida	23	lbs
Ashes, pearl	47,741	lbs
do. pot	2554 3 6	lbs
Ashes, weed	255 3 24	lbs
do. wood	59 1 13	lbs
Balks, middle	8 3 0	odd
do. small	28 2 6	odd
Barrels, empty	95	in number
Baskets	10	dozens
Battens	107 3 11	odd
Beech, quarters	2 2 0	odd
Beef, salted	4022	barrels
Beer, spruce	44	gallons

Biscuits	394 2 10	lbs
Bladders	100	dozens
Boards, boat	0 2 20	odd
Boards, oak	8372	feet
Boards, pailing	8 3 0	odd
Boards, pine	7350	feet
Boat, hooks	2 0 5	odd
Brimstone	415 1 18	lbs
Bristles, hogs	392	lbs
Butter, salted	671 1 27	lbs
Canes, walking	72	pieces
Cantharides	44	lbs
Canvass, heffens	66 1 10	ells
Canvass, spruce	1840 2 24	ells
Capers	3	lbs

Cedar posts	-	84 feet	Lead, bar	31 1 6 lbs
Chairs, rush bottomed	42 in no.		Lemons	32,250 in number
Coffee, raw	23 2 19 lbs		Lignum vitae	— 20 tons
Copper, British	} 5 2 20 lbs		Limestones	— 222 tons
returned			Linen, German	2983 3 6 ells
Copper-still	-	one	do. Irish	1,100,291 yards
Cork	129 0 19 lbs		do. Muscovy	0 1 4 ells
Currants	33 3 11 lbs		Logwood	— 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons
Deals	-	845 0 4 odd	Mahogany	386 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons and
Deals, under 20 feet long				82,000 feet
	90 2 10 odd		Masts, great	— 37 tons
Deals, spruce	0 0 25 odd		do. middle	20 0 1 9
Diaper, towelling	65 ells		do. small	— 0 0 1 19
Dog stones	2 in number		Mull madder	36 1 21 lbs
Drilling, Russia	22 3 3 ells		Myrrha	— 15 lbs
Figs	-	33 3 21 lbs	Nuts, hiccory	4 bushels
Fins, whale	22 2 23 lbs		Oars	— 2 2 18 odd
Firewood	-	4 cords	Oat-meal	2486 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarters
Flax, undressed	790 3 23 lbs		Oats, ground	1824 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Flax-feed	6608 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels		do. unground	3163 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Fustick	-	19 tons	Oil, lintseed	3 1 95 gallons
Garbage	7 2 0 0 lbs		do. of olives	13 0 23 do.
Ginger	-	11 2 8 lbs	do. fallad	— 14 do.
Ginsang	-	86 lbs	do. train	— 17,420 do.
Hair, cow or ox	14 0 0 lbs		Opium	— 13 lbs
Hams, bacon	7 0 0 lbs		Palmata-wood	— 6, feet
Handspikes	18 3 3 odd		Pitch	10 4 0 gallons
Heads, cow	3 barrels		Plank, oak	64 3 14 odd
Hemp, rough	158 10 1 20 lbs		do. pine	— 11,260 feet
			do. walnut	— 1000 do.
Hides, cow or ox	6037 in no.		Pork, salted	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels
Hoghead-heading	5140 ps.		Potter's clay	— 36 tons
Honey	-	4 barrels	Prunes	— 20 lbs
Hoops, wood	53,764 pieces		Quills, goose	17,000 in no.
Horns, cow or ox	15,420 in number		Rafters, oar	150 in number
Indico	-	4928 lbs	Raisins of Lipra	0 3 6 lbs
Iron, bar	835 18 2 13 lbs		do. of Smyrna	1 2 18 lbs
do. pig	-	896 tons	do. of the sun	0 3 0 lbs
Juice, lime	-	40 gallons	Reeds	5900 in number
Knees, oak	5 ton and 69 in number		Rice	— 10 3 19 lbs
Lard, hogs	59 3 9 lbs		Rum	179,544 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons
Lathwood	4 cords 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fath.		Russia, plain	0 0 16 ells
			Salt	— 39,922 bushels
			Sail-cloth	— 471 ells

222 THE HISTORY

Sarsaparilla	1792 lbs	Timber, Ash	— 267 feet
Sena	— 73 lbs	do. beech	— 831 do.
Shingles	5000 in number	do. birch	— 3734 do.
Silver, quick	— 217 lbs	do. elm	— 13,120 do.
Skins, beaver	88 in number	do. fir	— 21,419 do.
do. calve	2011 dozens	do. oak	— 27,539 do.
do. deer, in the hair	12,949 in number	do. pine	— 9867 do.
do. deer, India, half dressed	1441 lbs	do. maple	— 430 do.
do. elk	— 39 in number	do. walnut	— 229 do.
do. otter	25 in number	Tobacco	46,055,139 lbs
do. wolf	— 3 in number	Tongues, neats	6½ barrels and 56 lbs
Spars, boom	12 in number	Tow	— 75 3 3 lbs
do. small	365 in number	Treenails	19,230 in number
Staves, barrel	15,205 0 6 odd	Turpentine	992 0 17 lbs
do. dressed	3857 in number	Uffers, fingle	3 0 29 odd
do. pipe	109 2 26 odd	Waste, soapers	127 tons
Slings, herring	1100 in num.	Wine, Florence	16 gallons
Succades	— 123 lbs	do. French	11 1 2 do.
Sugars, brown and muscavado	47,357 3 26 lbs	do. Levant	0 1 19 do.
Tallow, unwrought	940 0 21 lbs	do. Madeira	— 917 do.
Tamarinds	— 10 lbs	do. Portugal	31,690 do.
Tar, common	501,8 27½ gal.	do. Rhenish	— 108 do.
do. green	— 4 0 0 do.	do. Spanish	— 5418 do.
Thorns, quickfet	358,500 in number	Wire, brads	— 88 lbs
		Wool, cotton	59,434 lbs
		Yarn, bay	— 11,919 lbs
		Yarn, linen	48,131 lbs

EXPORTS.

EUROPE.

ITALY.

LEGHORN.

Tobacco — 170,853 lbs

MINORCA.

MAHON.

Tobacco — 140,854 lbs

OF GLASGOW.

223

FRANCE.

BOURDEAUX.

Tobacco 3,150,875 lbs

CETTE.

Tobacco 1,683,007 lbs

DIEPE.

Tobacco 1,180,023 lbs

HAVRE DE GRACE.

Tobacco 4,918,784 lbs
Wine, Spanish 170 gallons

DUNKIRK.

Staves — 50 0 0 odd
Tobacco 5,014,116 lbs

MARSEILLES.

Tobacco — 198,469 lbs

MORLAIX.

Tobacco 4,629,569 lbs

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM.

Tobacco — 152,480 lbs

ROTTERDAM.

Coffee — 16 2 16 lbs
Gloves, womens, French, 4 doz.
Tobacco 14,780,063 lbs
do. roll — 193 1 lbs

GERMANY.

BREMEN.

Tobacco 1,117,418 lbs

HAMBURGH.

Tobacco 2,750,609 lbs

SWEDEN.

GOTTENBURGH.

Tobacco — 96,207 lbs

NORKIOPING.

Sugars, brown and muscavado
58 3 13 lbs
Tobacco — 67,296 lbs

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN.

Tobacco — 320,249 lbs

NORWAY.

ARRUNDALE.

Tobacco — 112,523 lbs

BERGEN.

Tobacco — 234,245 lbs

CHRISTIANSAND.

Books, bound — 20 lbs
Handkerchiefs, linen 198 doz.
Linen, British 30 yards
do. printed 326 sq. yards

Pipes, tobacco	55 grofs
Tobacco	- 95,679 lbs
Woolens	- 1087 lbs

DRONTHEIM.

Tobacco	- 95,592 lbs
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MOLDA.

Tobacco	- 57,998 lbs
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IRELAND.

BELFAST.

Ale, strong	101 2 firkins
Buttons, thread and worsted	20 grofs
Cambrics	- 129 yards
Carpeting	- 50 yards
Clock and case	- one
Coals	- 273 $\frac{4}{5}$ chalders
Flax	- 2 0 26 lbs
Glaſs, green	12,249 lbs
Handkerchiefs, cotton	48 yds.
Heels, wooden	38 $\frac{8}{11}$ grofs
Iron, wrought	300 lbs
Lawn	- 2687 yards
Lignum vitæ	- 20 0 0
Linen, Britiſh	4752 yards
do. checkered	120 yards
do. Kenting	5807 yards
Oar-rafters	- 40 pieces
Packing ropes	- 90 lbs
Pack-sheeting	40 pieces
Plain-tree	- 3 tons
Soap, ſoft	14,200 lbs
Staves	- 60 0 0 odd
Sugars, brown and muſcavado	405 1 24 lbs
Tobacco	- 146,355 lbs
Yarn	- 2802 lbs

COLRAIN.

Oat meal	- 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons
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CORK.

Ale, ſtrong	- 150 barrels
Cambric	- 122 yards
Coals	- 19 $\frac{3}{5}$ chalders
Glaſs, green	10,800 lbs
Herrings, white	240 barrels
Lawn	- 426 yards
Linen, Kenting	3790 yards
do. ſtripd	- 490 yards
Mahogany	- 39 17 3 0
Rum	- 1659 gallons
Staves	- 866 0 0 odd
Stockings, thread	107 $\frac{6}{11}$ doz.
Thread, white	- 41 lbs
Tobacco	- 716,501 lbs

DONAGHADEE.

Sail cloth	- 232 ells
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DROGHEDA.

Carpeting	- 10 yards
Coals	- 4 $\frac{1}{5}$ chalders
Glaſs, green	48,384 lbs
Herrings, white	44 barrels
Staves	- 220 0 0 odd

DUBLIN.

Ale, ſtrong	1868 3 firkins
Almonds	- 4 2 27 lbs
Aſſaſſetida	- 23 lbs
Apparel, wearing	70 lbs
Brazil wood	- 3 2 19 lbs
Cambrics	- 377 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards
Carpets, woolen	5139 yards
Cantharides	- 44 lbs
Combs, ivory	- 24 grofs

OF GLASGOW. 225

Coperas	—	1323	1	25	lbs
Currants	—	30	0	26	lbs
Dens vaccae marinae		84			lbs
Figs	—	28	0	3	lbs
Galls	—	8	0	16	lbs
Glaſs, green	—	72,916			lbs
Haberdaffery	—	56			lbs
Herrings, white	222				barrels
Iron, pig	—	10			tons
Lawn	—	29,731			yards
Logwood	—	18			tons
Linen, Kenting	36,718				yards
Mahogany	83	1	3	12	
Myrrha	—	15			lbs
Opium	—	13			lbs
Rum	109,746½				gallons
Sarfaparilla	1,120				lbs
Sena	—	62			lbs
Shoemac	—	9	0	23	lbs
Silver, quick	—	268			lbs
Skins, deer, in the hair	1319				in number
do. kid, undressed	370				in no.
Staves	—	260	0	0	odd
Stuffs, with cotton	188	10	oz.		
do. with flk	151	11	oz.		
Stockings, thread	125½				doz.
Sugars, brown and muscavado	29,702	0	14		lbs
Thread, white	989				lbs
Tobacco	1,681,204				lbs
Wheat flour	7				quarters

LAIRN.

Coals	-	-	24		chalders
Oat meal	-	-	25		tons
Rum	-	4076½			gallons
Tobacco	-	16,379			lbs
Staves	-	229	0	0	odd

LIMERICK.

Tobacco	-	181,830			lbs
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Staves	-	160	0	0	odd
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LONDONDERRY.

Ale, strong	-	11	2		firkins
Carpets	-	400			yards
Coals	-	11½			chalders
Glaſs, green	-	2940			lbs
Oat meal	-	89½			tons
Rum	-	12,087			gallons
Salt	-	2205			buſhels
Staves	-	10	0	0	odd
Sugars	-	1445	2	1	lbs
Woolens	-	650			lbs
Wool, cotton	-	1400			lbs

NEWRY.

Staves	-	200	0	0	odd
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STRANGFORD.

Tobacco	-	32,529			lbs
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WATERFORD.

Apparel, wearing	50				lbs
Cambric	-	3,484			yards
Caps, woolen	one				dozen
Carpets	-	one			
Combs, ivory	-	35			dozens
Gauze	-	60			yards
Handkerchiefs, check.	11				doz.
do. bordered	31½				dozens
Hard-ware	-	100			lbs
Lawn	-	640½			yards
Linen, checkered	90				yards
do. Kenting	70				yards
Staves	-	80	0	0	odd
Stockings, worsted	5½				dozens
Tobacco	-	343,582			lbs

WEXFORD.

Coals - - - 4 chalders
Herrings, white 126 barrels

Sail-cloth - - 976 ells
Staves - - 140 0 0 odd
Tobacco - - 6,721 lbs

NORTH AMERICA.

BOSTON

Ale, strong - 7 2 firkins
Apparel, wearing 200 lbs
Books, bound - 420 lbs
Coals - 117 $\frac{3}{4}$ chalders
Cordage 1311 0 27 lbs
Cutlary - - 1560 lbs
Glas, green, and manufactured - 26,682 lbs
Hats - - 10 dozen
Handkerchiefs linen 311 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz
Haberdashery 19,968 lbs
Iron, wrought 30,328 lbs
Lead, cast - 10 0 0 lbs
Leather, tanned, wrought 1030 lbs
do. do. unwrought 0 3 15 lbs
do. tawed, wrought 284 lbs
Linen, British 80,339 yards
do. Irish 23,284 do.
do. German, narrow 5 3 23 do.
do. checkered 20,600 do.
do. printed 2,556 square do.
Sail-cloth - 22,614 ells
Snuff, plain 18,006 lbs
Stationary - 820 lbs
Stöcks, anchor 7 in number
Stuffs of silk 920 4 ounces
Thread - - 90 lbs
Tobacco manufactured 620 lbs
do. roll - 1394 lbs

Twine - - 170 lbs
Ware, copper and tin 60 lbs
do ironmongers 3030 lbs
do. stone 1860 pieces
Woolens - 20,231 lbs

NEW YORK.

Glas, green 1650 lbs
Haberdashery 2867 lbs
Handkerchiefs, linen 12 doz.
Linen, British 1450 yards
do. Irish - 3230 do.
do. checkered 3468 do.
Sail-cloth - 248 ells
Snuff plain - 194 lbs
Stationary - 14,000 lbs
Stuffs of silk only 8 13 oz.
Wine, Portugal 136 gallons
do. Spanish - 64 do.
Woolens - 1500 lbs

PHILADELPHIA.

Ale, strong - 7 1 firkin
Coals - 77 $\frac{3}{4}$ chalders
Coffee, raw - 1 0 23 lbs
Cordage 223 2 19 lbs
Glas, green and manufactured - 19,166 lbs
Haberdashery 25,720 lbs
Herrings, white 56 barrels
Household furniture 2100 lbs
Iron, wrought 5150 lbs
Leather, tanned, wrought 1101 lbs

Leather tawed, unwro. 17 lbs
 Linen, British 168,723 yards
 do. Irish - 23,333 do.
 do. checkered and striped 58,520 do.
 do. printed 884 square do.
 Ribbons - - 8 4 oz.
 Silk stockings 18 1 oz.
 Sail-cloth - 8,277 ells
 Stuffs of silk only 1164 lbs
 Snuff, plain and rappee 432 do.
 Stationary - - 8880 do.
 Ware, delf 2600 pieces
 Ware, ironmongers 100 lbs
 Wine, French 57 gallons
 do. Portugal 456 do.
 do. Spanish - 16 do.
 Woolens - 11,650 lbs

MARYLAND.

Ale, strong 50 2 firkins
 Candles, tallow 9614 lbs
 Canvass, heffens 13 2 4 ells
 do. spruce 225 3 2 ells
 Cards, cotton 6 dozens
 do. wool - 12 dozens
 Chairs - 1 dozen
 Chaise, carriage of - one
 Cheefe - 2193 lbs
 Cordage - 486 0 2 lbs
 Coals - 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ chalders
 Dowlas, German, narrow 10 0 24 ells
 Drilling, Ruffia 4 1 26 ells
 Glass, crown 27 3 8 lbs
 do. flint - 6 0 22 lbs
 do. green and manufactured 44,322 lbs
 Grindstones 24 in number
 Gun-powder - 3500 lbs
 Haberdashery 79,583 lbs
 Handkerchiefs, linen 231 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozens

Hats, mens 557 dozens
 Herrings - 20 barrels
 Iron, wrought 304,630 lbs
 Leather, tanned, wrought 33,019 lbs
 do. tawed, wrought 555 lbs
 do. tanned, unwrought 4 0 22 lbs
 Lead, cast 13 2 0 lbs
 Linen, British 234,694 yards
 do. Irish 78,693 yards
 do. Ruffia 11 2 9 ells
 do. German narrow 579 1 7 ells

do. checkered 12,495 yards
 do. printed 16,025 sq. yards
 Oil, lintseed 24 gallons
 Paint - 1850 lbs
 Pepper - 212 lbs
 Sail cloth - 11,484 ells
 Seine - - one
 Soap, hard - 1960 lbs
 Skins, sheep, tawed 1 3 19 do.
 Stationary - 250 lbs
 Stuffs of silk only 945 2 oz.
 do. with cotton - 8 lbs
 Sugar, refined 326 0 26 lbs
 Tea - 570 lbs
 Tobacco, roll - 25 lbs
 Twine - 929 lbs
 Ware, copper and tin 10,350 lbs

do. earthen 10,720 pieces
 do. delf and stone 19,100 do.
 do. ironmongers 12,822 lbs
 Wine, French 272 gallons
 do. Portugal 293 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
 Woolens - 93,500 lbs

VIRGINIA.

Ale, strong 290. 3 firkins
 Anvils - 3 in number
 Brimstone 41 0 21 lbs

Bushes, cart	24 in number	Linen, checkered	108,548 yds.
Buckskins, dressed	29 pieces	do. printed	45,312½ sq. yds.
Bandannoes	— 12 pieces	Leather, tanned, wrought	162,540 lbs
Cards, cotton	51 dozens	do. unwrought	30 3 6 lbs
do. wool	— 3 dozens	do. in hides	— 75 lbs
Coals	— 173½ chalders	Lead, cast	105 2 1 lbs
Candles, tallow	17,683 lbs	Morees	— 2 pieces
Canvases, heffens	56 1 15 ells	Nankeen	— 100 pieces
do. spruce	1354 0 2 ells	Oil, lintfeed	1075 gallons
Cordage	1135 3 21 lbs	do. lamp	— 54 gallons
Cordage, white	8 bolts	Ovens, camp	70 in number
Coperas	— 22 1 27 lbs	Paper writing	21 reams
Corks	— 462 gros	Paint	— 5618 lbs
Cutlary	— 9734 lbs	Pipes, tobacco	309 gros
Cheese	— 1800 lbs	Pots, iron	244 in number
Diaper and sheeting	768 sq. yards	Rum	— 1015 gallons
Drilling, Ruffia	8 3 16 ells	Romal, cotton	one piece
Faggots, steel	6 in number	Sail cloth	19,767½ ells
Frying pans	84 in number	Sugar, refined	1573 3 9 lbs
Glaes, green and manufactured	173,798 lbs	Stuffs of silk	2094 10½ oz.
do. flint	— 7 0 19 do.	Soap, hard	— 6189 lbs
do. crown	83 2 14 do.	Snuff, plain and rappee	817 do.
Gun-powder	— 4850 do.	Stones, hewn	14 in number
Ginger	— 4 3 0 do.	Saws	— 24 in number
Grindstones	159 in number	Spades	— 2 dozens
Haberdashery	374,795 lbs	Skins, sheep	0 1 0 lbs
Handkerchiefs, linen	1752 dozens	Stockings, thread	28 dozens
Hardware	17,420 lbs	Skillets	— 37 in number
Hats, mens	2,971½ dozens	Sieves	— 36 dozens
Hats and bonnets, silk	44½ dozens	Stationary	— 1656 lbs
Herrings, white	42½ barrels	Taffaties	— 20 pieces
Horses	— one	Thread	— 261 lbs
Iron, wrought	1,095,914 lbs	Tobacco, roll	1075 lbs
Kettles, tea	18 in number	Twine	— 5549 lbs
Linen, British	1,163,781 yds.	Tyking	— 161 sq. yards
do. Irish	530,828 yards	Vices	— 3 in number
do. Ruffia	5 0 2 ells	Ware, copper and tin	71,142 lbs
do. Muscovia	2 1 27 ells	do. delf	12,828 pieces
do. German narrow	2231 2 20 ells	do. earthen	37,526 pieces
		do. stone	— 25,078 do.
		Wine, Portugal	3958½ gall.
		Woolens	— 405,257 lbs

NORTH CAROLINA,

Ale, strong	17	1	firkin
Bafties	—	16	pieces
Bandannoes	—	one	piece
Bitellies	—	one	piece
Callicoës	—	83	pieces
Canvafs, heffens	0	1	22 ells
do. spruce	16	0	11 ells
Cinnamon	—	7	libs
Cloves	—	—	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ libs
Cordage	—	225	2 12
Demi cambrics	—	53	pieces
Glas, green and manufactured	—	7434	libs
Gun-powder	—	2940	libs
Haberdashery	—	30,783	libs
Hats, mens	—	200 $\frac{6}{12}$	dozens
Hats, straw	—	4	dozens
Humhums	—	3	pieces
Iron, wrought	—	65,050	libs
Linen, British	—	74,160	yards
do. Irish	—	18,808	do.
do. German	—	19	1 12 ells
do. checkered	—	29,932	yards
do. printed	—	2555	sq. yards
Leather, tanned, wrought	—	4595	libs
Lead, cast	—	3	0 0 libs
Long cloths	—	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	pieces
Mace	—	—	4 libs
Morees	—	2	pieces
Mulmul	—	—	2 pieces
Nutmegs	—	—	18 libs
Oil, fallad	—	15	gallons
do. lintfeed	—	20	do.
Oringal	—	one	piece
Paint	—	1250	libs
Persians	—	8	pieces
Pepper	—	473	libs
Putcahs	—	2	pieces
Romals	—	2	pieces
Stuffs of filk	—	61	6 ounces
Sugars, refined	—	84	1 23 libs

Sail cloth	—	2874	ells
Salampores	—	2	pieces
Taffatics	—	25	pieces
Tanjebs	—	6	pieces
Thread	—	30	libs
Twine	—	38	libs
Tyking	—	100	yards
Ware, copper and tin	—	6690	libs
do. ironmongers	—	380	libs
Woolens	—	20,495	libs

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Coals	—	125 $\frac{7}{8}$	chalders
Cordage	—	66	2 6 do.
Diaper	—	104	sq. yards
Glas, green	—	8188	libs
Haberdashery	—	3820	libs
Handkerchiefs, linen	—	56	doz.
Hats, mens	—	10	dozens
Herrings, white	—	72	barrels
Iron, wrought	—	2700	libs
Linen, British	—	84,085	yards
do. Irish	—	16,317	yards
do. checkered and striped	—	14,614	yards
do. printed	—	752	sq. yards
Leather, tanned, wrought	—	6576	libs
Sail-cloth	—	1212	ells
Sheeting, Irish	—	1576	sq. yards
Soap, hard	—	2240	libs
Stationary	—	50	libs
Stuffs of filk	—	111	14 oz.
do with cotton	—	200	15 oz.
Tobacco, cut	—	112	libs
do. roll	—	1100	libs
Woolens	—	3050	libs

GEORGIA.

Diaper	—	176	sq. yards
Haberdashery	—	100	libs

Leather, tanned, wrought
881 lbs
Linen, British 5,254 yards
do. Irish — 2879 yards

Linen, checkered 5144 yards
do. printed 601 sq. yards
Stockings, thread 30 doz.
Thread — 54 lbs

WEST INDIES.

ANTIGUA.

Ale, strong — 21 barrels
Candles, tallow 10,162 lbs
Coals — 26 chalders
Cordage — 64 3 4 lbs
Cutlary — 1000 lbs
Chairs — 100 in number
Glas, green 12,572 lbs
Haberdashery 2708 lbs
Hats, mens — 55 dozens
Herrings, white 1221 barrels
Iron, wrought 3000 lbs
Leather, tanned, wrought
3849 lbs
do. do. unwrought
1 1 16 lbs
Linen, British 45,106 yards
do. Irish — 4013 yards
Linen, checkered 24,241 yds
do. printed 395 sq. yards
Sail-cloth — 2660 ells
Soap, hard — 560 lbs
Sugar, refined 21 0 21 lbs
Ware, copper and tin 500 lbs
do. delf and stone 105 pieces
Wine, French 470½ gallons
do. Portugal — 598 do.
Woolens — 5960 lbs

BARBADOES.

Ale, strong — 11 2 firkins
Candles, tallow 1791 lbs
Coals — 13½ chalders
Cordage — 51 2 4 lbs

Gun-powder — 150 lbs
Glas, green — 5336 lbs
Haberdashery 4270 lbs
Handkerchiefs, linen 22 doz.
Herrings, white 32 barrels
Iron, wrought 15,760 lbs
Linen, British 16,022 yards
do. Irish — 2962 do.
do. checkered and striped
5075 do.
do. printed 1276 sq. yards
Leather, tanned, wrought
1210 lbs
Oil, lintseed — 30 gallons
Paint — 1000 lbs.
Sail-cloth — 426 ells
Silk, manufactured 18 6 oz.
Sugar, refined 24 0 19 lbs
Tobacco — 23,846 lbs
Wine, French 128 gallons
Woolens — 2395 lbs

GRANADA.

Ale, strong 197 barrels.
Beef salted — 106 do.
Candles, tallow 4895 lbs
Coals — 47 chalders
Cordage — 140 2 5 lbs
Diaper — 166 sq. yards
Fish, Tusk 5000 in number
Glas, green, and manufac-
tured 11,704 lbs
Haberdashery 12,120 lbs.
Hard-ware — 1792 lbs
Hats, mens — 20 dozens

Herrings, white 1017½ barrels
 Iron, wrought 16,340 lbs
 Linen, British 26,575 yards
 do. Irish — 5111 do.
 do. checkered and striped 7011 do.
 do. printed 949 fq. yards
 Leather, tanned, wrought 2026 lbs
 Sail-cloth — 2289 ells
 Soap, hard — 448 lbs
 Sugar, refined 8 3 13 lbs
 Sheetting, Irish 730 fq. yards
 Silk, manufactured 26 11 oz.
 Ware, earthen 800 pieces
 Wine, French 213½ gallons
 Woolens — — 20 lbs

JAMAICA.

Ale, strong — 120 barrels
 Candles, tallow 17,489 lbs
 Cordage — 6 0 0 lbs
 Fish, salmon — 12 barrels
 Glass, green 68,128 lbs
 Haberdashery 15,728 lbs
 Hats, mens 20½ dozens
 Herrings — 5949 barrels
 Hoops, iron — 4 bundles
 Hoops, wood 4000 in number
 Iron, wrought 46,900 lbs
 Linen, British 146,462 yards
 do. Irish — 8711 do.
 do. checkered 26,700 do.
 do. printed 713 square do.
 Lime — 16 chalders
 Leather, tanned, wrought 8279 lbs
 Sail-cloth — 2002 ells
 Soap, hard — 1674 lbs
 Sugar, refined 17 0 27 lbs
 Silk, manufactured 8 8 oz.
 Stones, slate 40,000 in num.
 Stockings, thread 2½ dozens

Tobacco, roll 2953 lbs
 Ware, copper and tin 672 lbs
 do. cabinet — 1250 lbs
 Wine French 1270 gallons
 do. Portugal — 283½ do.
 do. Spanish — 368 do.
 Woolens — 2190 lbs

TOBAGO.

Ale, strong — 11 1 firkin
 Candles — — 131 lbs
 Coals — 10 chalders
 Glass, green — 7357 lbs
 Haberdashery — 1250 lbs
 Herrings, white 239 barrels
 Horfes — 4 in number
 Iron, wrought — 4950 lbs
 Linen, British 9479 yards
 Lime — 175 bolls
 Sugar, refined 11 10 lbs
 Soap, hard — 197 lbs
 Stones, brick 25,000 in num.
 Wine, French 115 gallons
 do. Portugal — 241 do.
 Woolens — 600 lbs

ST. CHRISTOPHERS.

Ale, strong — 31 1 firkin
 Candles — 23,179 lbs
 Coals — 45½ chalders
 Chairs — 6 in number
 Glass, green — 6521 lbs
 Haberdashery 15,813 lbs
 Handkerchiefs, linen 246 doz.
 Hats, mens — 89 dozens
 Herrings — 5,464½ barrels
 Iron, wrought 59,483 lbs
 Linen, British 65,691 yards
 do. Irish — 6096 do.
 do. checkered and striped 39,987 do.
 do. printed 5949 fq. yards

Leather, tanned, wrought	12,767 lbs
Lime —	18 chalders
Sail-cloth —	1046 ells
Stockings, thread	290 doz.
Soap, hard —	1232 lbs
Sugar, refined	38 2 22 lbs
Silk, manufactured	30 1 oz.
Ware, copper and tin	2500 lbs
do. delf —	2506 pieces
do. upholsterers	1000 lbs
Wine, French -	113 gallons
do. Portugal —	32 do.
Woolens —	5330 lbs

S. T. VINCENTS.

Ale, strong —	19 1 firkin
Candles, tallow	5953 lbs
Coals —	11 chalders
Cordage —	36 2 24 lbs
Gun-powder —	400 lbs
Glass, green -	18,090 lbs
Haberdashery -	4160 lbs
Handkerchiefs, linen	98 doz.
Herrings, white	61 barrels
Iron, wrought	7563 lbs
Linen, British	46,677 yards
do. Irish —	7126 do.

Linen, checkered	5859 do.
do. printed	2087 sq. yards
Leather, tanned, wrought	2048 lbs
Lead, cast —	8 2 0 lbs
Sail-cloth —	624 ells
Sugar, refined	37 1 19 lbs
Soap, hard —	448 lbs
Stockings, thread	152 doz.
Stationary —	150 lbs
Snuff, plain —	74 lbs
Table-cloths —	14 dozens
Ware, upholsterers	8064 lbs
Wine, French	192 gallons
do. Portugal —	266 do.
Woolens —	1510 lbs

MUSQUITO.

Candles, tallow -	372 lbs
Haberdashery —	90 lbs
Herrings, white	12 barrels
Linen, British	2151 yards
do. Irish —	621 do.
Rum —	303 gallons
Soap, hard —	336 lbs
Sail-cloth —	245 ells
Sugar, refined	10 3 11 lbs

EXPORTS brought under one View.

Ale, strong	29 16 1 firkin
Almonds, sweet	4 2 27 lbs
Anvils —	3 in number
Apparel, wearing	320 lbs
Assaetida —	23 lbs
Baftaes —	16 pieces
Bandannoes —	13 pieces
Beef, salted -	106 barrels
Bitellies —	one piece
Books, bound —	440 lbs
Brazil-wood	3 2 19 lbs

Brimstone -	41 0 21 lbs
Buckskins, dressed	29 pieces
Bushes, cart	24 in number
Buttons, thread and worsted	20 gros
Callicoes —	83 pieces
Cambrics —	7506½ yards
Candles, tallow	91,269 lbs
Cantharides —	44 lbs
Canvases, heffens	70 1 13 ells
do. spruce	1595 3 15 ells

Caps, woollen — one dozen
 Cards, cotton — 57 dozens
 do. wool — 15 dozens
 Carpeting — 5599 yards
 Carpets — one in number
 Chairs — 118 in number
 Chaife, carriage of, one in no.
 Cheefe — 3993 lbs
 Cinnamon — — 7 lbs
 Cloves — — 4½ lbs
 Clock and case one in number
 Coals — 1031½ chalders
 Coffee, raw 17 3 11 lbs
 Combs, ivory 46½ gross
 Coperas — 1325 3 21 lbs
 Corks — — 462 gross
 Cordage — 3758 2 11 lbs
 do. white — 8 bolts
 Currants — 30 0 26 lbs
 Cutlary — 12,294 lbs
 Demi cambrics 53 pieces
 Dens vatcae marinae 84 lbs
 Diaper and sheeting 12 14 sq.
 yards
 Dowlas, German, narrow
 10 0 24 ells
 Drilling, Russia 13 1 14 ells
 Faggots, steel 6 in number
 Figs — — 28 0 3 lbs
 Fish, salmon — 12 barrels
 do. Tusk 5000 in number
 Flax undressed 2 0 26 lbs
 Frying-pans 84 in number
 Galls — — 8 0 16 lbs
 Gawze — — 60 yards
 Ginger — 4 3 0 lbs
 Glais, crown 111 1 22 lbs
 do. flint — 13 1 13 lbs
 do. green and manufactured
 558,237 lbs
 Gloves, womens, French 4
 dozens
 Grind-stones 183 in number
 Gun-powder — 11,840 lbs

Haberdashery 593,831 lbs
 Handkerchiefs, cotton 48 sq.
 yards
 do. linen 2971 ½ dozens
 Hard-ware — 19,312 lbs
 Hats, mens 3933½ dozens
 do. and bonnets, silk 44½
 dozens
 do. straw — 4 dozens
 Heels, wooden 38 ½ gross
 Herrings, white 14,818½ bar.
 Hoops, iron — 4 bundles
 do. wood 4000 in number
 Horses — 5 in number
 Household furniture 2100 lbs
 Humhums — 3 pieces
 Iron, pig — — 10 tons
 Iron, wrought 1,503,872 lbs
 Kettles, tea 18 in number
 Lawn — 33,484½ yards
 Lead, cast — 140 2 1 lbs
 Leather, tanned, wrought
 239,921 lbs
 do. do. unwrought 37 1 20
 lbs
 do. do. in hides 75 in no.
 do. tawed, wrought 839 lbs
 Lignum vitae 20 0 0 lbs
 Lime — 44½ chalders
 Linen, British 2,175,431 yds
 do. Irish — 731,012 do.
 do. checkered and striped
 362,894 do.
 do. Kenting 46,385 do.
 do. printed 80,280½ sq. do.
 do. German 2,836 1 6 ells
 do. Muscovia 2 1 27 do.
 do. Russia 16 2 11 do.
 Logwood — — 18 tons
 Long cloths — 8½ pieces
 Mace — — 4 lbs
 Mahogany 122 19 2 12
 Morees — — 4 pieces
 Mulmul — — 2 pieces

Myrrha — — 15 lbs	Soap, hard — 15,284 lbs
Nankeen — 100 pieces	Snuff, plain and rappee 19,523 lbs
Nutmegs — — 18 lbs	Stationary — 25,800 lbs
Oar rafters — 40 pieces	Staves — 2115 0 0 odd
Oat meal — 132 tons	Stocks, anchor 7 in number
Oil, lamp — 54 gallons	Stockings, thread 735 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.
do. lintseed — 1149 do.	do. worsted 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozens
do. fallad — 15 do.	Stones, brick 25,000 in no.
Opium — — 13 lbs	do. hewn — 14 in no.
Oringal — one piece	Stones, slate 40,000 in no.
Ovens, camp 70 in number	Stuffs of silk, and manufac-
Packing ropes — 90 lbs	tured silk 5541 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Packsheeting — 40 pieces	do. with cotton 397 9 oz.
Paint — — 9718 lbs	Sugars, brown and muscavado 31,611 3 24 lbs
Paper, writing 21 reams	Sugar, refined 2144 0 23 lbs
Pepper — — 685 lbs	Table-cloths 14 dozens
Perlians — — 8 pieces	Taffatics — 45 pieces
Pipes, Tobacco 364 gross	Tanjels — — 6 pieces
Plain-tree — — 3 tons	Tea — — 570 lbs
Pots, iron 244 in number	Thread — 1375 lbs
Putchah — — 2 pieces	Tobacco, cut — 112 lbs
Ribbons — 8 4 ounces	do. roll — 9098 lbs
Romal, cotton — 3 pieces	do. unmanufactured 43,881,611 lbs
Rum — 128,887 gall.	Tyking — 261 sq. yards
Sail-cloth — 76,976 $\frac{1}{2}$ ells	Twine — 6686 lbs
Salt — — 2205 bushels	Vices — 3 in number
Salampores — 2 pieces	Ware, cabinet 1250 lbs
Sarsaparilla — 1120 lbs	do. copper and tin 91,414 do.
Saws — 24 in number	do. delf and stone 64,077 ps.
Seine fishing one in number	do. earthen 49,046 pieces
Sena — — 62 lbs	do. ironmongers 16,332 lbs
Shoemac — 9 0 23 lbs	do. upholsterers 9064 lbs
Sheeting, Irish 2306 sq. yds	Wheat flour 7 quarters
Sieves — — 36 dozens	Wine, French 2831 gallons
Silver, quick — 168 lbs	do. Portugal 8812 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Silk stockings — 18 1 oz.	do. Spanish — 618 do.
Skins, deer in the hair 1319 in number.	Wool, cotton — 1400 lbs
do. kid 370 in number	Woollens — 575,425 lbs
do. sheep 2 0 19 lbs	Yarn, linen — 2802 lbs
Skillets — — 37 in no.	
Spades — — 2 dozens	
Soap, soft — 14,200 lbs	

Besides these imports, I must observe to the reader, that several cargoes from North America and the West Indies, the property of Glasgow, are delivered in London; and that very great quantities of wheat are sent from North America to the southern parts of Europe, on account of the merchants of Glasgow; therefore the particular imports of the port of Glasgow must fall very far short of the real imports of the property of Glasgow; and that very large quantities of goods are exported annually from London, and other ports in England, for account of the people in Glasgow; consequently the particular exports of the port of Glasgow must fall very far short of the real exports made by the merchants of Glasgow.

It is not an easy matter to ascertain the value of the goods exported from Glasgow; it is certainly very great. I shall only observe, that about one fourth part of them are of the manufacture of Scotland; and that therefore the effect which the commerce of Glasgow has upon the wealth of South Britain, in comparison with what it has upon the wealth of North Britain (owing to our inattention to manufactures) is nearly in the direct ratio of as three is to one. The shipping of Clyde at this time is above 60,000 tons.

C H A P. XIII.

OF THE MANUFACTURES OF GLASGOW.

WHAT the manufactures of Glasgow were, in ancient times, I cannot pretend to determine; that some woollen and linen cloths were made, for the use of the inhabitants, is not to be doubted of. By the sale of some houses, recorded in the chartulary, I find one or two of them described as standing *in vico fullonum*, which, I presume, means clothiers-street; that these manufactures would increase, in proportion as the town increased, is probable; but I am not of opinion that they were ever carried to any extent. The writers upon our trade and manufactures, previous to the Union, seem to think that Glasgow plaids were a considerable manufacture; there was a number of them made, which were chiefly sold to Edinburgh; however the amount of them could only be trifling.

That the commerce to America first suggested the idea of introducing manufactures into Glasgow, is to me very evident; and that they were only attempted to be introduced about the year 1725 is apparent; their increase,

at first, was very slow; and it was not until the great encouragement given, by the legislature, to the linen manufactory in North Britain, that the manufactures of Glasgow began to be considerable. The act of parliament in 1748, prohibiting the importing or wearing of French cambrics, under very severe penalties; the act of 1751, allowing weavers in flax or hemp to settle and exercise their trades any where in Scotland, free from all corporation dues, and the bounty of one penny half penny per yard on all linens exported, at, and under, eighteen pence per yard, were certainly the causes of the success of the linen manufactory. Success in one branch encourages the attempting of others. Let but a spirit for manufacturing be diffused among a people, and we will never want manufactures; for, should a change of fashion, which operates powerfully on manufactures, banish at once any particular branch, the people possessed of this spirit will immediately turn their attention to others. This spirit was raised in Glasgow between the years 1725 and 1750; and it has been extending ever since that period. Having thus endeavoured to fix the aeras from which the introduction and attention to manufactures have flowed, I shall give an alphabetical account of the different manufactures of

Glasgow, with the date of their introduction; and I shall afterwards give the value of goods made in Glasgow in 1771. The reader, will at the same time, take notice, that by manufactures I mean that quantity of goods made and sold, over and above what is sufficient for the consumpt of the inhabitants of the place in which they are manufactured.

Anchors, the making of, has been introduced within these two years past, and are already made in quality equal to any in Britain.

Brass, a foundery of, has been lately established; they now make a considerable quantity of candlesticks, and other articles for export, in an exceeding good taste.

Brewing has been long carried on in Glasgow, the quantity of strong beer and porter exported to Ireland and America has been considerable; the brewing of porter, a liquor of which there is now so great a quantity consumed, is not of a long standing here; from the attention lately paid to this article, I am of opinion, that porter equal in quality to London porter is now made here. Malt duty 3903 l. 13s. 11½d.

Brushes were first made in 1755; there is now a sufficiency for home consumpt and exportation.

Callicoes, *vide* printed linens.

Cambrics were begun to be made here in 1752 of French yarn; this branch is extending very fast.

Carolines, or clear lawns, are made of a fabric equal to any in Britain.

Cast-iron; a work in this way was established in 1769, which, upon proper encouragement being given, could supply every demand in pots, &c.

Checks, linen, and linen and cotton, have long been a considerable manufacture in Glasgow; they were fabricated here so early as 1702.

Checks, linen and worsted, and cotton and worsted, for furniture, are made in Glasgow superior to any from Manchester.

Combs, horn and ivory, are made to a sufficient extent.

Copper work, tin, and white iron, were first made for export in 1747; this manufacture is now as perfect as any where in Britain, and a sufficiency is made to answer every purpose, either of home consumpt, or export.

Delf and stone-ware were introduced, delf in 1748, stone in 1766, goods not inferior to any made either in Britain or Holland, in these articles, are manufactured in Glasgow.

Diapers and damasks were a considerable manufactory in Glasgow; but this branch is now neglected.

Gawzes, thread, were once carried on to a great extent, but, from the change of fashion, there was not one yard made in 1771.

Gawzes, silk, this manufacture is chiefly carried on at Paisley; the quantity made in Glasgow is not great, though it is daily increasing.

Glass; the making of glass bottles has been long known and practised here.

Glasgows, *i. e.* striped lawns, are made, and can be made to any extent.

Gloves, leather, a manufactory of, was introduced in 1763; they are now made equal to any in Britain, and in sufficient quantity.

Handkerchiefs, checkered linen, have been carried to a very great extent.

Handkerchiefs, muslin, can be made in any quantity.

Handkerchiefs, silk and linen, are made to a pretty large amount.

Handkerchiefs, printed, *vide* printed linens.

Hats, mens; although this manufactory has been carried on for a great while, and though it is allowed that the hats made in Glasgow are equal, in quality and price, to any in Britain,

yet there is very far from being a sufficiency made; the hats sold for export and for home-consumpt in Glasgow, amount in value to about 40,000 l. *per annum*, of which there is only one fifth part manufactured in Glasgow.

Jewellery was first made for export in the year 1763; the makers are now capable of supplying orders to any extent.

Incles were first made here about the year 1732; the engine-looms, at that time made use of, were so inconvenient, and took up so much time in making the goods, that the Dutch, who were the only people possessed of the large incle looms, which by their machinery do so much work as amounts to many hundred yards per day, were almost solely in possession of this manufactory. Mr. Hervey, who began this branch in Glasgow, was so sensible of the disadvantages under which it laboured, that he went over to Holland; and, in spite of the care and attention which the Dutch paid to concealing the proper methods of carrying on this manufactory, he was so fortunate as to bring over with him from Haarlem, two of their looms, and one of their workmen; this Dutchman remained some years in Glasgow; but upon some disgust, he went to Manchester, and instructed the people there in the proper me-

thods of carrying on this manufactory. So that to the activity of Mr. Hervey the island of Great Britain is indebted for the improvement of this branch, which now employs so great a number of hands.

Ironmongery, viz. nails, hoes, axes, hinges, spades, stock-locks, &c. were begun to be made, for export, about the year 1732, by several gentlemen, who took the name of the Smithfield-company; in 1738 they erected a flitting mill and forge, and built a large work-house for carrying on this business: they are now able to supply any demand whatever, upon better terms than they can be had in England.

Kitchen-furniture, viz. grates, &c. were only begun to be made about the year 1763. I look upon it that this manufactory is brought to perfection already, and that a quantity sufficient for any demand can be manufactured in Glasgow.

The quantity of iron consumed, in the various articles of ironmongery and kitchen furniture, within Glasgow, exceeds 500 tons; this valued, when manufactured, at 5 d. per lib. or 46 l. per ton, amounts to 23,000 l.

Lawns were begun to be made in 1742; any

quantity can now be manufactured, provided there was a demand for them.

Linens, white; the making of this article began only in the year 1725; the hands necessary for carrying it on were brought from Holland and Ireland: the advances which were made in it were, for a great while, exceedingly slow; and although several gentlemen of capital entered into this manufactory, with a view to carry it on to a great extent, yet such were the prejudices which, even within these few years, prevailed in favour of the Irish linens, that, though the linens fabricated by these gentlemen were allowed to be of a better quality than those made in Ireland, and somewhat cheaper in the price, and though they gave twelve months credit, and the Irish were ready money, yet the exporters gave the preference to the Irish; happily for this country, these prejudices are worn off, and the manufactory is considerably extended; but there is still very far from being a sufficient quantity made to answer the demand for exportation; and if we consider that this branch is not liable to any change of fashion, it is surprising that it is not carried to a much greater extent than at present.

Long lawns, which are a species of cambric,

are but lately introduced; but this branch is extending very fast.

Leather, tanning of, has long been known in Glasgow. About the year 1740 a large tan-work company was established; they, with others, now do a very great deal of business.

Oznaburghs scarce deserve to be mentioned as a manufactory in Glasgow.

Painting, an academy of, was established by Robert and Andrew Foulis; the wealth of Scotland was unequal to the undertaking, it has therefore been given up.

Paper of several kinds is made in Glasgow.

Printed linens and cottons were begun to be manufactured here in 1738; they only made garments till 1754, when handkerchiefs were first printed. There is no manufacture more upon the increase in Glasgow than this one, nor can any branch be more beneficial to the country, as the cloths upon which they print are all made in Scotland; whereas, at London, and through the greatest part of England, the cloths they print upon are all imported from Germany.

Printing of books was first begun here by George Anderson, about the year 1638; Robert Saunders settled here about 1661, and printing was carried on by him, and after-

wards by his son, of the same name, till after the year 1730. But there was no good printing in Glasgow until the year 1735, after which time Robert Urie printed several books in a very good taste and manner; and how far it has been improved, since that time, the many elegant and splendid editions of books, in different languages, printed by Robert and Andrew Foulis, who began in 1740, are a sufficient testimony.

Ribbons, the making of, has been introduced very lately; and though this manufactory is, as yet, in its infancy, they are made equal in quality to those from England, and rather cheaper. A few years experience will enable the manufacturers of this article to increase it so much, as not only to supply every demand in Scotland, either for the consumpt of the country, or their export trade; and, as workmanship is cheaper here than in England, it is to be hoped, that they will undersel the English, and by that means supply them with that article, as the people of Paisley already do with silk-gawzes.

Ropes, a work of, was established about the year 1690, which has continued ever since. They now make a sufficient quantity to answer every demand.

Saddlery, a manufactory of, was begun about the year 1725; but there were no good saddles made here until the year 1735, that Mr. Whytlaw introduced the method of tanning leather proper for saddles; since which time this manufacture has been improved, by the same gentleman, and others, to such a degree, that they now make every article in this branch superior to any where else in Britain, and in sufficient quantity to serve every demand.

Shoes were first made for export by the tan-work company. There is no deficiency in this manufacture.

Soap was a manufactory in Glasgow so early as the year 1667, and it is now carried on to a very considerable amount; excise 2616l. 9s.

Stockings, thread; the weaving of this article on frames was begun in 1740; this branch is increasing very fast, and might certainly be carried to a much greater extent. Quantity made, 16,000 dozens of pairs, at 30s. per dozen upon an average.

Sugars, the refining of, was introduced, so early as during the protectorate of Cromwell. From the sale of these, and of spirits distilled from their melasses, the first fortunes acquired, in the way of business, in

Glasgow, were made. Their profits, at that time, must have been very great, as the quantity refined in Glasgow has never exceeded 2000 hogsheds.

Threads, the making of, was begun in 1731. This manufacture is now considerable, and may be much extended.

Tobacco; the making of this article into snuff, and otherways, employs a considerable number of people.

Types, for printing, are made in Glasgow, perhaps, superior to any where else in Europe, by Dr. Wilson and Sons.

Woollens; carpets were made in 1757, and are still made to a considerable extent. Hunters cloths, English blankets, and other goods of this kind, are begun to be made: and from the attention which has been paid, for these three years, in breeding of proper spinners, and in taking other steps necessary for carrying on this manufacture, it is to be hoped that it will succeed.

Annexed is an account of the value of these manufactures, in the ascertaining of which, I have endeavoured to be as accurate as I possibly could. That of the linens I had from the trustees office. Wherever the goods manufactured were liable to excise, I had recourse to

the excise books; and with regard to the others, I applied to those gentlemen, who are engaged in them, who candidly gave me every information in their power.

	No. of yds	l.	s.	d.
Brown linen - - - -	7613	761	6	0
White linen - - - -	129,869	12,104	1	3
Oznaburgs - - - -	1883	46	17	4
Striped and checkered linens, and bengals - - - - }	432,676	16,760	3	2
Checkered handkerchiefs -	612,410	23,842	15	7
Diaper and damask - - -	956	86	00	0
Cambric - - - - -	50,401	17,357	16	9
Lawn - - - - -	26,159	3378	17	5
Long lawn - - - - -	18,472	2462	18	8
Scots muslin handkerchiefs -	79,630	4935	18	4
Glasgows, or lawn mixed with cotton - - - - }	13,513	1351	6	0
Carolines - - - - -	548,061	73,369	00	0
Brushes, - - - - in value	-	600	00	0
Combs, horn and ivory - do.	-	3000	00	0
Copper, tin, and white iron do.	-	15,000	00	0
Delf and stone wares - do.	-	5000	00	0
Gloves - - - - do.	-	4500	00	0
Handkerchiefs, silk and linen do.	-	2000	00	0
Hats, mens - - - - do.	-	8000	00	0
Jewellery - - - - do.	-	3000	00	0
Incles - - - - do.	-	15,000	00	0
Iron, total - - - - do.	-	23,000	00	0
Leather, tanned - - - do.	-	23,000	00	0
Printed linens - - - do.	-	30,000	00	0
Ropes - - - - do.	-	28,000	00	0
Saddlery - - - - do.	-	20,000	00	0
Shoes - - - - do.	-	32,000	00	0
Stockings, thread - - do.	-	24,000	00	0
Thread, nuns, &c. - - do.	-	30,000	00	0
In all the other articles, about	-	30,000	00	0
Total value of goods manufactured in Glasgow, anno 1771 }	1,921,643	452,557	00	6

Many other manufactures, besides those which are carried on at present in Glasgow, might certainly be introduced; and would, if properly attended to, meet with success. Whatsoever kinds of goods which are made from cotton, as fustians, thicksets, dimities, ginghams, with the numerous varieties of goods made by the industrious and ingenious inhabitants of Manchester, might certainly be fabricated to as good purpose in Glasgow.

A manufacture of cutlery and iron-toys would prove of very great service, not only to Glasgow, but to all Scotland. This is an article which derives the greatest part of its value from the workmanship, and is, therefore, exceedingly proper for a poor country. Manufacturers in these branches, by settling at Glasgow, or in the neighbourhood of it, might depend upon meeting with an immediate sale for every article they could make, as the demand, both for home-consumpt, and exportation is very considerable; their sales might very soon extend to above fifty thousand pounds Sterling *per annum*.

White glass, such as is carried on at Newcastle, though no great object, is certainly deserving of attention. A very small capital might carry it on to the necessary extent.

Silks; a few have been made in Paisley, superior, in my opinion, to any that were ever fabricated in Spitalfields. Infernal prejudice, the bane of our country, immediately cried out, without making the experiment, That they were too thick wove, and that they would certainly cut in the wearing.

Shalloons have been made in Glasgow, but they were obliged to give them up for want of proper spinners.

Stockings, of the same kind with those made at Nottingham and Leicester, have been attempted to be made both in Glasgow and Paisley. The want of proper spinners put an end to the manufacture.

Broad cloths were once made in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. The want of proper spinners obliged the undertakers to give them over.

A spirit has of late been raised in North-Britain for introducing, and carrying on the woollen manufacture, which must certainly give pleasure to every well-wisher to this country; but I am very much afraid that the preparatory steps, necessary for insuring success, in this so beneficial manufacture, have not been taken, and that we are hurrying into this branch of business so precipitately, that we may come to blast it even in its beginning, for want of proper attention.

Much has of late been written about, and a great deal has been done to improve the quality of our wool. Our nobles, out of their abundant regard for the interest of their country, have brought down from England, rams of the best breeds, and, like needy jobbers, have leaped them for hire. This is no doubt a proper method for the improvement of our wool, provided our pasture was equal to a large breed of sheep, which, I apprehend, it is not; but it is my humble opinion, that, without this change in the breed of our sheep, the wool already produced in our country, is sufficient for every manufacturing purpose which we ought to aim at for forty years to come. Kendal-cottons, baizes, linseys, Dutch and English blankets, forrest-cloths, Hunters-cloths, duffils, and low-priced broad cloths, can be made from the wool commonly produced in our country; these are therefore the proper objects of our manufacture.

The fleeces of a flock of sheep, of the same breed, and on the same pasture, as are common in Scotland, yield wool of no less than seven different qualities upon an average. Have public staplers, properly qualified, been appointed to separate this wool, and to sort it? No. Have public schools, for spinning each

of these kinds of wool, under the direction of proper people brought from England for this purpose, been established? No. Have weavers been brought from England, in these different branches, and apprentices put to them? No. What then have we done for the proper establishment of the woollen manufacture? Nothing. We are blundering into it as fast as we can, and blasting it at its first outset. Without we can regulate our woollen manufacture in such a manner, as that the weaver can go to the wooll-shop, and purchase as much wool (to be spun in his family) or yarn proper for his web, which he brings to market undyed and undressed, it never can be a manufacture of general utility and profit.

Incorporated as we have been for near seventy years with the English, a people whose wealth has, in that period of time, been increased by means of manufactures and commerce, perhaps, as three is to one, it is truly amazing that so little has been done in these useful and necessary branches in North-Britain. Some cause for this inattention must certainly lie somewhere, and it is every man's duty to endeavour to find it out.

Fashion operates powerfully upon every species of manufactures; every man has, I am convinced, observed the accounts of the distress-

ses of the Spittalfields weavers, and other manufacturers in England, upon the event of a general mourning, continuing for even a very few weeks; what then must be the condition of a country, aiming at manufactures, far removed from the capital of Britain, the seat of fashion, of which we have ever been the most servile imitators? Manufacturing in Scotland is therefore deprived of every advantage resulting from fashion; for it is not likely that a fashion, with a view to serve the manufactures of North-Britain, will ever be introduced at court; and we seem not to be possessed of a sufficiency of spirit to dare to have a fashion of our own. While the industrious inhabitants of Glasgow and Paisley were lately exerting themselves to improve, bring to perfection, and extend the manufactures of cambric and lawn, the greater part of the women in Scotland were wearing muslin, a fabric of the Indies: nay, so great is the influence of fashion, that the very wives and daughters of these men were wearing this exotic themselves. Surely we are void of thought!

People, prone to start difficulties, will naturally say, Who is to lead this fashion? and which way is it to be brought about? My answer is, That there is nothing more easy. Let the people who fix the fashion, be such whose

quality and fortune elevate them above the rest of mankind, and let this fashion be changed three times in every year, in the following manner; let there be a public breakfast, in Edinburgh, upon the 14th of February annually, let the different manufacturers produce before this assembly the respective kinds and patterns of the goods which they can manufacture, and let it be determined, by the company present, what species of goods are to be in fashion for the whole dress of both men and women, to commence on the 4th of June, and to continue to the 11th of November. Let there be another breakfast held upon the 5th of June, in which it shall be determined what kinds of goods shall be in fashion, from the 11th of November to the 13th of February. Let there be another breakfast upon the 12th of November, which shall direct the goods to be in fashion, from the 13th of February to the 4th of June. Let the woman of the highest quality present always preside in these assemblies; let her appoint some gentleman to take the sense of the company, and let their determination be published in the Edinburgh news-papers. Let the ladies treat every gentleman, who does not give obedience to the mandates of these assemblies, as an un-

fashionable creature, and as one inimical to the welfare of his country. Let the gentlemen look upon every lady, who does not appear dressed in the manufactures of her country, as an extravagant woman, unfit to attend to the concerns of a family. An institution of this kind would, in a very short time, have a surprising and salutary effect, and would certainly tend to the good of our country.

But the greatest bar, in North Britain, to manufactures, and consequently to commerce, arises from our laws; in no country, in Europe, is the character of merchant, manufacturer, and trader so despicable as in Scotland; in England, over all the colonies, and, indeed, in almost every country in Europe, the oath of the merchant and the production of his books are held to be sufficient evidence of his accounts, where the particular circumstances attending the transactions are such that a stronger cannot be obtained; in North Britain no faith is given to either him or his books; he must prove the delivery of his goods by two witnesses, a thing generally impossible, from the number and nature of mercantile transactions; it is true, indeed, that if he fails in his proof, he can get the oath of the buyer; but this is by no means putting the trader upon an equal

footing; it is supposing him a more unprincipled man than the person he deals with.

I would not be understood to suppose, that any person would perjure himself willingly to avoid the payment of any debt; all that I desire to establish is, that the property of the seller is not so secure, nor his method of compelling payment so speedy, as they ought to be by the laws of a commercial country.

Another practice in our law detrimental in the highest degree to the trade of this country is the following; should a trader pursue for any current account whatever, he is only allowed interest from twelve months after the date of the last article in his account; wherever trade is extensive the profits upon goods are so small, that even full interest for every transaction is by no means a sufficient compensation for lying out of money to a man engaged in trade; it is by very small profits, and quick returns, that he is ever to make any thing. But this is not all, by supposing interest not due till twelve months after the date of the last article in the account, the law tacitly says (and the people have construed it to be so) that every man is intitled to twelve months credit of whatever goods he buys; a practice destructive to both manufactures and commerce. Without some

other mode than the above is adopted, it is in vain for us ever to think of being either a commercial or a manufacturing people. Could the generality delay purchasing every article until such time as they were possessed of ready money, what a happy affair for this country; but as this is not the case, let the trader, who is the vehicle of conveyance from the manufacturer to the consumer, lay it down as an inviolable rule, to get all his accounts settled by bill once in every three months*; let him in the taking of these bills consult the conveniency of his customer respecting the date when payable, and let him give these bills, in payment to the manufacturer, for his goods; the banks would readily discount them; a small capital would only be necessary to strike into the manufacturing line, and we would, by this means, become a thriving and a flourishing people; whereas, if we proceed in the tract which we have hitherto followed, the over-grown capitals of the English, by indulging the retailers with

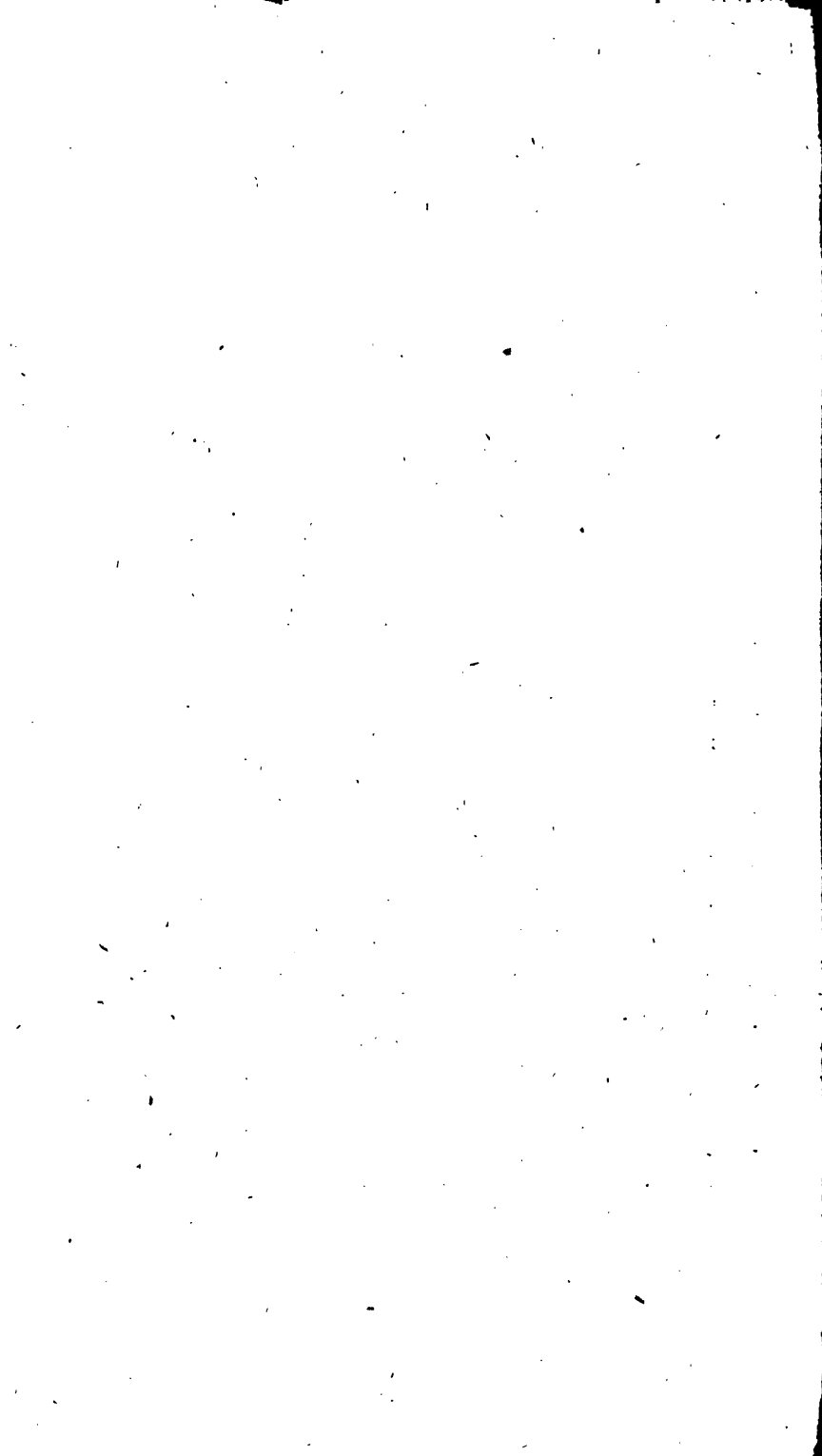
* This is the practice in England; but if it should so happen that any accounts are not settled within the three months, they are all adjusted, and bills taken for the balances, between the 1st and 24th of December in every year, so that at Christmas there is scarce one open account to be found in England.

a longer credit than our manufacturers can afford to do, must ever induce them to purchase from them, and thus destroy every attempt we can make to render ourselves either an industrious or a wealthy people.

The honourable trustees for fisheries, manufactures, and improvements have been eminently serviceable, by the encouragement which they have given to every branch of manufactures which has been established among us; but, when considered as a people, we are certainly destitute of that spirit of enterprize which is absolutely necessary to render any country truly commercial. Were our nobility, and our men of the greatest landed interest, possessed of this enterprising spirit for the good of their country; did they but consider what an addition would very soon be made to their rents by establishing of manufacturing towns upon their estates, they would certainly be induced, from motives of interest, to give all the assistance in their power to schemes so salutary and so necessary for the good of our country, and at the same time so beneficial to themselves. Sir James Lowther's family, by giving assistance to the coal and other trades at Whitehaven, increased their rents sixteen thousand pounds *per annum*; the noble family of Norfolk, by giving encou-

agement to the cutlary business at Sheffield, has added to their income about twenty thousand pounds *per annum*; besides many other examples which might be given in England. The duke of Argyle, alone, in Scotland, has established a woollen manufactory at Inverary; and I hope his grace will live to see the good effects of it.

Could a subscription for so small a sum as four thousand pounds *per annum* be brought about in North Britain, to continue for fifteen or twenty years, and was the application of this money to be entrusted to a set of men versed in manufactures, for the purpose of introducing the woollen and other manufactures, I am convinced that in a course of thirty or forty years, we should not only rival but excel England in a very great number of different manufactures; our people would be prevented from emigrating to America, for they would then be able to earn their bread at home, and we would soon become a rich and a happy people.



APPENDIX.

[N^o I.]

From the CHARTULARY of the BISHOPRIC
of GLASGOW, in the Library of the UNI-
VERSITY of GLASGOW, Vol. I. Page 1.

*Inquisitio David, principis Cumbrensis, de terris ad ecclesiam
Glasguensem pertinentibus, facta A. D. 1116.*

IGITUR quando quidem praedecessorum institutae mortali-
um literarum ostentatione, et scribarum deliberatione, ad
memoriam revocantur, nos Cumbrensium quedam gesta nobilium
praesentibus apicibus memoriae commendavimus. In Cumbria
itaque regione, quadam inter Angliam et Scotiam sita, fide
catholica in illis climatibus prius exuberante ac propagante,
domestici fidei, ac proceres regni, cum rege provinciae cooper-
ante, in honore Dei, et sanctae Mariae piae genetricis, ecclesi-
am Glasguensem, sedem scilicet pontificalem, Cumbrensis regi-
onis fundaverunt, et dignis sanctionibus, pro pristina sanctorum
religione patrum, solidaverunt. Haec vero pulchris iniciatibus,
et ecclesiasticis institutionibus, sanctae quoque fidei rudimentis
inolevit, et dispositione divina sanctum Kentigernum in epum.
admisit, qui coelestis affluentiam doctrinae sitientibus propina-
ret, et cibum spiritualem, ut fidelis dispensator, esurintibus
ministraret. Verum enim vero fraudulentus exterminator su-
pra dictam ecclesiam diu inviolabiliter constare ingemiscens,
consuetis versutus suis, post multa temporum curricula, scan-
dala intolerabilia Cumbrensium ecclesiae machinavit; sancto
namque Kentegerno pluribusque successoribus suis, piae reli-
gionis perseverantia, ad Deum transmigratis, diversae sedi-
tiones circum quaque insurgentes, non solum ecclesiam et ejus

possessiones destruerunt, verum etiam totum regionem vastantes, ejus habitatores exilio tradiderunt. Sic ergo omnibus bonis exterminatis, magnis temporis intervallis transactis diversae tribus diversarum nationum, ex diversis partibus affluentes, desertam regionem praefatam habitaverunt; sed dispari gente, et dissimuli linguae, et vario more viventes, haut facile sese consentientes, gentilitatem potius quam fidei cultum tenuerunt. Quos infelicis et dampnatae habitationis habitatores, more pecudum irrationabiliter degentes, dignatus est Dominus, qui neminem vult perire, propitiatione sua visitare, tempore enim Henrici regis Angliae, Alexandro Scotorum rege in Scotia regnante, misit eis Deus David, praedicti regis Scotiae Germanum, in principem et ducem, qui eorum impudica et scelerosa contagia corrigeret, et animi nobilitate, et inflexibili severitate, contumeliosum eorum contumaciam refraenaret. Hic nimpe bene vivendi studio fervidus, profanae multitudinis miseriae condolens, ut pastorali sollicitudine, qua diutius caruerant, eorum obprobria deteret, divino instigatus hortamine, Johannem, quemdam religiosum virum, qui eum educaverat, vitamque ejus Deo non imbecilliter devota voverat, consilio peritorum, clericorumque suorum auxilio, in epum. eligit. Sed cum epus. cognita infelicis populi feritate, et abhominabili vitiorum multiplicitate, utpote perterritus, Jerusalem proficisci disposuisset, ab apostolico Paschali, licet invitus, consecratus, officium susceptae sollicitudinis nullatenus differre voluit, sed cum gaudio sub plebis alacritate, a principe et a proceribus regni receptus, verbum praedicationis, Spiritu sancto largitus operante, per Cumbrensem parochiam diffudit. David vero, Cumbrensis regionis princeps, amore praecipue Dei, partim quoque religiosi dilectionem et ammonitionem, terras ecclesiae Glasg. pertinentes, singulis Cumbriae provinciis, quae sub dominio et potestate ejus erant (non enim toti Cumbrensi regioni dominabatur) inquirere fecit, ut avidus ipsius ecclesiae restorationis possessionem earum quas antiquitus tenuerat, posteris et sequacibus suis certitudinem relinqueret; has vero, auxilio et instigatione seniorum hominum et sapientiorum totius Cumbriae, pro posse suo, investi-

gavit, quae inferius subscribuntur, sc. Carlevica, Camcau, Camcaotheyn, Lengartheyn, Pathel, Asserhe, Canclut, Chelfernenuat, Carnetheyn, Carvill, Quendal, Abercarf, Moeheyn, Planmichel, Stobo, Pentiacob, Alnerumba, Keveronum, Lilleseliva, Hodelm, Edyngahum, Abermele, Drivesdale, Colcham, Kevertrole, Aschib, Drumescheyd, Keverfgyrt; in Peblis, una carruc terrae et ecclesia; in Kincayrd, unu car et ecclesiam; in Mereboda, una car et ecclesia. Has terras juraverunt fore pertinentes eccliae Glasgu, rogatu, et imperio, supradicti principis, Ventred, filius Waldef; Gitt, filius Bold; Leysyng et Oggo, judices Cumbrensis; Halden, filius Eadulf. Hujus rei testes sunt ut audunter et videnter Matildis comitissa, quae ex parte sua concessit Wils, nepos ipsius principis; Cospatric, frater Dalsin; Waldef, frater suus; Cospatric, filius Vetred; Cospatric, filius Alden; Osolf, filius Eadvic; Maccus, filius Undeweyn; Vetred, filius Scot; Ulehel, filius Alstan; Hugo de Morvilla; Paganus de Branco; Osbet de Ardena; Gervasius Riddell; Guido de Layner; Berengarius de Eujaine; Rob. Corbet; Walter de Lindefeia; Rob. de Burnevilla; Reinald de Museaus; Walterus, filius Winnemani; Will Venator; Alanus de Perci; Walt de Broy.

The inquisition of David, prince of Cumberland, concerning the lands belonging to the church of Glasgow, made in the year of our Lord 1116.

NOW since the institutes of our predecessors are brought to remembrance by the sight of perishable charters, and by the deliberation of clerks, we have handed down some transactions of the Cumbrian nobility by these present mandates. In the region of Cumbria, situated partly in England, and partly in Scotland, the catholic faith first abounding and increasing in these countries, the nobles of the kingdom, and the chiefs of religion, co-operating with the king, have erected the church of Glasgow into the bishopric of the Cumbrian kingdom, to the honour of God and the blessed Mary, and

have confirmed it by proper decrees, according to the ancient religion of the holy fathers. This church, from these promising beginnings, and clerical institutions, likewise grew up in the knowledge of the holy faith, and, by the divine appointment, admitted St. Kentigern into the bishopric, who furnished large draughts of knowledge to those thirsting after heavenly things, and administered spiritual food to the hungry, as became a faithful pastor. But a fraudulent destroyer, employing his common wiles, and grieving, that the above church continued long inviolate in the faith, brought in, after a long series of time, unaccountable scandals into the Cumbrian church; for after St. Kentigern and many of his successors, by their adhering to the holy religion, were removed to heaven, various disturbances every where arising, not only destroyed the church and her possessions, but wasting the whole country, drove the inhabitants into exile. These good men being destroyed, various tribes, of different nations, flocking in from several quarters, possessed the foresaid deserted country; but being of different origins, and varying from each other in their language and customs, and not easily agreeing among themselves, they followed the manners of the Gentiles, rather than those of the true faith. The inhabitants of which unhappy and abandoned country, though living like brutes, the Lord, who chuses that none should perish, vouchsafed to visit in mercy; for in the time of Henry king of England, Alexander then reigning in Scotland, God sent unto them David, brother-german to the foresaid king of Scotland, as their prince and leader, to correct their scandalous and wicked practices, and to check their abominable obstinacy, by his greatness of mind, and by an inflexible severity. He being distinguished for his piety, and pitying the miserable state of these irreligious people, influenced by heaven, in order to efface their crimes, by subjecting them to a pastoral charge, of which they had been long deprived, by advice and consent of his nobles and clergy, made choice of John, a pious man, who had been entrusted with his education, and who had not in vain devoted to his life the service of God

to be their bishop; but the bishop upon knowing the barbarity of these unhappy people, and the multitude of their abominable sins, being a good deal affrighted, had resolved to go to Jerusalem; but being, contrary to his inclination, consecrated by pope Paschal, he would by no means delay entering upon this burthenfome charge, and being received with joy by the prince and the nobility of the kingdom, and by the hearty concurrence of the commons, he diffused the gospel throughout the Cumbrian diocese, the holy Ghost powerfully assisting him. But David prince of Cumberland, chiefly from his love of God, and partly from his regard for, and by the advice of his clergy, caused make inquiry concerning the lands pertaining to the church of Glasgow, throughout all the provinces of Cumbria, which were under his dominion and subjection, (for he was not superior of all the country of Cumbria,) eagerly desiring to leave with certainty to posterity a restoration of those possessions, which had formerly belonged to this church; he, therefore, by the advice and assistance of the old and wise men of all Cumbria, has, as far as he was able, found out the lands after mentioned, viz. Carlevien, Camcaw, Camcathcyna, Lengarthcyna, Pathol, Akerhe, Gandut, Chetfemenuat, Carnetheyn, Caryll, Quendal, Abercauf, Meeheyn, Planmichel, Stob, Pontieob, Alacumba, Keveromun, Lillescliva, Hodehn, Edyngahum, Abermele, Drivedale, Colcham, Kevertrole, Afchib, Brunefcheyd, Kevergyrt; in Pebbis, one curruate of land and a church; in Kincayrd, one curruate of land and a church; in Mereboda, one curruate of land and a church. The persons following made oath, that these lands had formerly belonged to the church of Glasgow, at the desire, and by the command, of the foresaid prince, Ventred, the son of Waldef; Gitt, the son of Bold; Leyfyng and Oggo, judges of Cumberland; Halden, the son of Eadulf. In testimony whereof, these presents are subscribed by Matilda the countess, who, on her part, consents to the above, &c.

[N^o II.]

CART. Vol. I. Page 16.

CARTA MALCOLMI R. IV.

De decimis solvendis, 1164.

M Rex Scotorum, iustitiariis, baronibus, vicecomitibus, ministris, Francis et Anglicis, Scotis, Walensibus, Gavelensibus, et omnibus ecclesiae Sti. Kentigerni de Glasgu, et ejusdem episcopi parrochianis, salutem. Quoniam divina providentia nos in regno nostro clero et populo praeesse voluit, utriusque excessus emendare, et salutem potestati tradita providere nobis necesse est. Unde dominica institutione, et sanctae Romanae ecclesiae, matris nostrae, et domini papae, hortatu ac praecepto commonite omnibus vobis, regia auctoritate, mandamus, hortamur, ac praecipimus in Domino, quatenus episcopo vestro, et archidiacono, eorumque ministris, debita obedientiae reverentiam exhibeatis, decimasque vestras, et caetera jura ecclesiastica, ecclesiis vestris in omnibus, plenarie, et sine repugnantia, persolvatis, sicut per alios epatus regni mei decimas plenarius et melius dari praecepi, sc. de blado, de lino, de lana, de caseo, de butero, de agnis, de vitulis, de porcellis, de capellis, de pullis, nec non et de caeteris omnibus non nominatis, de quibus lex Christiana dari postulat. Si vero aliquis vestrum quisquam rectae decimae suae temere detinere praesumpserit, vicecomes meus de eo capiat forisfactum meum, sc. xii. vacas; si vero vicecomes illi consenserit, aut propriam decimam detinerit, iustitia mea de ipso vicecomete forisfactum meum capiat, decimasque detentas ecclesiis plenarie solvi faciat; ne, pro defectu iustitiae, querela ad me perveniat. Test. Walto. de Lindesia, Robo. Avenel, Rand. de Sot, Odinello de Vufravill, Ric. Cumin, Phillip de Colevill.

*Charter of king Malcolm the fourth, concerning the payment of
tithes, 1164.*

MALCOLM, king of Scots, to all justiciaries, barons, sheriffs, and their attendants, Normans, Saxons, Scots, Welsh, and Picts, and every the parichioners of the church of St. Kentigern of Glasgow, and of the bishopric thereunto belonging, greeting. As the divine providence hath appointed us, in our kingdom, to rule over our clergy and people, it becomes necessary for us to correct the excesses of both, and effectually to secure the power delivered to us; whence, by the divine appointment, and by the advice and command of the holy Roman church, our mother, and of his holiness the pope, we, by our royal authority, command, enjoin, and charge, all of you, in the Lord, that you give due reverence and obedience to your bishop, archdeacon, and their servants, and that you pay up your tithes, and other ecclesiastical dues, to your churches, in all things, fully and without dispute, in the same manner as I have commanded them to be paid through the other bishoprics in my kingdom, viz. of corn, lint, wool, cheefe, butter, lambs, calves, pigs, kids, chickens, and of every thing else not made mention of, which the Christian law enjoins to be paid. But if any of you shall presume to detain any part of your just tithes, then my sheriff shall take my forfeit from him, viz. twelve cows; but if my sheriff shall agree with him, or detain the tithes himself, then my justice may take my forfeit from the sheriff himself; and cause the tithes so detained to be paid fully to the church; that no complaint for defect of justice may come unto me.

[N^o III.]

CART. Vol. I. Page 72.

BULLA Lucii, P. III. Quod epus, in defectu patronorum, post tres menses, ecclesiis vacantibus provideat. 1180.

LUCIUS, epus servus fervorum Dei, venerabili fratri, Jocelin. Glasg. epus, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Cum de pastorum absentia plurima ecclesiae spiritualiter et temporaliter dispendia patiuntur, sollicitè nobis imminet providendum ne per contentionem patronorum diu inordinatae consistant; ideoque fraternitate tuae praesentium auctoritate concedimus, ut si patroni ecclesiarum, quae ad tuam institutionem pertinent, infra tres menses postquam vacaverint, rectores concorditer minime praesentaverint, appellatione illorum nequaquam obstante, liceat tibi personas in eis ydoneas ordinare, sic tamen quod de facto tuo in futurum patronis, vel eorum haeredibus, nullum in jure suo praepjudicium generetur, praeterea, praesenti scripto, decernimus, ut si ab eo qui pro patrono habetur fuerit aliquis epo praesentatus, et sic in ecclesia institutus, et si post modum jus patronatus amittat praesentatus ab illo ex impetitione alterius, qui forte patronatum eviderit, non valeat amoveri. Nulliquoque omnium hominum liceat paginam hanc nostrae concessionis et constitutionis infringere; vel ei ausu temerario contra ire; si quis autem hoc attemptare praesumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei, et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursum. Dat. Lat. iv. idibus Martii,

BULL of Pope Lucius the III. That the Bishop, may after three months, present to vacant churches, upon the neglect of the patrons.

LUCIUS, bishop, the servant of the servants of God, to his venerable brother, Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, health and the blessing of the holy see. As by the absence of pastors, the churches are subjected to many spiritual and temporal hardships, it becomes a duty upon us carefully to provide, that they may not continue long vacant, by means of any differences that may arise among the patrons; therefore, by the authority of these presents, we grant power to you and your chapter, that, if the patrons of the churches within your diocese shall neglect to present rectors, within three months after they become vacant, (their appeal to us notwithstanding) it shall be lawful to you to ordain proper persons therein; yet, however, without prejudice to the future rights of the patrons, or their heirs in time coming, besides we decree, by these presents, that if any person is presented to the bishop by the patron, and by this means established in the church, and if it shall afterwards be found that he who presented has lost the right of presentation, the person presented shall not be removed at the petition of any other person, who may have obtained the right of presentation. Nor shall it be allowed to any one whatever to break through these rules of our appointment, or rashly dare to dispute them; but if any person shall presume to attempt this, let him know that he must incur the wrath of almighty God, and of his blessed apostles, Peter and Paul.

CART. Vol. II. Page. 601.

*Praeceptum Willelmi, epi Glasg. decano et capto. ejusdem ecclesiae,
de pecunia collecta tempore jubilai.*

WILLELMUS, Dei et apostolicae sedis gratia, epus Glasguensis, decano, cantori, et cancellario ecclesiae nostrae, salutem, cum benedictione divina. Vobis praecipimus et mandamus, quatenus visis praesentibus, indilate, deliberetis magistro Simoni de Dalgles, officiali nostro, pecuniam illam ex devotione fidelium, tempore indulgentiae, reliquias oblatam, quam sub custodia trium clavium conservandam habetis, ut de illa, ad honorem Dei omnipotentis, et B. Kentigerni, patroni nostri, et ecclesiae reparationem condignam, prout nobis melius videbitur, et ex cura pastoralis officii nobis commissi incumbit, disponere poterimus. Has litteras nostras penes vos, pro vestra exoneratione, et securitate, deliberationis praedictae servantes. Datum sub nostro sigillo rotundo, apud Edinburgh, 14 die mensis Januarii, anno Domini 1451.

Precept by William, bishop of Glasgow, to the dean and chapter of the same church, concerning the money collected in the time of jubilee.

WILLIAM, by the grace of God and of the holy see, bishop of Glasgow, to the dean, chantor, and chancellor, of our church, greeting, with the divine blessing.

We command and require you, that these presents seen, ye, without delay, deliver to Mr. Simon Dalgleish, our official, the money offered to the relicts, from the devotion of the faithful, during the time of the indulgence, which you have in keeping under custody of three keys, that we may dispose thereof to the honour of almighty God, and the blessed Kentigern,

our patron, and the suitable reparation of the church, as to us shall seem meet and incumbent, from the pastoral charge committed to us; you keeping these our letters of deliberation which we commit to you for your exoneration and security.

Given under our round seal, at Edinburgh, the 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1451.

[N^o V.]

An account, charge, and discharge, of John, bishop of Glasgow, treasurer to king James III. for the year 1474.

C H A R G E.

Scots l. s. d.

THE compters charge for compositions of charters, wards, marriages, escheats, remissions, &c. for this zere extends to 3240 : 19 : 9

D I S C H A R G E.

Expences for the king's person:

Deliverit to James Homyl, the 13th day of August, 4 elne of Franch blake, for a fyde gown to the king, fra Wat Bertram, price 42 s. the elne; the sum	8 : 08 : 0
<i>Item.</i> To James Homyl, to buy 10 elne of fustin to lyne the samyne gowne, price 3 s. the elne	1 : 10 : 0
<i>Item.</i> To James Homyl to buy graith for the king's vellum doublet	0 : 10 : 0
<i>Item.</i> To Andrew Balfour, ane half elne of graith to lyne the king's short gowne	0 : 12 : 0
<i>Carried over,</i>	11 : 00 : 0

	Scot.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought over,</i>				
<i>Item.</i> Fra the samyne, twa elne of quhite to lyne twa pair of hose to the king, price elne twantie pennies — —		11	00	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra the samyne, an elne of blake to cke furth the lyning of the king's gowne		0	03	4
<i>Item.</i> Cost fra Will of Carkettill be Androu Balfour, and deliverit to Rob Sheves, for threee sarks to the king, 3 September, 10 elne and ane half of small holland cloth, price elne 13 s. 4 d. sum		7	00	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Isabell Williamsone, 3d Septembris, and deliverit to Rob Sheves, 13 elne of small holland cloth for threee sarks and a curch; price elne 12 s. sum		7	16	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Thomas Browne, 4th Septembris, three quarters of blew for harnessing to the king's sadellis; price —		0	12	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra the samyne, an elne of quhite for the samyne, twantie pennies —		0	01	8
<i>Item.</i> Fra Tom Brown, for the samyne harnessing, an elne and a half of rede; price		0	09	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra David Quhiltitch's wife 3 unce of silk, for the samyne; price of the unce 5 s. — — —		0	15	0
<i>Item.</i> Given to Jamis Saddilar for a saddle to the king's trompis, cost be Androu Balfoure fra the said James —		2	05	0
<i>Item.</i> Given to a skynner, 7th Septembris; for a lyning of lam-skinnaics, cost by Androu Balfour, to lyne a gowne of chamblot to the king; price 34 s. —		1	14	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Thom Malcolm, ane eln and ane				

Carried over.

32 : 02 : 0

A P P E N D I X.

273

	<i>Scots</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought over,</i>		32	02	0
half of quhite, for fute folkks to the king; price elne 2s. — —		0	03	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra David Quhiteheed, be Androu Balfoure, 5 elne of braid-clath to turse the king's doublatts and his hofs; price of the elne 18 d. — —		0	07	6
<i>Item.</i> Given to Archibald of Edmonstoune, 12th Septembris, to buy a pair of spurs to the king, 4s. — —		0	04	0
<i>Item.</i> To a child of the chalmer, 4 elne of braid clath, for twa farkes; price elne 3s. — —		0	12	0
<i>Item.</i> By the king's command, 5 quarters of buckacy, for a doublatt to little Bell, 10s. — —		0	10	0
<i>Item.</i> For braid clath to the samyne, 18 d. — —		0	01	6
<i>Item.</i> For a quarter of blak to make a jakat to Bell — —		0	08	0
<i>Item.</i> For a quarter of fatyne to bind Bell's doublatt — —		0	06	0
<i>Item.</i> Be Androu Balfoure, 20 Octobris, fra David Goldsmith, 8 elne of small ribbons for the king — —		0	02	0
<i>Item.</i> Be the said Androu, 24th Octobris, fra Will of Kirketell, 10 elne of canveses to make Nikky and Bell a bed to lie on in the king's chalmer; price of the elne 16 d. fum. — —		0	13	4
<i>Item.</i> Fra Thome of Stanly, be the said Androu, ane elne and ane half of blak, for 2 pair of hofs to the king; price 38 s. 6 d. — —		2	17	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra John Malcolm, 2 elne of quhite to to lyne the king's hofs; price elne 18 d. — —		0	03	0
<i>Carried over,</i>		38	09	4

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	Scots.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought over,</i>		38	09	4
<i>Item.</i> Fra Divid Quhiteheid, 3 Decembris, 2 elne of valloufs, for twa tippats to the king; price 55 s. — —		5	10	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Thome of Zare, and deliverit to Archibald of Edmonstoune, 17 Decem- bris, 2 elne and ane half of valloufs, for a fute mantile to the king; price elne 45 s. five. — —		5	12	6
<i>Item.</i> Fra Thome Cant, 17 Decembris, 2 elnes of grece to the king; price of the — —		1	06	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Thome Cant, 17 Decembris, 2 elnes of grece to the king; price 15 s. — —		0	15	0
<i>Item.</i> For 2 hattis to the king, 20 s. — —		0	20	0
<i>Item.</i> Given to Sandy Baltoure the icnevar, for certane clath schorn be him to the king and the quene, and the king's fif- ter, and the heufmen, frae Pasche to Zule		2	00	0
<i>Item.</i> Given to a skynner for the lynyng of lam skinnis to the king's jakat of fating.		0	06	0
<i>Item.</i> Given to James Homyl, 3 Januarius, to buy 3 elne of gray for lang fokks to the king. — —		0	05	0
<i>Item.</i> Given to Will Sheves, to pay for the sewing of the king's farks, laid down by him before 3 Septembris — —		0	12	0
<i>Item.</i> For filk to the famyne. — —		0	03	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Thome of Stanly, half an elne of blak fating to cover an orifone buke to the king — —		0	13	4
<i>Item.</i> For a hat to the king, tane by Johne of				
<i>Carried over,</i>		56	12	2

APPENDIX.

275

	Scots.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought over,</i>		56	12	2
Murray at Zule	—	0	12	0
<i>Item.</i> For ane elne and ane halfe of velloufs, for a chesabell to the king's clofat; price 45 s.	—	3	07	6
<i>Item.</i> Fra Ifabell Williamfon, primo Martii, halfe ane elne of velloufs to the king's brigintynes	—	1	05	0
<i>Item.</i> Frae Will of Rend, 4 pyrnis of gold for the king's knappis to the harnessing, price of the pyrn 12 s.	—	2	08	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Will of Rend, 16 elne of Holland clath for farkis to the king; price elne 10 s.	—	8	00	0
<i>Item.</i> Given to Robyne Hunter, 20 Junii, to buy a chymna to the king's clofat	—	0	18	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Thome Cant, to the king, on Pasche evin a bonnet	—	0	16	0
<i>Item.</i> For the king, 5 elne of ribbanis for his doublat	—	0	03	4
<i>Item.</i> Fra David Quhiteheid, for grene ginger, tane at divers tymes be Kirkaldy, and Will Pringell, at the command of Will Scheves, sew the comptars last compt to the 26th of Julii last	—	2	12	6
<i>Item.</i> Fra Will of Rend, 6 elne of small braid clath, for covers to the king's codbers, price elne 4 s. sum	—	1	04	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra David Malwyne, three elne and ane halfe of gray, for a cok to the king; price elne 10 s. sum	—	1	15	0
<i>Item.</i> The 27th day of Julii, to a Flemyng of Bruges for certain potigaries, cost to				

Carried over,

79 : 13 : 6

	Scots.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought over,</i>		79	13	6
the king be maister William Sheves, archdene of Sanct Androis.	—	12	07	0
<i>Item.</i> Given Jame Broune, sadillar, at the king's command, the 26th Augusti, ane and ane halfe henry noble of gold, to gilt a small harnessing to the king		2	00	0
<i>Item.</i> Given to a tailzour that makes the king's hofs, for certane lynning, making, and uther warkmanship, wrocht be him, as his bill beirs, presentit to the comp- tar be Androu Balfoure 28 Augusti		4	13	6
<i>Item.</i> Fra Isabell Williamfone, 6 Octobris, 6 quarters of vellous for covering of a sword and twa tippatts; price of	—	4	10	0
<i>Item.</i> A pyrn of gold for a skawburn to the famyn	— — —	0	10	0
<i>Item.</i> Given to Andrew Balfoure, a ferding of a noble, to gilt a chaip to the king's sword	— — —	0	07	6
<i>Item.</i> Fra John of Zare, 13 Octobris, ane elne of skarlett for a petticoate to the king	— — —	2	10	0
<i>Item.</i> The samyne tyme, fra Isabell William- fon, an quarter of rede crammassay vel- lous, for the covering of the littill ber- ing sword	— — —	1	00	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Thome of Stanly, 16 elne of small ribbanis, for the kingis doublatt sleiffs; price the elne 3d. sum	— — —	0	04	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Will of Kerketill, 26 Octobris, 4 elne and an halfe of sating to lyne a gowne of clath of gold to the king;				

Carried over,

107 : 15 : 6

APPENDIX.

277

	Scots.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought over,</i>		107	15	6
the quhilk was given to the herald of Inglande at the passing of the ambas- ters; price elne 30 s. — —		6	15	0
<i>Item.</i> Given to Rob Raa, 4 Novembris, for certane gluffa coft to the king and quene, as a bill beris subscrivit with the king's hand — — —		1	10	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Will of Kerkettill, 8 Novembris, ane elne of holland clath for muchis to the king — — —		0	10	0
<i>Item.</i> Given to Gely Brufour, 20 Novembris, for a bag filk gold and werk thereof to the king — — —		1	00	0
<i>Summa totalis</i>		117	10	6

Things tane for the quenis perfon.

<i>Imprimis.</i> To Caldwell in here chalmer to pay for patynes and corks — —	0	12	0
<i>Item.</i> To Androu Balfoure, 20 Augufti, for livery gownes to sex ladies of the quene's chalmer, at here passing to Quiteherene, 21 elne of gray, fra David Gill; price of elne 10 s. — — —	10	10	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Henry Caunt, 22 Augufti, ane elne and ane halve of fatyne for turrats to the quene, price of the elne 26 s. 8 d. —	2	00	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Thome Malcolme, 26 Augufti, 28 elne of gray to lyne the sex gownes; price elne 14 d. fum — —	1	12	8
<i>Item.</i> Fra Will of Kerkettill, the famyne tyme			

Carried over, 14 : 14 : 8

	Scots.	l.	s.	d.
	<i>Brought over,</i>	14	14	8
6 elne of braid clath, to the samyne gowns; price elne 18 d. sum —		0	09	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra samyne man, the same tyme, 3 elne and anc halve of blak for a sliding gowne to the quene; price elne 36 s.		6	06	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra the samyne, 3 elne of vellous for the collars and sleiffs of the gentill wemens gowns; price elne 55 s. sum —		8	05	0
<i>Item.</i> The samyn tyme, fra the said William, 3 elne and an halve of vellous for the quenes gowne; price elne 55 sum —		9	12	6
<i>Item.</i> Given to a skynner of Strivelinge for a dufane of gluffs to the quene —		0	06	0
<i>Item.</i> Be Androu Balfoure, fra Will of Kerkettill, twa elne and anc halve of blak for a klok and capite bern for the quene; price elne 36 s. sum — —		4	10	0
<i>Item.</i> Twa elne and anc halve of Scots blak to lyne the samyn klok; price elne 5 s.		0	12	6
<i>Item.</i> Three quarteris of blak to fulfil furth the lynyng of the quene's gowne —		0	03	9
<i>Item.</i> Fra Androu Moubra, 8 elne of braid clath 6 Octobris, to cover a baith fate to the quene; price 2 s. the elne —		0	16	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra the samyn, 3 elne of braid clath, for a schete to put about the quene in the baith fat, price elne 3 s — —		0	09	9
<i>Item.</i> Fra Isabell Williamsone, be Sande Wardropare, in absence of Androu Balfoure, 5 Novembris, 5 quarters of blak for hofs to the quene; price elne 40 s. —		2	10	0

Item. Be Androu Balfoure, fra David Quite-

Carried over,

48 : 14 : 5

A P P E N D I X.

279

Scots.

l. s. d.

Brought over.

48 : 14 : 5

heid, 3 Decembris, 7 elne of cramacy
fatyne for a kirtle to the quene, and to
cover her bonats of tyre; price elne 3 l.
10 s. sum — — —

24 : 10 : 0

Item. Gevin to a smyth of Leith for a chymna
to the quenis clofat — —

0 : 18 : 0

Item. For band ledder to the quene's furring
of her gluffs — — —

0 : 05 : 0

Item. Fra Henry Caunt be Androu Balfoure,
17 Aprilis, 5 elne of cristy gray, price
of the elne 30 s. to lyne a gowne of blak
damask to the quene; sum —

7 : 10 : 0

Item. Fra Thome of Stanly, 27 Aprilis, ane
quarter of blew velloufs to cover the
quene's stirrup irons — —

0 : 15 : 6

Item. Fra Will of Rend, 7 Maii, and delive-
rit to Caldwell, halve ane elne of dou-
ble tartan to lyne riding collars to the
quene; price — —

0 : 08 : 0

Item. For 5 elne of small braid clath for twa
heid schetes; price of the elne 4 s.

1 : 00 : 0

Item. Gevin to Caldwell, 22 Junii, to buy 2
bassings for here chalmer — —

0 : 12 : 6

Item. Fra Isabell Williamfone, 2 elne of fa-
tyng for tippats and collars, and deli-
verit to Caldwell; price elne 30 s. sum

3 : 00 : 0

Item. Fra Will of Rend, ult. Julii, halfe ane
elne and halfe quarter of satyng for the
quene's bonat of tyre; price elne 30 s.

0 : 18 : 10

Item. Fra Isabell Williamfone, 26 Augusti,
halve ane elne and halve quarter of blak
for 2 pair of hofs to the quene; price

Carried over.

88 : 11 : 8

	Scots.	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought over,</i>		88	11	8
elne 34 s. — — —		1	01	3
<i>Item.</i> Gevin to heed futor for the quenis schonne fra St. Jelys day was a zeare, to the 2 1st day of Septembre —		7	00	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Will of Kerkettill, and deliverit to Caldwell, the samyne tyme, ane elne of fatyne for stomoks to the quene —		1	10	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Roger of Murray, the halve of 5 quarters of vellous for a tippat to the quene; price elne 50 s. — —		1	11	3
<i>Item.</i> For armyne to lyne a stomok to the quene — — —		1	05	0
<i>Item.</i> To Thome Skynnare, for 26 bestes of grece to lyne a tippat to the quene		1	06	0
<i>Item.</i> For making the tippat and two stomaks		0	03	0
<i>Item.</i> For a mels bucke to the quenis altar, at her command, by captain John Cat		10	13	4

Summa totalis. 113 : 01 : 6

Things coft for my lorde the prince.

<i>Imprimis.</i> To my lorde prince, 28 Augusti, from Robert Nut, 5 elne of holland clath for farkes and muchis; price elne 10 s. fum — — — —	2 : 10 : 0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Thome Malcome, ultimo Augusti, 5 quarters of quhite to lyne a cot to my lorde — — — —	0 : 02 : 0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Donald of Kyle, 3 quarters of broune for a cot; price elne 30 s.	1 : 02 : 6
<i>Item.</i> The samyne tyme, fra Thome Mal- colme, 3 elne of quhite for his credile,	

Carried over, 3 : 14 : 6

APPENDIX.

281

	Scots.	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought over,</i>		3	14	6
and stuff pertayning thairto; price elne 2 s. — — — —		0	06	0
<i>Item.</i> Gevin to Androu Balfoure, 12 Octo- bris, to buy 12 elne of lynning for a schets to my lorde's nurifs —		0	10	4
<i>Item.</i> Six elne of small braid clath, for his schets; price 4 . — — —		1	04	0
<i>Item.</i> Tertio Februarii, for ane elne of quhite to be hofs to my lord — —		0	03	0
<i>Item.</i> From Thome of Stanly, 2 elne of laune for my lorde's muches; price elne 12 s.		1	04	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Thome of Zare, an elne of carfaye		0	13	4
<i>Item.</i> 30 Februarii, for an elne of quhite for my lorde prince's pettycote; price 4 s.		0	04	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Dick Foreftare in Leith, 3 dufane of Estland burds for my lorde's chal- mer; price of the dufane 15 s. —		2	05	0
<i>Item.</i> To my lorde prince for his farkes, 3 elne of braid clath, tane fra Isabell William- son's son; price elne 4 s. — —		0	12	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Isabell Williamfone, quarto A- prilis, twa elne and ane halve of Franche broune to cover my lorde's credill; price elne 30 s. — — —		3	15	0
<i>Item.</i> For 4 elne and ane halve of tartane for a sparwort aboun his credill; price elne 10 s. — — — —		2	05	0
<i>Item.</i> Elevin elne of braid clath for farkes and schets, tane fra Isabell Williamfone, to my lorde prince; price elne 4 s. sum		2	04	0
<i>Item.</i> Fra Will of Rend, to bind my lorde's courtings, ane and a halve quarter of				

Carried over,

19 : 00 : 2

N n

†

	<i>Brought over,</i>	<i>Scots.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
			19	00	2
	bukrame — — —		1	04	0
<i>Item.</i>	For 8 elne of quhite to my lorde for blankets; price of the elne 3 s. —		1	04	6
<i>Item.</i>	Be Androu Balfoure, fra Thome of Zare, 28 Junii, 3 elne and ane halve of Ingliis ruffat, for a gown to my lorde the princes nurifs; price elne 24 s. —		4	04	0
<i>Item.</i>	Ten elne of quhite fustiane, for blankets to my lorde, tane fra Will of Rend —		4	00	0
<i>Item.</i>	12 elne of braid clath, for a pair of schets, tane fra Will of Rend; price elne 2 s. 6 d. — — —		1	10	0
<i>Item.</i>	To my lorde prince, fra Will of Kerket- till, 5 elne of braid clath to his schets in his credill, at 2 s. 6 d. — —		0	12	6
<i>Item.</i>	Fra Will of Kerkettill, 26 Julii, 8 elne of holland clath for farkes and muchis; price elne 10 s. — — —		4	00	0
<i>Item.</i>	Fra Isabell Williamfon, sexto Octobris, 2 elne of satyne to his cot; price elne 36 s. —		3	12	0
<i>Item.</i>	Fra the samyn, ane elne and ane halve of blew tartane, to lyne his gowne of a clath of gold. — — —		1	10	0
<i>Item.</i>	Twa elne and ane halve of quhite, for a nicht cot to him — —		0	05	0

<i>Summa totalis</i>	Prince,	41	01	8
	King,	117	10	6
	Queen,	113	01	6

Sum total of the three accounts	271	13	8
Due to balance	2969	06	1
	3240	19	9

KEITH'S Appendix, Page 1.

The sentence pronounced against Mr. Patrick Hamilton.

CHRISTI nomine invocato: Wee James, by the mercie of God, archbishop of St. Andrews, primate of Scotland, with the councell, decree, and authoritie of the most reverent fathers in God, and lords, abbats, doctors of theologie, professors of the holy scripture, and masters of the universitie assisting us, for the time sitting in judgement, within our metropolitan church of St. Andrews, in the cause of heretical pravitie, against Mr. Patrick Hamelton, abbat or pensionary of Ferme, being summoned to appear before us, to answer to certain articles affirmed, taught, and preached by him; and so appearing before us, and accused, the merits of the cause being ripely weighed, discussed, and understood by faithful inquisition made in Lent last past, we have found the same Mr. Patrick many ways infamed with heresie, disputing, holding, and maintaining divers heresies of Martin Luther, and his followers, repugnant to our faith, and which are already condemned by general councells, and most famous universities; and hee being under the same infamie, we decerning before him to be summoned and accused upon the premisses, he, of evil mind (as may be presumed) passed to other parts, forth of the realme, suspected and noted of heresie; and being lately returned, not being admitted, but of his owne head, without licence or priviledge, hath presumed to preach wicked heresie.

We have found also, that he hath affirmed, published, and taught diverse opinions of Luther, and wicked heresies, after that he was summoned to appear before us, and our counsell: *That man hath no free will: That man is in sin so long as he liveth: That children incontinent after their baptisme are sinners: All Christians, that be worthy to be called Christians, do know*

that they are in grace: No man is justified by works, but by faith only: Good works make not a good man, but a good man doth make good works: That faith, hope, and charity are so knit, that he that hath the one, hath the rest, and he that wanteth the one of them, wanteth the rest, &c. with diverse other heresies, and detestable opinions: and hath persisted so obstinate in the same, that, by no counsell nor perswasione, hee may be drawn therefrom to the way of our right faith.

All these premisses being considered, we having God and the integrity of our faith before our eyes, and following the counsell and advice of the professors of the holy scripture, men of law, and others assisting us for the time, doe pronounce, determine, and declare, the said Mr. Patrick Hamelton, for his affirming, confessing, and maintaining of the foresaid heresies, and his pertinacity (they being condemned already by the church, general counsells, and most famous universities) to be ane heretick, and to have an evil opinion of the faith; and therefore to be condemned and punished, likeas we condemne, and define him to be punished, by this our sentence definitive; depriving, and sentencing him to be deprived of all dignities, honors, orders, offices, and benefices of the church; and therefore doe judge and pronounce him to be delivered over unto the secular power to be punished, and his goods to be confiscated.

This our sentence definitive was given and read at our metropolitan church of St. Andrews, the last day of the month of February, anno 1527, being present the most reverend fathers in Christ and lords, Gawand, bishop of Glasgow; George, bishop of Dunkeldin; John, bishop of Brechain; William, bishop of Dumblane; Patrick, prior of St. Andrews; David, abbat of Aberbrothocke; George, abbat of Dunfermling; Alexander, abbat of Cambuskenneth; Henry, abbat of Lendors; John, prior of Pittenweeme; the dean and sub-dean of Glasgow; Mr. Hugh Spens, Thomas Ramsay, Alan Meldrum, &c. in the presence of the clergy and people,

[N^o VII.]

CART. Vol. II. Page 1162.

IN ye parliament haldin at Edinburgh, ye 15 daye of Marche, the zeire of God imv^c42. zeiris. The quhilke day our maist reverend fader in God, Gavin, archbishop of Glasgou, chancellor, for himself, and in name and behalf of all ye prelates of yis realme, being present in parliament, schew, that there was ane act instantlie maide and red in face of parliament, yat ye balie wryte may be usit in our vulgar tounge, and yat nae cryme should follow yairupon throw ye using yairof; and allegeit, in ye saide act, yat ye three estatis concludit ye samyne; quhilke he, for himself, and ye remanent of ye prelatis, being present, as ane of the three estatis of ye said parliament, dissassentit thereto simple; and opponit yame yairto, unto ye tyme yat ane provinciall counsell myt be had of all the clerge of yis realme, to avyis and conclude yairupon, gif ye samyne be necessare to be had in vulgare tounge, to be usit amang ye queenis lieges or nocht, and yairafter to schaw yair utter determinatione quhat fall be in yat behalf; and yairupon askit instrumentis,

[N^o VIII.]

COPY of the first covenant.

WE, perceiving how Sathan in his members, the antichrists of our tyme, cruelly do rage, seeking to overthrow and to destroy the gospell of Christ and his congregation, ought, according to our boundin duty, to strive in our master's cause, even unto the death, being certain of the victory in him. The which our duty being well considered, we do promise, before the majestie of God and his congregation, that

we (by his grace) shall with all diligence continually apply our whole power, substance, and our very lives, to maintain, set forward, and establish the most blessed word of God and his congregation; and shall labour, at our possibility, to have faithful ministers truly and purely to minister Christ's gospel and sacraments to his people. We shall maintain them, nourish them, and defend them, the whole congregation of Christ, and every member thereof, at our whole powers, and waging of our lives against Sathan and all wicked power, that doth intend tyranny or trouble against the foresaid congregation: Unto the which holy word and congregation we do join us, and so do forsake and renounce the congregation of Sathan, with all the superstitious abomination and idolatry thereof; and moreover shall declare ourselves manifestly enemies thereto, by this our faithful promise before God, testified to his congregation by our subscription at these presents. At Edinburgh, the 3d day of December, 1557 years, God called to witness, A. Earl of Argyle, Glencarn, Mortoun, Archibald, lord of Lorne, John Erskine of Dun, &c.

[N^o IX.]

CART. Vol. II. Page 1213.

Band of the duke of Chatelrault to the archbishop and chapter of Glasgow,

BE it kend till all men, be yir present letters, ws James, duke of Chatelrault, erle of Arrane, lord Hamiltoun. For sa meikill as our maist reverend fader in God, James archbishop of Glasgow, hes maide and constitut us and our aires, wt avyse and consent of his cheptour, his bailzes of all and sundry his landes of barony and regalitie of Glasgow, for ye space of nynetene zeiris, as yair letteris yairupon, under his and his forsaide cheptours commoun feil, beris; and yairfor, for singular favoris wee bere to ye metropolitane kirk of Glas-

now, our moder, quhair divers of our forbearis lyis, quhilk is
 brukit ye said of office bailzerie for yair tyme, and als havand
 consideratioun of this perrillous and dangerous tyme, quhair
 detestable heresies ryfes and increases in ye dioces of Glas-
 gow, beand of gude mynde and purpose, God willing, to re-
 press yem efter our power; and yairfor to be bundin and o-
 bliged, and, be yir presentis letteris, bindes and obliges ws,
 be ye faith and treuth in our bodiis, to ye said maist reverend
 fader, his successeurs, and cheptour, to mantayne, supplee,
 and fortifie, and tak a fald part and syde with our frendis,
 and all oyr yat will tak our part, quhin neid beis, we beand
 requirit yerto, with yame, in all yair gude, honest, and lesfull
 matteris, actionis, and querellis, belangand to yame; and fall
 defend him and yame, yair privelegis of yair kirke of Glas-
 gow, yair landis, servandis, and tenantis, as ony oyer his or
 yair bailzes hes done to him or yaim, or yair predecessoris,
 archbischopes and cheptour of Glasgou, in ony tymes by-
 gone, againis quhatsoever person, or personis, within yis
 realme, except ye queenis grace, prince, or kingis grace au-
 thorities, for ye tyme allienerlie; and fall nocht tholl ye said
 maist reverend fader, his successeurs, or cheptour, yair pri-
 velegeis, kirklandis, tenentis, nor servandis, be put down,
 wrangit, inferit, troublit, nor molestit, be na person, or per-
 sonis, wtin yis realm, except ye supreme auctoritie, as said
 is, nor fall put down, infire, trouble, nor molest, him, nor
 yame, ourself, our airis, nor nane oyirs, yat wee may gudlie
 stop; bot, in case yat ony wald pretend ye samyne, fall seyd,
 manteyne, supplee, fortifie, and tak a fald part with him and
 yame, at our uttir power, as said is, and specially, fall assist and
 concurr with him and yame, in expelling of heresies within ye
 royaltie of Glasgou; punissing of heretykis, beand within ye
 samyne, with all our friendis and partakeris, efter our utter
 power, how oft, and quhat tyme, wee be requirit be ye said
 maist reverend fadir, and his successeurs, to do ye samyne,
 without any excusatioun or delay, to ye honour of God and
 our patron St. Mungo.

In witness of the quhilk thing, to yir our present letteris of maintenance, subscrivit with our hand, our proper seal of armis is hingin. At Edinburgh, ye sext day of Februarie, the zeir of God 1557-8.

JAMES.

[N^o X.]

CART. Vol. I. Page 23.

BULLA Alexandri Papae III. decano et capto Glasg. quae confirmat eorum privilegia. A. D. 1161.

ALEXANDER, episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis decano et capto Glasguen. ecclesiae salutem, et apostolicam benedictionem. Cum ex commissio nobis apostolatus officio pro universarum, debeamus ecclesiarum statu satagere, in conservandis earum justitiis et consuetudinibus, non debemus negligenter vel trepidi apparere, ne ipsis cura vel providentia apostolicae sedis videatur deesse, vel nos de negligentia injunctae nobis sollicitudinis merito culpari possimus: Accepimus vos autem, communi consilio, et salubri providentia, statuiffe, ut praebenda defuncti canonici per integrum annum pauperibus erogetur, aut debita ejus, pro re honesta contracta debitoribus persolvantur; quam itaque constitutionem ratam et firmam habentes eam, auctoritate apostolica, confirmamus, et praesentis scripti patrociniis communimus. Artius inhibentes, ne cui liceat vobis, vel iis, qui in terris vestris habitant, novas vel indebitas actiones, vel consuetudines imponere, sed omnia praedia vestra in ea immunitate et libertate de cetero habeatis et teneatis in qua, a tempore D. D. Regis, noscimini habuisse. Praetera, omnes antiquas et rationabiles consuetudines, quas idem rex David, vel Johannes, quondam Glasg. episcopus, in ecclesia vestra induxerunt, firmas et inconcussas manere sancimus, et, auctoritatis nostrae, munimine roboramus.

mus. Decernimus, ergo, ut nulli omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostrae confirmationis et constitutionis infringere, vel se aliquatenus contra ire; si quis autem hoc attemptare praesumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei, et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursum. Dat. Ferentin. an. pontificatus nostri 11. non. Martii.

BULL of pope Alexander the third to the dean and chapter of Glasgow, in which he confirms their privileges, A. D. 1161.

ALEXANDER, bishop, the servant of the servants of God, to his beloved children the dean and chapter of the church of Glasgow, health, and the blessing of the holy see.

As, in consequence of the apostolic office committed to us, we ought, for the benefit of the universal church, to be employed in preserving their rights and privileges, so we ought not to appear remiss and fearful, least, by our means, the care and direction of the apostolic see should seem to be wanting to them; or that we ourselves may not be deservedly blamed for being deficient in that care imposed upon us: We have heard that you, by common consent, and by the direction of providence, have ordained that the prebendaries of dead canons shall be given to the poor for one whole year, and that their just and honest debts be paid to their creditors; which appointment of yours, we holding good and valid, confirm by our apostolic authority, and ratify by these presents; strictly commanding, that it may not be lawful for you, or others living in your lands, to impose new or undue actions or customs; but that you have and hold all your lands by the same tenor, in which you was known to hold them during the reign of king David, of blessed memory. Besides, we ratify and confirm, by our authority, all the ancient customs, which the foresaid king David, or John, formerly bishop of Glasgow, have introduced into your church. We therefore decree, that it shall not be allowed to any person to infringe, or any how

counteract, this our charter of confirmation, or constitution; but, if any person shall presume to attempt this, let him know that he must incur the wrath of almighty God, and of his blessed apostles, Peter and Paul.

[N^o XL.]

CART. Vol. II. Page 879.

THE following letters are registrated, by order of the dean and chapter, for the preservation of their privileges, upon the erection of the archbishopric.

R E X.

WE have seen, considerit, and understand the supplication, humil and laifull requeist, made to us, be our lovet devote oratoris and clerkis, ye dene and ye cheptour of Glasgw twisting ye liberteis, fridomeis, consuetudis, and statutis of ye samyne; and because yair petitione and requeist accordis to justice, equite, and als to ye gude publicke of our realm, we fall, with help of God, be gude lord, prince, and protectour to yam, in yair defens of yair statutis, consuetudis, privelegis, richtis, and liberteis, in all tyme cumin, like as our progenitouris, of maist nobill mynd, hes done and observit of before. Subscrivit with our hand, at Glasgw, under our prive seil, ye last daye of July, and of our regne the 2d zeir.

JAMES.

R E X.

RICHT tender and weil beloved clerkis, and our spiritual brethir, we greit zou hartly weil, and wit ze, yat we have subscrivit ye letteris yat ze desyrit till ȝur haly fader ye pape, and above written, zour instrument and band for ze defens of the privilegis, statutis, louabil customs of our cheptour; and fall shaw, at all tymes, our favor, leif, and ten-

derres, unto zou in all thyngis concernynge ye liberte, freedom, and worship of ye samyne; considering yat we are chanon with zou: herfor we exhort and prayes zou, yat sen ze have our benevolens in all matters concernynge zou, yat yairfor zei putt you in zour devoer in lykwise for ze defens of zour said privilegis, statutis, and louabil constitut, sen we are sa weil set unto zou; and yat ze fail not in labours, diligens, nor expens, sen, in a pairt, it concernis our honor, and zour hye profite; and yis ze do, as we traist in zou, and as ze hef ye gude of zour said cheptour. And God kepe zou. Writyn under our signet, at Linlythgw, ye 5th daye of Agust.

JAMES.

R E X.

RIGHT traist and hartly belovet clerk and counsalour, we greit zou hartly weil: And we haif received zour richt thankfull letteris, fra zour servitour and chaplain Sir John Tyry, togeder with zour bretheris letteris of the cheptour, of the quhilk we thank zou and yaim; and, accordynge to zour faides wryttingis, and yairs prayis, zou of gude continuance, and yat we fall be for zou, and our breder of the cheptour, accordynge till our aith of fidelitie maide yairupon; and yat ze will command us richt hartly unto yam, and gar doe special messis for us. And ye glorious Virgyne haif zou in keepynge. Writtyn under our signet, at Linlythgw, ye 26 daye of Agust.

JAMES.

For sa mekil as we are informit and advertist, yat a part of our chanons and breyr of our cheptour doubtis and mistrails, yat, an owr kyrke war erretkyt in metropolitane, yat wee fauld desyre and tak and compell yam to ye payment of subside and procuraces, utherways yan yai war wont, and utherwaies yan yair ald us and consuetude was wont to be, in tymes bygone, suppois, as God knawes our mynd nor intention is na wajes nocht yarto: We herfor, to amuf af yar breifts ye said

doubt, and all suspition, and for ye luf and favor we beir unto owr dene and said chanonis, bredeir of owr cheptour, and for yar gude and hartly service, counfall, and assistance done, and mair faithfully to be done to us in tymes to cum, promittis, be yir our presentis, sikkyrly, but variance, yat suppois our said kyrke be errekit, as said is, and yat ye commoun law wald gif us procuraces to take of yam, yat yrthrow wee will na fall nocht, take procuraces of yam, na compell yam to payment of subside; and fall use na uther thyngis upon owr saidis dene and chanonis, but as a reverend fader in God bishop Androe, owr predecessor, usit; and owr said dene and chanonis doand syklyke til us, in all thyngis, as yai did and suld haif done to him, ye tyme he was prelat, both in servis, honor, counsal, assistance, and all uther thyngis; for we had levar haif owr said breyirs hartis yan yair gudis. In wittness of ye quhilk thyng, to thir presentis, subscrivit with owr hande, wee haif set owr signet, at Edinburgh, ye 24 daye of July, ye zere of God, 1491 zeres.

[N^o XII.]

Echarta decani et capituli Glasguensis super augmentatione stipendiorum vicariorum chori Glasguensis.

AD laudem Dei omnipotentis, et cultus divini augmentum, utque in choro Glasguensi Deo servientium numerus augeatur, nos, decanus et canonici Glasguensis subscripti, pro nobis, et nostris successoribus, consentimus, et quilibet nostrum consentit, augmentationi stipendiorum seu pensioni vicariorum chori in nostris stallis ministrantium, in modum qui sequitur, videlicet, quod ubi ab antea perceperunt quinque libras, singuli eorum in posteris percipient decem libras, a praebendario in cujus stallo ministrant. Et ut hic noster consensus tanti sit roboris et firmitatis, quod successores nostros ligare posset in perpetuum, firmiter promittimus, et fideliter pollicimur, quod, in

proximo nostro generali capitulo, praedictae pensioni seu stipendiorum augmentationi consentiemus; et quod desuper fiat statutum, quod omnes canonicos, et eorum successores, ligare valeat, quantum in nobis est, cum omni diligentia, procurabimus. In quorum fidem et testimonium, praesentes nostris manibus subscripsimus, 5^o Junii, anno Domini 1480.

Huic statuto, quod super papyro scriptum est, subscribunt decanus et canonici, ut sequitur.

Jacobus Lyndesay, decanus, consentio, manu propria.

Patricius Leiche, cancellarius Glasg. fateor praemissa, teste manu propria.

Georgius de Carmichel, thesaurarius, manu propria.

Ego G. de Rerik, archidiaconus Glasg. consentio cordialiter, teste manu propria.

Johannes Olsburn, praebendarius de Govan, consentit, manu archidiaconi.

Thomas Forsiche, praebendarius de Glasgow imo, consentit libenter, teste manu propria.

Johannes Fabry, praebendarius de Edilston.

Ego Willelmus de Elphinston, procurator arched. Thevidali, consentio.

Andreas Stewart, subdecanus, consentio, manu propria.

Nicholaus Ross, praebendarius de Renfru, consentio, teste manu propria.

Jacobus Allardes, praebendarius de Torbolton, consentio, ut supra,

Robertus Blakader, praebendarius de Cardros, consentio, manu propria teste.

Charter by the dean and chapter of Glasgow for augmentation of the stipends of the vicars of the choir of Glasgow.

TO the praise of Almighty God, and increase of divine worship, and that the number of those serving in the choir of Glasgow may be augmented, we, the dean and canons of Glasgow, subscribing, for ourselves and our successors,

have consented, and each of us does consent, to the augmentation of the stipends or pensions of the vicars serving in our stalls of the choir, in manner following, viz. that where before they received five pounds; each of them, for the future shall receive ten pounds, from the prebend in whose stall they serve. And that this our consent may be of such strength and firmness, as that our successors may be for ever bound, we firmly promise, and faithfully engage, that, in our next general chapter, we will consent to the foresaid augmentation of pensions or stipends; and to what is above done and statuted we will, with all diligence, procure that the whole canons, and their successors, shall be bound, as far as in us lyes. In faith and testimony whereof we have signed these presents with our hands, the 5th June, 1480.

To this statute, which is wrote on paper, the dean and canons subscribe.

[N^o XIII.]

In Reliquiis.

In primis. **U**NA crux argentea, in superiori parte deaurata, ornata lapidibus pretiosis in base argentea, cum una particula ligni Domini.

Item. Alia crux argentea deaurata, ornata lapidibus pretiosis, cum alia particula ligni crucis Christi.

Item. Una fiola, sive capsula argentea deaurata, cum crinibus beatae Virginis, ut patet per scripturam affixam.

Item. In una coffra argentea quadrata, parte loricarum sanctorum Kentigerni et St. Tomae Cantuar. et de parte cilicii patroni nostri Kentigerni, ut patet in cedula.

Item. In alia capsula argentea deaurata, pars cutis sancti Bartholomaei apostoli, ut patet cedula.

Item. In alia capsula argentea deaurata, os sancti Niniani.

Item. In alia capsula argentea deaurata, pars zonae B. Mariae virginis.

Item. In uno feretro de cristallo, unum os alicujus sancti et de St. Mani.

Item. In una parvula fiola de cristallo, pars lactis B. Mariae virginis, et cum parte praeseptis domini.

Item. In una parvula fiola, coloris cruci, olim quod manavit de tumba sancti Kentigerni.

Item. Una alia fiola, cum ossibus Sti. Blasii et Sti. Eugenii.

Item. In una alia fiola argentea, de parte tumbae sanctae Catharinae virginis.

Item. Una parva bursa, cum parte clamidis Sti. Martini, ut patet in cedula.

Item. Una bursa pretiosa, cum pestinibus Sti. Kentigerni et Thom. Cantuariensis.

Item. Quatuor aliae burse, cum ossibus sanctorum corporalibus et aliis minutis reliquiis.

Item. Una coffra lignea, cum multis minutis reliquiis.

Item. Duo sacculi linei, cum ossibus sancti Kentigerni, Stae Tenaw, et aliorum decessorum sanctorum.

In Relics.

First, **O**NE silver cross, gilded in the upper part, adorned with precious stones in the lower part, with a small part of the wood of the cross of our Lord.

Also, Another silver cross, gilded, adorned with precious stones, with some other small parts of the wood of the cross of Christ.

One silver casket, gilt, with the hairs of the blessed virgin, as appears by the writing affixed.

In a square silver coffer, part of the scourges of St. Kentigern and St. Thomas of Canterbury, and a part of the hair garment made use of by St. Kentigern, our patron, as appears by the schedule.

In another silver casket, gilded, part of the skin of St. Bartholomew the apostle.

In another silver casket, gilded, a bone of St. Ninian.

In another silver casket, gilded, part of the girdle of the blessed virgin Mary.

In a crystal case, a bone of some saint, and of St. Magdalen.

In a small phial of crystal, part of the milk of the blessed virgin Mary, and a part of the manger of our Lord.

In a small phial, of the colour of saffron, what flowed of old from the tomb of St. Kentigern.

One other phial, with some bones of St. Eugene and St. Blaze.

In another silver phial, part of the tomb of St. Catherine the virgin.

One small hide, with a part of the cloak of St. Martin, as appears by the writing annexed.

One precious hide, with a part of the bodies of St. Kentigern and St. Thomas of Canterbury.

Four other hides, with bones of saints, and other relics.

A wooden chest, with many small relics.

Two linen bags, with the bones of St. Kentigern, St. Thane, and other deceased saints.

[N^o XIV.]

Carta Matthaei Epi Glasg. super receptione Gillianae de Waux in hospitale de Polmade.

MATTHEUS, miseratione divina epus Glasg. magistro et fratribus domus hospitalis de Polmade salutem cum benedictione divina. Vobis ac omnibus aliis notum facimus per presentes, quod nos Gillianum de Waux in sororem et portionarium dictae domus pro toto tempore vitae suae constituimus, et tenore praesentium ordinamus: quare vobis praecipimus et mandamus, quod dictam Gillianam in sororem et portionariam

dictae domus recipiatis, pro suo perpetuo, sibi que de jure et portione unius sororis cum pertinentibus dare sorori debitis et conductis, et in futuro debendis, singulis annis, pro toto tempore vitae suae, iuste et rationabiliter satisfieri, et debite faciatis; sic quod dicta Gilliana in vestro defectu iustam materiam non habeat conquerendi. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi. Apud manerium nostrum de Lacu, 10 mensis Maii, anno Domini 1391.

Precept by Matthew, bishop of Glasgow, for the reception of Gillian Waugh into the hospital of Polmadie.

MATTHEW, by divine mercy bishop of Glasgow, to the master and brethren of the hospital of Polmadie, greeting, with the divine blessing. We make known to you, and all others, by these presents, that we have appointed, and by the tenor hereof ordain, Gillian Waugh a sister and portioner of the said house, during all the days of her life. Wherefore we command and require you to admit and receive the said Gillian, as a sister and portioner of the said house in all time coming; and that you give unto her the whole rights and privileges of a sister, used and wont; and that you cause her to be justly and reasonably satisfied and paid yearly, as they become due, in time coming, during all the days of her life; so that the said Gillian may have no just ground to complain of your neglect.

In testimony whereof, we have hereto caused our seal to be affixed. At our manor of Lochwood, the 10th May, 1391.

[N^o XV.]

CART. Vol. I. Page 54.

Bulla Alexandri P. III. ut populus Glasguensis teneatur singulis annis ecclesiam cathedralem visitare. 1175.

ALEXANDER, episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis universo clero et populo Glasguensis episcopatus, salutem, et apostolicam benedictionem. Decet universos Christianae religionis visere matrem ecclesiam, a qua Christianitati recipiunt, sacramenta devota reverentia et veneratione debita honorare, ut ex hoc gratia altissimi valeant plenius invenire, et peccatorum suorum veniam promereri. Qui enim matrem suam ecclesiam non diligit, sicut convenit, et honorat, graviter divinae oculorum majestatis offendit, et sui nominis et famae sustinet lesionem: ideoque universitatem vestram moneamus, mandamus, atque praecipimus, quatenus matrem vestram cathedralem ecclesiam juxta consuetudinem episcopatus sancti Andreae, et aliorum circumpositorum episcopatum, annis singulis visitetis, et ei filialem devotionem et reverentiam, verbo et opere, exhibeatis, ita quod ex hoc ab omnipotente Domino praemium recipere, et uberiores apud Altissimum valeatis gratiam invenire. Dat Ferentin. 16 Kalend. Febr.

Bull of pope Alexander the 3d. that the people of the diocese of Glasgow shall visit the cathedral annually.

ALEXANDER, bishop, the servant of the servants of God, to his beloved children all the clergy and people of the bishopric of Glasgow, health, and the blessing of the holy see.

It becomes all the professors of the Christian religion to visit their mother-church, from which they have received their

faith, and to honour the sacraments with devout reverence and due veneration, that, by this means, and by the grace of the Higheſt, they may be more fully able to merit and obtain pardon of their ſins. For he who does not love and honour his mother-church, as becometh, offends the eyes of the divine Majeſty, and ſuffers in his good name and reputation: therefore we exhort, command, and enjoin, one and all of you, that you viſit yearly your mother, the cathedral church, according to the cuſtom of the biſhopric of St. Andrews, and other neighbouring biſhoprics; and that you ſhow her a filial reſpect and reverence, in word and deed, that, by ſo doing, you may be able to obtain a reward from God almighty, and that you may find grace with the Higheſt.

[N° XVI.]

CART. Vol. I. Page. 79.

Carta Willelmi R. de burgo de Glaſg. circ. a. D. 1172.

WILLELMUS, Dei gratia rex Scotorum, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, juſtitiariis, vicecomitibus, miniſtris, et omnibus probis hominibus totius terrae ſuae, clericis et laicis, modernis et poſteris, ſalutem. Sciant, praefentes et poſteri, me conceſſiſſe, et, hac carta mea, confirmaſſe, Deo et ſancto Kentigerno, et Jocelino epo Glaſg. et ſingulis ejus ſucceſſoribus in perpetuum, ut burgum habeant apud Glaſgu, cum foro diei Jovis, bene et honorifice, quiete et plenarie, cum omnibus libertatibus et conſuetudinibus quas aliquis burgorum meorum, in tota terra mea, melius, plenius, quietius, et honorificentius, habet. Quare volo, et firmiter praecipio, ut omnes burgenſes, qui in ſupra dicto burgo manentes erunt, meam firmam pacem juſte habeant, per totam terram meam, in eundo et redeundo; et prohibeo firmiter ne quis eos, aut eorum catalla, injuſte diſturbet, aut vexet, aut

aliquis eis injuriam aut contumeliam inferat, super meam plenariam forisfacturam. Testibus, D. D. fratre meo; Walto Bed, cancell. mo; Comes Dunce; Com. Gilleb. Com. Gilcest de Meneth, Ric de Morvill, constab. Rob. de Quinci. Ric. Cum. Walto de Berkel, Comes, W. de Veteriponto, Phillip. de Walt. Rob. de Berkel, Ad. de Stanford. Apud Trauquer.

Charter of King William concerning the burgh of Glasgow about the year of our Lord 1172. rather 1174.

WILLIAM, by the grace of God king of Scots, to the bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs and their attendants, and all his good subjects, both clergy and laity, present and to come, greeting. Know all ye, both present and future, that I have granted, and by this my charter confirmed, to God and St. Kentigern, and Joceline bishop of Glasgow, and all his successors for ever, that they shall hold a burgh at Glasgow, with a weekly market upon Thursday, fully and freely, with all freedoms, liberties, and customs, which any of my burghs throughout the whole of my kingdom enjoy. Wherefore I will and command, that all burghesses, residing within the foresaid burgh, shall be held to be in my firm peace, throughout the whole kingdom, in coming and going; and I strictly command, that no one shall disturb or unjustly harrass them, or their cattle, and that none shall maltreat or injure them, under the pain of my highest displeasure. Witnesses, lord David, my brother, &c. At Traquair.

[N^o XVII.]

CART. Vol. I. Page 73.

Carta Willelmi R. de libero accessu ad nundinas de Glasgu,

1176.

WILLELMUS, Dei gratia rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus, totius terrae suae, clericis et laicis, salutem. Sciatis me firmam pacem meam iuste dedisse omnibus qui venient ad nundinas de Glasgu, quas concessi Deo et sancto Kentigerno, et burgo de Glasgu, ad veniendum illuc, et ibi standum, et inde iuste redeundum, ita ut faciant quod iuste et secundum assisam burgorum meorum, et terrae meae, facere debebunt. Testo, Willo. de Bosch, clerico meo, Phillippo de Mubray. Apud Edineburgh, 27 die Junii.

Charter of king William, concerning free access to the markets of Glasgow, 1176.

WILLIAM, by the grace of God king of Scots, to all his good subjects, both clergy and laity, greeting. Know all ye, that I have given and granted my absolute protection to all those who shall come to the markets of Glasgöw, which I have granted to God and St. Kentigern, and the burgh of Glasgöw, in coming there, standing there, and returning thence, provided they behave themselves according to the laws and customs of my burghs and kingdom. Witness, William Wood, my chaplain, &c.

[N^o XVIII.]

CART Vol. I. Page 80.

Carta Willelmi R. de nundinis apud Glasg. Circ. 1190.

WILLELMUS, Dei gratia rex Scotorum, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, praepositis, ministris, et omnibus probis hominibus, totius terrae suae, clericis et laicis, salutem. Sciant praesentes et futuri, me dedisse et concessisse, et hac carta mea confirmasse, Deo et sancto Kentigerno, et ecclesiae de Glasgu, et Jocelino ejus loci epo, omnibusque successoribus ejus, in perpetuum, nundinas apud Glasgu habendas, et singulis annis tenendas, ab octavo apostolorum Petri et Pauli, plenarie, per octo dies, cum firma et plenaria pace, et cum libertatibus omnibus aliquibus nundinis in tota terra mea concessis, et cum omnibus rectitudinibus ad nundinas pertinentibus, ita libere et quiete, plenarie et honorifice, sicut aliquae nundinae, in aliquo burgorum meorum, liberius, quietius, et honorificentius tenentur, aut teneri debent. Testibus. Johe Dunkel den epo, Hug. cancell. meo, Arch. abbe Dufmelli, O. abbe de Chelcho, Com. Duncan, Rob. fil. Walter. Will. de Lindefe, Walt. Corbet, Will. Cum-in, Rob. fil. Werneburch, Alexro vicecom. de Strivelli, Heurde de Iham, Heu. de Carmonoec. Apud Edinbure.

Charter of King William, concerning the fair of Glasgow, about the year 1190.

WILLIAM, by the grace of God king of Scots, to all bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, provosts, and their attendants, and all his good subjects, both clergy and laity, greeting. Know all men by these presents, that I have given and granted, and by this my charter confirmed, to God and St. Kentigern, to the church of Glasgow,

and Joceline the bishop of that place, and to all his successors for ever, a fair to be kept at Glasgow, and to be held every year for ever, from the 8th of the apostles Peter and Paul, for the space of eight days compleat, with my full protection, and with every freedom, and all other regulations belonging or granted to fairs throughout the whole of my dominions, as fully, and as freely, as all fairs are or ought to be held in any of my burghs. Witnesses. John, bishop of Dunkeld, &c. Edinburgh.

[N^o XIX.]

CART. Vol. I. Page 244.

Carta Roberti de Mythynghby, de venditione terrae suae magistro Reginaldo de Ireweyn, archidiacono Glasguensi, 1268.

OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus, praesentibus et futuris, praesens scriptum visuris, vel audituris, Robertus de Mythynghby, salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestrae, me, maxima et summa egestate, et necessitate, compulsus, de consensu et voluntate Agnetis, filiae meae et haeredis, et Walteri, fratris mei, in curia de Glasgu existentium, et expresse consentientium, vendidisse, concessisse, et, hac praesenti carta mea, confirmasse, pro paupertatis meae levamine, per testimonium virorum fide dignorum et sufficientium, magistro Reginaldo de Ireweyn, archidiacono Glasguensi, totam terram meam quam habui in villa de Glasgu, sine aliquo retinemento, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, sicut jacet, in longum et latum, inter terram Petri de Tyndal, versus orientem, ex parte una, et terram Edgari vicarii, versus occidentem, ex altera, pro quadam summa pecuniae, quam dictus magister Reginaldus, in mea urgente necessitate totaliter pacavit. Quae quidem terra oblata fuit propinquioribus parentibus meis et amicis in curia de Glasgu, ad tria principalia placita anni,

et ad alia placita muttociens, secundum legem et consuetudinem burgi, et saizinam ejusdem terrae, cum suis pertinentiis, praedicto magistro Reginaldo, coram praepositis et ballivis de Glasg. et xii. burgenfibus, et aliis ejusdem civitatis, feci et donavi, tenenda et habenda praedicto magistro Reginaldo, et haeredibus suis, vel cuicumque, et quantumcumque legare vel assignare voluerit, in libro burgagio, plene, integre, pacifice, et honorifice, in perpetuum; reddendo inde, annuatim, domino episcopo Glasg. et successoribus suis, firmam debitam, ac terminos consuetos, pro omni servitio saeculari, consuetudine, exactione, et demanda. Ego vero Robertus, et haeredes mei, praedictam terram, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, libertatibus et assamentis, praedicto magistro Reginaldo, et haeredibus suis, et cuicumque et quantumcumque dare, legare, vel assignare voluerit, contra omnes homines et foeminas warrantizabimus, acquietabimus, et defendemus, in perpetuum. In hujus rei testimonium, huic scripto sigillum meum apposui, et tam ad instantiam et petitionem meam, quam supradicti Reginaldo in omnium praemissorum testimonium, sigillum commune de Glasgu huic scripto est appensum. Hiis testibus, Dno. Ricardo de Dunidovis, Alexandro Palmes, Willelmus Gley, tunc praepositis, Dno. Johē de Areskine, milite, Rob. de Coup-land, Nichol, fil. Germani, Ricard Smaley, Hug. Totter, Ambrosio Nichol Totter, Roberto Jargun, Britio Pistore, et alii.

Charter of Robert de Mythyngby, concerning the sale of his land to Mr. Reginald Irewyne, archdeacon of Glasgow, 1268.

TO all the faithful in Christ, present and to come, who may see or hear this present writing, Robert de Mythyngby, greeting in the Lord. Know all of you, that I, compelled by great poverty, and pressing necessity, with the consent and assent of Agnes, my daughter and heirefs, and of Walter, my brother, appearing in the court-hall of Glasgow, and expressly consenting, have sold, granted, and by this my

present charter, confirmed (for the removal of my present poverty, before creditable and sufficient witnesses) to Mr. Reginald de Irewyne, archdeacon of Glasgow, all my lands, which I held in the city of Glasgow, without any reservation, with all their pertinents, as they lye, in length and breadth, between the lands of Peter Tyndal, towards the east, on the one part, and the lands of Edgar the vicar, towards the west, on the other part, for a certain sum of money, which the foresaid Mr. Reginald, in my great need has fully satisfied me in: which lands were offered to my nearest relations, in the court-house of Glasgow, at three principal court days of the year, and upon other court days frequently, according to the law and custom of the burgh; and I have made and given seizin of the said lands, with their pertinents, to the foresaid Mr. Reginald, in presence of the provosts and baillies, twelve burgeses, and other inhabitants of the said city, to be held and possessed by the foresaid Mr. Reginald, and his heirs, or by any one, or as many to whom he shall please to will or dispose of the same in free burgage, fully, freely, peaceably, and honourably for ever, paying thence, annually, to the lord bishop of Glasgow, and his successors, his just due, in place of all services, exactions, customs, and demands. And I, the said Robert, and my heirs, warrant, give over, and will for ever defend the foresaid land, with all its pertinents, liberties, and easements, to the foresaid Mr. Reginald and his heirs, and to whosoever he shall think proper to will or assign it.

In witness whereof, I have appended my seal to this charter, and as well at my instance and request, as of the foresaid Reginald. In testimony of these premisses, the common seal of Glasgow is appended to this charter, before these witnesses, &c.

[N^o XX.]

CART. Vol. I. Page 587.

Carta Jacobi R. II. qua dat. Episcopis Glasg. civitatem et baroniam Glasguensem.

JACOBUS, Dei gratia rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terrae suae, clericis et laicis, salutem. Sciatis nos, in honorem et laudem Dei omnipotentis, et gloriosae virginis Mariae, ac beati Kentigerni confessoris, patroni ecclesiae Glasguensis, in qua canonicus existemus, et omnium sanctorum; nec non pro singulari favore, zelo, et dilectione, quos erga reverendum in Christo patrem Willelmum, praelatum ejusdem ecclesiae, modernum nostrum conciliarium intime dilectum gerimus, propter sua merita servitia, grata atque fidelia nobis longo tempore impensa, dedisse, concessisse, et hac praesente carta nostra confirmasse, praefato reverendo in Christo patri Willelmo, episcopo Glasguensi, et suis successoribus, Glasguensis ecclesiae episcopis, pro perpetuo, quod habeant, teneant, et possideant, perpetuis futuris temporibus, civitatem Glasguensem, baroniam de Glasgu, et terras vulgariter vocatas Bichopforrest, in liberam, puram, et meram regalitatem, tenendas et habendas praefatas civitatem baroniam, et terras vocatas Bichopforrest, dicto Willelmo, et suis successoribus, episcopis ecclesiae Glasguensis, de nobis et successoribus nostris, in meram, puram, et liberam regalitatem, seu regaliam, in feodo et haereditate in perpetuum, cum universis commoditatibus et proficuis, dictis civitati et terris pertinentibus, in boscis, planis, moris, marelliis, viis, semitis, aquis, stagnis, rivolis, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, molendinis, multuris, et eorum sequelis, aucupationibus, venationibus, piscationibus, aquarum decurribus, petariis, turbariis, carbonariis, lapicidiis, lapide et calce, fabrilibus, bracinis, brueriis, et genestis, cum homagiis, curiis, et earum exitibus, eschaetis, libero introitu et exitu, blu-

dewits, heryeld, et marchetis mulierum, cum libera foresta et warrenna, cum feod forisfacturis, justitiis, antiquisque consuetudinibus, custumis, ac cum itineribus justitiariae, et camera-
riae, et earum exitibus, portubus et passagiis, cum capella, in liberam, puram, et integram regalitatem, seu regaliā, cum furca et fossa, sok, sak, thol, them, infangandtheif, outfangandtheif, hanfoki, cum tenandiis et tenandriis, et libere tenentium servitus; nec non cum piscationibus, antiquis usibus, et advocationibus ecclesiarum, aliisque omnibus et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, et asiamenis, ac justis pertinentiis quibuscumque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, ad regalitatem, seu regaliā, spectantibus, seu quovis modo juste spectare volentibus, in futurum, et adeo libere, quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene et in pace, in omnibus, et per omnia, sicut aliqua regalitas, seu regalia cuicumque ecclesiae, aut personis ecclesiasticis quibuscumque, in regno nostro, liberius, quietius, aut honorificentius, concedetur aut donatur; reddendo annuatim inde dictus Willelmus, et successores sui, Glasguensis ecclesiae episcopi, nobis, haeredibus et successoribus nostris, unam rosam rubeam, ad festum nativitatis beati Johannis Baptistae, apud Glasgu, nomine albae firmæ, si petatur; et orationum suffragia devotorum tantum, pro omni alio onere, exactione, questione, demanda, seu servitio saeculari, quae de dictis civitate, baronia, et terris vocatis Bichopforrest, cum pertinentiis, per quoscumque juste exigi poterunt quomodolibet, seu requiri. In cujus rei testimonium, praesenti cartae nostrae magnum sigillum nostrum apponi praecipimus. Testibus, reverendo in Christo patre Jacobo, episcopo Sancti Andreae; Willo dno. Creighton, nostro cancellario, et consanguineo praedelecto; carissimo consanguineo nostro Willelmo, comite de Douglas et de Avandale, dno. Galwidiae; venerabile in Christo patre Andrea, abbate de Melros, nostro confessore et thesaurario; delectis consanguineis nostris Patri-
cio, dno. Glames, magistro hospitii nostri; Willo dno. Som-
mervil; Andrea dno. Le Gray; magistris Joanni Arons, aregediacono Glasguensi, et Georgio de Schoriswod, rectore

de Cultre. Apud Edinburgh, 20 die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini 1450, et regni nostri 14^o

Charter of king James the second, in which he gives to the bishops of Glasgow the city and Barony of Glasgow.

JAMES, by the grace of God king of Scots, to all faithful subjects of the land, as well clergy as laity, greeting.

Know ye, that we, for the honour and praise of almighty God, and of the glorious virgin Mary, and the blessed Kentigern, confessor, patron of the church of Glasgow, wherein we are esteemed a canon, and of all the saints, and for the singular favour, zeal, and affection, which we bear to the reverend father in Christ, William, present bishop of the said church, our well-beloved counsellor, and for his good deeds, and faithful services, done to us for time past, to have given and granted, and by this our charter confirmed, to the said reverend father in Christ, William, bishop of Glasgow, and his successors, bishops of the church of Glasgow, to be for ever held, possessed, and enjoyed, by them, in all time coming, the city of Glasgow, Barony of Glasgow, and lands commonly called Bishopforest, in pure and mere regality, to be holden and held, the said city, Barony, and lands called Bishopforest, by the said William and his successors, bishops of the church of Glasgow, of us and our successors, in free, pure, and mere regality or royalty, in fee and heritage for ever, with the whole commodities and profits of the said city and lands, with their pertinents, in woods, plains, moors, marshes, ways, paths, waters, lakes, rivers, meadows, pastures, and pasturages, mills, multures, and sequels of the same, hawkings, huntings, fishings, water-courses, peats, turfs, coal-pits, quarries, stone and lime, smithies, kilns, breweries, and brooms, with vassalages, courts, and their issues, escheats, free ish and entry, bloodwits, herelds, and marchetis mulierum, with free forest and warren, with the fee of the forfeitures of courts, and ancient usages, together with the customs of the chamberlain, and itinerant courts and their issues,

ports and passages, with the chapel, into a free, pure, and entire regality or royalty, with pit and gallows, sok, sak, thol, them, infangandtheif, outfangandtheif, hamifukkin, with tenants and tenandries, and services of free tenants, together with fishings, ancient usages, and advocations of churches, and all 'and singular other liberties, commodities, and easements, and just pertinents whatsoever, as well not named as named, belonging to a regality or royalty, or which we will should belong to a regality, any manner of way, in time coming; and that freely, quietly, fully, wholly, honourably, well, and in peace, in all things, as any other regality or royalty, given, or granted to any church, or ecclesiastical person, whatever, in our kingdom; paying therefore yearly, the said William and his successors, bishops of the church of Glasgow, to us, our heirs and successors, a red rose, upon the feast of the nativity of the blessed John the Baptist, at Glasgow, in name of Blanch-farm, if asked only, and the assistance of their prayers, and that for all other burthen, exaction, question, demand, or secular service, that can be any way exacted or demanded for or furth of the said city, Barony, and lands called Bishopforest, and pertinents. In testimony whereof, we have ordered our great seal to be appended to this our present charter, in presence of the reverend father in Christ, James bishop of St. Andrews; William lord Crichton, our chancellor, and beloved cousin; our dear cousin William, earl of Douglas and Avondale, lord of Galloway; the venerable father in Christ, Andrew, abbot of Melros, our confessor and treasurer; our beloved cousins, Patrick, lord Glamis, master of our household; William, lord Sommerville; Andrew, lord Gray; Mess. John Arous, archdeacon of Glasgow, and George Schoriswood, rector of Coulter. At Edinburgh, the 20th day of the month of April, in the year of our lord 1450, and 14th year of our reign.

CART. Vol. II. Page 1205.

Instrumentum Johannis Hamilton, notarii, super nominatione consulum, seu ballivorum, urbis Glasguensis, facta per Jacobum, archepum Glasg.

IN Dei nomine, amen. Per hoc praefens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter, et sit notum, quod, anno incarnationis Dominicae 1553, mensis vero Octobris 3, indictione 2^a, pontificatusque sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini, nostri domini Julii, divina providentia papae III. anno 4^o, in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum praesentia, personaliter constitutus, reverendissimus in Christo pater, Jacobus, miseratione divina archiepiscopus Glasguensis, me eundem notarium, ut ad futuram rei inter ipsum reverendissimum, et praepositum, et senatores civitatis suae Glasguensis pro tempore, penes nominationem et electionem ejusdem civitatis ballivorum, seu consulum, gestae, perpetuam memoriam, litteris, sub forma instrumenti, mandare requisivit, viz. Quomodo honorabilis vir, Andreas Hamylton de Cochin, praepositus, et totus cactus senatorum praedictae civitatis, hoc eodem die Martis proxime et immediate sequenti festum divi Michaelis archangeli, quo solent annuatim novi consules, quos ballivos vocamus, erigi et creari pro anno futuro, ante novam electionem eorundem consulum, in interiore florum hortulo, juxta palatium suum Glasg. cum nonnullis canonicis capituli ejusdem colloquente et confabulante, advenerunt, ipsumque reverendissimum, multis sermonibus super dictorum consulum electione, ultrocitroque habitis, scedulam quamdam papiri, in qua nonnullorum ex dignioribus et praestantioribus viris civitatis praedictae nomina erant descripta, tandem porrigebant, requirentes, quos duos eorum ipse reverendissimus voluit in consules, seu ballivos, pro anno futuro, admittere. Praedicta vero scedula papiri haec nomina conti-

nebat, David Lindefay in Troingait, David Lyone, Johannem Mure, magistrum Johannem Hall, Andream Dunlop, Jacobum Graham, Archibaldum Lyone, et Johannem Steward de Bogtown, quam ut idem reverendissimus perlegit, duos eorum, viz. magistrum Hall et Johannem Mure in consules pro anno futuro eligendos et creandos nominavit, eorum nomina in dicta scedula descripta indice ipsis praeposito et senatoribus praedictis demonstrando. Qua nominatione per dictum reverendissimum solemniter facta, praepositus et senatores praedicti eisdem magistrum Johannem Hall et Joannem Mure, sic nominatos, in consules et ballivos, pro anno extunc futuro, in eorum praetorio, ut moris est, eligere fideliter, ipsi domino reverendissimo promiserunt haec verba, dicendo, " Dominationis vestrae desiderio satisfaciemus;" et his dictis recesserunt in praetorium. Quibus dimissis, praedictus dominus reverendissimus, venerabiles et egregios viros subscriptos, capituli sui canonicos, secum omni hoc tempore assistentes, (quos in testes ut subscribitur requisivimus) sic allocutus est, " Pro tollenda omni ulteriore contentione super nominatione et electione consulum civitatis nostrae Glasguensis in posterum, fortassis exoriunda, operae pretium duximus omnem rem hanc inter nos et dictae civitatis nostrae praepositum et senatores, nuper gestam, instrumento firmare; a me igitur notario publico subscripto, una tunc cum ipsis capituli canonices astante, quia praemissa haec omnia, a principio usque ad finem, viderim, sciverim, et audiverim, super eisdem omnibus et singulis, sic dictis, actis, factis, celebratis, et verissime gestis, praedictus dominus reverendissimus sibi fieri petiet unum seu plura, instrumentum seu instrumenta, publicum seu publica. Acta erant haec in interiori florum hortulo dicti reverendissimi, muris lapideis palatii sui praedicti circumdata, sub anno, die, mense, indictione, et pontificatu, quibus supra, praesentibus ibidem venbus et egregiis viris, magistris Johanne Colquhune, Willo Bailze, Johe Spreull, et domino Jacobo Coitts de Stobo Provane, Glasgw 20, Cambuslang et Carstars, respective, prebendariis ac canonicis Glasgwen, testibus ad praemissa vocatis pariter et rogatis.

Instrument of John Hamilton, notary, upon the nomination of the consuls, or baillies, of the city of Glasgow, taken by James, archbishop of Glasgow.

IN the name of God, amen, Be it known to all men, by this present public instrument, that upon the third day of October, in the year from the incarnation of our Lord 1553, and second year of the indiction, and the fourth of the pontificate of our most holy father in Christ and lord Julius the third, by divine providence pope, in presence of me notary public and witnesses subscribing, compeared, personally, the most reverend father in Christ, James, by divine mercy archbishop of Glasgow, and required me, the said notary, to commit to writing, under form of instrument, for a memorial in time coming, the transaction between him the most reverend and the provost and council of his city of Glasgow for the time, concerning the nomination and election of the baillies, or consuls, of the said city, viz. How an honourable man, Andrew Hamilton of Cochnay, provost, and all the rest of the council of the said city, this present Tuesday next and immediately following the feast of St. Michael the archangel, on which new consuls, whom we call baillies, were in use to be erected and created for the ensuing year, before the new election of the consuls, came into the inner flower garden, near his palace in Glasgow, talking and conversing with some of the canons of the chapter, and where they likewise had many words with the most reverend concerning the election of the baillies; moreover they had in their possession a certain schedule of paper, in which the names of some of the most respectable and substantial men of the said city were inserted, which they reached out, desiring the most reverend that he would admit two of them to be consuls, or baillies, for the ensuing year, and in which schedule of paper the following names were contained, David Lindeley, in Troingait, David Lyone, John Mure, Mr. John Hall, Andrew Dunlop, James Graham, Archibald Ly-

one, and John Stewart of Bogtown, out of which the said most reverend elected two, viz. Mr. Hall and John Mure, whom he named to be created and elected baillies for the year ensuing, by pointing out the names of these in the schedule to be proclaimed by the said provost and council.

Which nomination being solemnly made by the said most reverend, the provost and council foresaid promised faithfully, to the said most reverend, to elect the said Mr. John Hall and John Mure so named, as consuls, or baillies, in their town-hall, as use is, by saying these words, *We will satisfy the desire of your lordship*; and having so said, they repaired to the town-hall.

After they were dismissed, the said most reverend lord, with the worthy venerable men, after-insert, canons of his chapter, standing by him, all the while, (and whom we required as witnesses) thus spoke, "In order to take away all further contention about the nomination and election of consuls to our city of Glasgow, for the sake of future times, it is perhaps worth our while to strengthen, by an instrument, all the affair lately transacted betwixt us and the provost and council of the said city." Wherefore, the foresaid most reverend lord, with the canons of his chapter then standing by, asked and required instruments, one or more, under the hand of me notary public subscribing; because I saw, knew, and heard all the premises, from beginning to end, so said, done, acted, and truly transacted. These things were so done in the inner flower-garden of the said most reverend father, within the stone walls surrounding his palace, year, day, month, indiction, and pontificate, above-written, in presence of the venerable and worthy men, masters John Colhoun, William Baillie, John Spreull, and James Coitts, lord of Stobo Provane, Glasgow second, Cambuslang and Carstairs, respective, prebends and canons.

[N^o XXII.]

A representation of the sad condition and humble desires of the people of Glascow.

IT pleased the Lord, in the deep of his wisedome and over-ruling providence, so to dispose, that upon the 17th of June last 1652, being Thursday, a little before two of the clocke in the afternoone, a sudden and violent fire brake up within a narrow alley upon the east side of the street above the crosse, which, within a short space, burnt up six allies of houses, with diverse considerable buildings upon the fore-street. And, while the inhabitants of the neighbouring places of the towne were flocked together for the removal of the goods that could be gotten from amongst the fire, and hindering, so far as in them lay, the spreading of the same, the wind blowing from the north-east, carried such sparks of the flame as kindled, unexpectedly, some houses on the west side of the Saltmarket, where the fire so spread, that it did over-run all from house to house, and consumed, in some few houres, what came in its way, not only houses, but goods also, both of the inhabitants of that street, and of others likewise, who, when the fire began upon them, had brought to that place these of their goods and moveables which were gotten safe from the fire that first seized upon them. This fire, by the hand of God, was carried so from the one side of that street to the other, that it was totally consumed on both sides, and in it the faire, best, and most considerable buildings in the town, with all the shops and warehouses of the merchants which were therein, and from that street the flame was carried to the Tronegate, Gallowgate, and Bridgestreet-gate, in all which streets a great many considerable houses and buildings, with the best part of the moveables and commodities of the inhabitants were burnt to ashes. This sad dispensation from the hand of an angry God continued near eighteen houres, before the great violence of the fire

began to abate; in this space of time many of those who were wealthy before, were extremely impoverished; many merchants and others almost ruined; a very considerable number of widows, orphans, and honest families were brought to extreme misery; the dwellings of almost a thousand families were utterly consumed; and many of these who had a large patrimony, and oftentimes had been a shelter to others in their straits, had not themselves a place to cover their head, or knew wherewith to provide bread for them and their families. That which was preserved from the violence of the fire being cast out in the open street, and by frequent removings thereof from one place to another, and from that to a third, and from a third place to a fourth, as the fire occasioned, so that it was either taken away by stealth, which, in such a confusion, was inevitable, or in a great part so spoiled, that it was made utterly unprofitable. When some hundreds of families, in great distress and wants, had, till the Saturday at night, lain in the open fields, and diverse of them were beginning to get some shelter with such of their neighbours as the Lord had spared, upon the Lord's day, betwixt seven and eight in the morning, the fire brake out anew in the north-side of the Tronegate, and continued burning violently till near twelve o'clock in the forenoon: this new and sad stroke, upon the back of the other, not only destroyed diverse dwelling houses, and occasioned the pulling downe of many more, but it so terrified the whole inhabitants, that all carried out of their houses what moveables they had, and took themselves againe, for some nights, to the open fields; and in this feare, and removing of their goods from their houses to the streets, and from the streets to the fields, the losse, by stealing and spoiling of goods, was very great to all; and diverse, on whom the fire unexpectedly seized, were altogether ruined.

As we desire to acknowledge the justice of the Lord in this terrible stroke, having ministred so much fowell to the fire of his indignation, that burnes so hot against the whole land, and to mourne under his heavy displeasure, that his further wrath

against us may, in his Son, be averted, so are we necessitated earnestly to intreat for charitable and timely supply from our Christian brethren and neighbours, whom we doe, in all humility, request, if there be any consolation in Christ, if any comfort of love, if any fellowship of the Spirit, if any bowels and mercies, that they would tenderly lay to heart and consider the desolate condition of the poore inhabitants of this afflicted city, and with chearfulnesse and a willing mind, in due season, cast some of their seed upon these many waters for the refreshment of us, who are ready to faint in this our languishing condition. As God hath given every one ability, so we hope they will give; a very mite from a willing mind of those who can do no more will be accepted of the Lord, will be to us comfortable, and we are confident will be no small matter of joy to themselves in the day of their accounts, that, in this so considerable an opportunity of charity, they have not hid themselves from their own flesh.

WHEREAS we, whose names are subscribed, being credibly informed, by a certificate under the hands of colonell Overton and colonell Blackmore, that, about the 17th day of June last, there happened, in the towne of Glascow in Scotland, a sudden and very lamentable fire, which, in a very short space, burnt down the best part of the buildings, with a third part of the said towne, and almost all the shops and warehouses, with the residences of the merchants. In which places, so consumed, were fourscore bye-lanes and alleys, with all the shops, besides eighty warehouses, which alleys were the habitations of a thousand families; all which losses computed amounts to one hundred thousand pounds Sterling, as by the said certificate and representation, published by the magistrates and ministers of that place, concerning the sad condition of the people thereof, by reason of that fire, may more fully appear. We, therefore, taking into our compassionate considerations the lamentable and deplorable conditions of the said poore inhabitants, doe, upon their earnest requests, recommend them, as an high

object of charity, to such pious and well-disposed people as shall be willing to contribute their charity towards the releife of the present and pressing necessities of the said inhabitants. Dated the seventh day of April, 1653.

Lord generall Cromwell.	Earle of Pembroke.
Lieut. generall Lambert.	Lord Lisle.
Major generall Desbrough.	James Chaloner.
Nathaniel Rich, col.	John Goodwin.
George Fenwick, col.	John Gurdon,
Richard Ingoldefby, col.	John Baker.
Wil. Sydenham, col.	John Corbet.
Robert Bennet, col.	Henry Dalray.
Sir Henry Vane.	Richard Aldworth.
Sir Thomas Widdrington,	William Hay.
Sir John Trevor.	Cornelius Holland.
Sir John Hippillie.	Walter Strickling.

[N^o XXIII.]

ACTS of P. Vol. III. Page 266.

Act in favours of the town of Glasgow. June 14, 1690.

OUR soveraign lord and lady taking to their consideration, that the city of Glasgow is amongst the most considerable of the royal burrows within their ancient kingdom of Scotland, both for the number of inhabitants, and their singular fitness and application to trade, and the convenient situation of the place upon the river of Clyde: and that the common good of the said city hath been greatly wasted and exhausted, by draining vast sums of money from magistrates, who were not freely elected and chosen, as is usual in other royal burrows; and likewise considering the firm adherence, and constant zeal for the Protestant religion of the community of the

saïd city, their majesties did grant a full and ample charter, in favours of the saïd city of Glasgou, and the common council thereof, confirming all former charters granted to them, by any of their royal predecessors, in favours of the community of the saïd city or gild-brethren, tradesmèn, or any society, or deaconry, within the samen; and also of new granting and disposing to the saïd city and common council thereof, a full and ample power, right, and faculty of electing their provost, bailies, and other magistrates, at the ordinary time of election, als freely as any other royal burgh might do within their saïd ancient kingdom, promising to confirm the foresaïd charter in the next parliament. Therefore their majesties, with advice and consent of the estates of parliament, do statute, enact, and ordain, that the city of Glasgou, and town-council thereof, shall have power and priviledge to choose their own magistrats, provost, bailies, and other officers within burgh, als fully, and als freely, in all respects, as the city of Edinburgh, or any other royal burgh within the kingdom enjoys the same; beginning the first election at Michaelmas next, and so furth, yearly, in time coming. And further, their majesties, with consent foresaïd, do ratify, confirm, and approve the foresaïd charter, granted by them, in favours of the community and common council of Glasgou, of the date the fourth day of January, 1690, in the whole heads, articles, and clauses thereof, als fully and amply as if the samen were, word by word, herein engrossed, whereanent their majesties, with consent foresaïd, do hereby dispense for now and ever. It is always hereby expressly provided and declared, that this present act shall be without prejudice or derogation to their majesties of their rights to the regality of Glasgou, or other rights, except as to the power and freedom of the burgh of Glasgou, in relation to the choosng of their own magistrats, and the severall erections of incorporations and deaconries within the same.

[N^o XXIV.]*Act of council anent the sett of the burgh of Glasgow.*

AT Glasgow, the 22 October, 1711. The which day the magistrates and town-council convened, considering, that, by an act of the general convention of royal burrows, the whole royal burrows are ordained to transmit to the clerk of the royal burrows, each of their setts and customs, in their elections of their magistrates and council, to be recorded in the books of the said general convention of royal burrows, in manner, and to the effect, as is more fully specified in the said act; therefore the magistrates and town-council do hereby declare, the sett, or accustomed way of this burgh of Glasgow, in their elections of their provost, baillies, town-council, dean of gild, deacon-conveener, treasurer, and others, after insert, to be as follows, viz.

By the ordinary sett of the said burgh, the town-council (besides the provost and three baillies) is to consist of the number of thirteen merchants and twelve trades, and if either the dean of gild, deacon-conveener, treasurer, or master of work, or all of them that shall happen to be chosen of persons not in the town-council, they, by their election, become extraordinary counsellors. The election of the provost and baillies upon the first Tuesday after Michaelmas (which is the ordinary day of election of those who should bear office as provost and baillies of this burgh for the year ensuing); the provost, baillies, and town-council convened, do proceed first to the election of the provost; and the hail council being removed from the table (except the present provost and baillies) the said provost and baillies do leet the merchant rank in four leets, and the council being called to take their place at the table, each of the said four leets are severally voted, and one chosen out of each of them, and the said four persons, so chosen, being removed, and divided in two leets, and the said two

leets being severally voted, there are two persons chosen out of the same, and which two persons are put in one leet, and the same put to the vote, which of them shall be chosen as provost, he who has plurality of votes is elected provost for the year ensuing, and he may be elected and continued, at the next year's election, for a second year; but he cannot be leetted or elected till two years expire after his going out of the office.

Item. After the election of the provost, as said is, they do proceed to the election of the three baillies; and the hail council being again removed from the table, except the provost elected, as is immediately above written, and the three baillies who are to be changed with the late provost or provosts, the said persons, not removed, set down the leets of the merchants and crafts ranks in council, out of which the three baillies are to be chosen for the year ensuing: The merchant rank, who are capable to be leetted, are divided in four leets, and the council being called to take their place, the said four leets are severally put to the vote, and one chosen out of each of them, and the said four persons, so chosen, being divided into two leets, and the counsellors of the trades rank being divided in three leets, and severally put to the vote, there are three persons chosen, who are put in one leet, and the said three leets of merchants and crafts (after the persons therein are removed) being severally put to the vote, there is one of the two in the first leet of the merchant rank, chosen for first and eldest baillie, and one of the two in the second leet of the merchant rank chosen second baillie, for the year ensuing; as also, there is one of the three in the leet of the crafts rank chosen as baillie for the crafts rank; and it is also the sett and custom in the election of the baillies, that none of the council who has been elected baillie can be thereafter leetted for or elected baillie, till two years expire after their being out of that office.

Item. The election of the town-council upon the first Friday after the election of the said magistrates; there do con-

when the present provost and three baillies, and the provost and three baillies that were in office the last year, and the provost and three baillies that were in office as magistrates the year preceeding the last year, which three years magistrates makes up the number of twelve, and if any of the said number be defective, in respect of one man being provost two of the said three years, or by the absence or death of any of the twelve, therefore these convened do elect, or call for so many persons as shall happen to be wanting of the said full number of the same quality of the absents, whether they be merchants or crafts, to make up the said number of twelve, who are appointed, by the constitution of the burgh, to make choice of those who are to bear office as counsellors of this burgh for the year ensuing, and then do proceed to the election of thirteen of the merchant rank, and twelve of the trades rank, to bear office as counsellors; which counsellors are elected as follows, viz. the whole thirteen of the merchant rank, and twelve of the trades rank, who were counsellors the year preceeding, are leeted with others of the said rank, who are not counsellors; and in respect that the present magistrates are chosen out of the last council, the late magistrates do come in their place to make up the number, and be leeted as counsellors, and none of the saids thirteen merchants, or twelve trades, can be leeted one with another, but with persons out of the council, as said is, except in the case when either the dean of gild, deacon-conveener, treasurer, or master of work, shall happen to be extraordinary counsellors by their office, they may be leeted against as many of the merchants and trades counsellors, of the same rank; and in case it shall happen, at any time, that a considerable number of the counsellors who are elected, as said is, do not accept, the magistrates and council may, and have been in use, to elect others in their room and place. The election of the dean of gild, deacon-conveener, treasurer, and others, upon the foresaid Wednesday after the election of the council; do convene the provost, baillies, and counsellors, both of the merchants and trades ranks, together

with the deacons of the respective incorporate crafts in the burgh; and because that the trades baillie, and counsellors, and deacons foresaid, do exceed the number of the magistrates and council of the merchant rank, there are as many merchants added to them as makes the merchants and trades ranks both alike in number, and then there is a leet produced from the merchants-house, contained in an act thereof, under their clerk's hand, consisting of three persons of the merchant rank, and one of them is chosen by the magistrates and town-council, and others foresaid, to bear office as dean of gild of this burgh for the year ensuing. As also, there is a leet produced from the trades-house, contained in an act thereof, under their clerk's hand, consisting of three persons of the crafts rank, and one of them is chosen by the saids magistrates and town-council, and others foresaid, to bear office as, deacon-conveener of this burgh for the year ensuing. And in the election of the dean of gild and deacon-conveener, the provost has the first vote, and, in case of equality, the casting vote. Thereafter the merchants and deacons, who are added to the magistrates and town-council for electing the dean of gild and deacon-conveener, being removed, the magistrates and town-council put two or three persons on the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is chosen to bear office as treasurer of the burgh for the year ensuing; and that the leet out of which the treasurer is elected consists of the merchant rank, and trades rank, *per vices*, or year about.

Item. In electing the baillie of Gorbals, the magistrates and town-council do put two or three of their number upon the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is chosen to bear office as baillie of the Gorbals for the year ensuing, and the leet out of which he is chosen consists of the merchant rank, and trades rank, *per vices*, or year about.

Item. In electing the water baillie, the magistrates and town-council do put two persons (either of the council, or not of the same, as they think fit) upon the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is chosen to bear office as water

ballie for the year ensuing; and the leet out of which he is chosen consists of the merchant rank, and trades rank, *per vi-*
ces, or year about.

Item. In electing the master of work, the magistrates and town-council do put two persons of the merchant rank, either of the council, or not of the same, as they think fit, upon the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is chosen to bear office as master of work of the burgh for the year ensuing.

Item. There is a leet produced from the incorporation of maltmen, under their clerk's hand, consisting of four or five persons of that trade, which leet being put to the vote, one of them is chosen by the magistrates and town-council to be visitor of the maltmen for the year ensuing.

Item. There is a leet produced from the incorporation of gardeners, under their clerk's hand, and consisting of two persons of that trade, which leet being put to the vote, one is chosen by the magistrates and town-council to be visitor of the gardeners for the year ensuing.

Item. In electing the procurator fiscal of court, there is a leet made by the magistrates and town-council, consisting of two persons, which leet being put to the vote, one of them is elected procurator fiscal of court for the year ensuing.

And the magistrates and town-council recommend to the provost to transmit an extract hereof, under the clerk's hand, to the clerk of the convention of royal burghs, to the effect specified in the said act of the burrows,

[N^o XXV.]

At Glasgow, the 15th of April, 1748.

THE which day the magistrates and town-council convened. The committee, nominate by a former act, dated the 8th of April instant, for considering what alterations

and amendments may be proper to be made in the sett of the town, reported, that the constitution of the town-council of Glasgow has been long complained of, as having a tendency to continue the government of the city in a particular set longer than may be for the public interest, there being sometimes difficulty to get the more creditable burghesses to accept of offices; and time and experience having discovered sundry defects in the former constitution, the following alterations and amendments are humbly submitted and reported by the committee to whom this affair has been remitted, to take effect at Michaelmas 1748, and to be observed in all time coming, viz.

REGULATION 1.

THAT the late provost and baillies, and the last elected dean of gild and deacon-conveener, shall necessarily continue, and be of the ordinary council, without election, the year after their having been in, or exercised their respective offices.

REGULATION 2.

THAT the two senior merchant, and two senior trades counsellors, not being in the magistracy (excepting always the last year's provost and baillies, together with the last elected dean of gild and conveener) shall necessarily be disqualified, annually, from being in the council for the space of three years alternately, and that the like number, of the same rank, be chosen, or filled up, in their places, at the time, and in the manner to be condescended on, in the immediately subsequent article. But in regard hitherto the number of new members brought yearly into the council has not been fixed or uniform, and that three, or more, of the present members of one rank may decline accepting the office of counsellor, for compelling of whom there is, at present, no provision, and that hereafter some of the senior counsellors, foresaid, by being in the office of magistracy, or having been magistrates, dean of gild, or deacon-conveener, the preceeding year, may be necessary or

constituent members of the council, whereby it shall happen, that there may be only one merchant or trades counsellor, exclusive of the necessary members abovesaid, older elected than all the rest of his rank, and that after his being disqualified, there may be two, or more, of that rank who have been equally long in council, or it may happen, that three, or more, counsellors, of the same rank, have been brought in at one election, it is provided, that so oft as any of these cases, or cases of the like nature, shall occur, when only part of the counsellors elected at one time, need to be dropt, in order to make up the number of two of each rank necessarily to be disqualified as above, it shall be in the power of the twelve electors, hereafter mentioned, to determine, by plurality of voices, which of these two, or more, counsellors, elected at one time, are to fall off from the council for that year, two of each rank being necessarily to be disqualified annually, whose places are to be filled up in the manner to be hereafter prescribed; and such of the senior counsellors as are not disqualified, or continued on the above account, for that year, shall be the first who are to fall off, and necessarily go out of the council, the election immediately subsequent, at least, so soon as they cease to be necessary counsellors in consequence of the regulation foresaid.

REGULATION 3.

THAT upon the first Friday after the election of magistrates in October, 1748, and yearly thereafter, on that day, the three setts of magistrates, who, by the original constitution of the burgh, have the power to choose those who are to bear office as counsellors, convene within the town-hall, at four in the afternoon, the dean of gild and deacon-conveener being warned personally, or at their dwelling houses, to be present with them, and after filling up the places of such of the electors as are dead or absent, or who have been two years in one office, or borne two offices, to make up the full number of twelve, the dean of gild and conveener, if at the meeting foresaid, being always to be electors in room of such of their respective ranks

whose places are to be filled up as above; and after having a list laid before them, by the town clerk, of the members of last year's council, distinguishing each year, when they were last brought into council, these twelve electors are to fill up and choose thirteen merchants and twelve tradesmen, who, with the provost and three baillies, are to make the ordinary council of twenty nine, for the year subsequent, in the manner following, viz. The thirteen merchant counsellors are to be composed of the last year's provost (when not re-chosen) the two merchant baillies for the preceeding year, the last elected dean of gild, who, in case he has been an extraordinary member of council in the former year, is to supply and fill up the room of one of the new merchant counsellors, and that whether he has been newly elected into the office of magistracy or not, and of another new counsellor of the merchant rank to be chosen by plurality of voices, as above, who, with the said dean of gild, in the event foresaid, are to come in place of the two senior merchant counsellors, necessarily to be disqualified and fall off from the council, by the second regulation, before set down; but, in case the last elected dean of gild has been of the ordinary council of twenty nine, the preceeding year, the said twelve electors are, by plurality of voices, to name and choose two new merchant counsellors, in place of the two senior members of that rank to be disqualified, as above expressed, and so many of the junior or latest elected merchant counsellors for the preceeding year, not being at the time in the office of magistracy, or having been magistrates or dean of gild the immediately preceeding year, as with the necessary and new elected counsellors, above said, shall make up the number of thirteen, exclusive of the provost and two merchant baillies, are to continue and remain members of the council, for the merchant rank, the year ensuing: And as to the twelve trades counsellors, they are to consist of the persons following, viz. The immediately preceeding year's baillie of that rank, the last elected conveyer, who, in case he has been an extraordinary member of council in the former year, is to supply and fill up the room of one of

the new trades counsellors, and that whether he has been newly elected into the office of magistracy or not, and of another new counsellor, of the trades rank, to be chosen by plurality of voices, as above, who, in the event foresaid, are to come in place of the two senior trades counsellors necessarily to be disqualified by the second regulation above written. But, in case the last elected conveyer has been of the ordinary council of twenty nine the preceeding year, the saids twelve electors are, by plurality of votes, to name and choose two new trades counsellors, to supply the place of the two senior members of that rank to be disqualified, as above expressed. And so many of the junior, or latest elected trades counsellors, for the preceeding year, not being at the time a baillie, or having been baillie, or conveyer, the immediately preceeding year, as with the necessary and new elected counsellors, above said, shall make up the number of twelve, exclusive of the trades baillie at the time, are to continue and remain members of the council for the craftsmen rank the year ensuing. Declaring always, that the said twelve electors shall further have liberty, and are hereby appointed, to fill up the places of such of the preceeding year's council, who have died in that time, or refused to accept their offices, and whose seats have not been filled up by the council in terms of the original sett, and that over and above the four new counsellors, to be annually elected and filled up, as before specified; and that there is to be no further change in the council, any one year, than by filling up or choosing two merchant and two new trades counsellors, in place of these to be disqualified, as aforesaid, or supplying the room of such as are dead, or have refused to accept in the preceeding year, in case the seats of the latter have not been filled up by the council, as before mentioned; declaring always, that in regard a good number of the merchant counsellors elected in October last, 1747, have not accepted of their offices, for which, as before noticed, there is at present no compulstion, it shall be permitted, that in October, 1748, at filling up the ensuing year's council, in case two or more of the persons chosen counsellors

for this current year shall continue to decline acceptance, the twelve electors, before named, may only fill up or nominate new counsellors in place of those who have not accepted the preceeding year, without being obliged to disqualify, at that election, only the two senior accepting counsellors of that rank, in terms of the second regulation aforesaid.

REGULATION 4.

THAT the bailie for the village of Gorbals is to be chosen out of a leet of the merchant rank and trades rank, *per vices*, with liberty to the council to nominate them out of their own number, or not, and to conjoin another bailie for the village and barony, as they shall judge expedient.

REGULATION 5.

THAT every person, hereafter elected or continued a counsellor, shall be obliged to accept of his office on the day whereon the dean of gild and conveener are chosen, if not confined with sickness, or necessarily absent, or at furthest in three months after his election: and that any person, chosen to be a counsellor, refusing or neglecting to accept, as said is, shall, by the magistrates and council, at their first meeting after the first day of January, yearly, be fined and amerced in the sum of twenty pounds Sterling, payable to the collectors of the merchants and trades houses, *respective*, for the behoof of their poor, according to the rank which the refusing or neglecting counsellor shall be of, and the said respective collectors are to be obliged, between and the Whitsunday ensuing to produce a certificate, under the hands of the dean of gild or conveener, respectively, of their having accounted for the said several fines, or that the same are placed to their debites, with the several houses, otherwise the said respective collectors shall be obliged to pay the same to the town treasurer, for the use of the burgh, with one fifth part more for their neglect in levying the said fines, without prejudice to the council, in case any number of counsellors decline accepting, and choose to pay

the above fine, to fill up their places agreeable to the original sett; and declaring always, that if any person shall make payment of the above fine for not accepting to be a counsellor, he shall not be again compellable to accept of that office.

REGULATION 6.

THAT every person who shall be hereafter elected provost, one of the baillies, dean of gild, deacon-conveener, or treasurer, shall, on his refusing or declining to accept or exerce any of the said offices, at the first meeting of the council after the election of the dean of gild, be fined and americiated, by the magistrates and town council, in the sum of forty pounds Sterling, payable to the collectors of the merchants and trades houses, *respective*, for the behoof of the poor, according to the rank which the refusing or neglecting office-bearer shall be of, with certification, that if the said respective collectors do not produce, within three months after, an extract of the sentence for the said fines shall be put into their hands, a certificate from the dean of gild or conveener, *respective*, of their having accounted for the said several fines, the said respective collectors shall be obliged to pay the same, with one fifth part more for their neglect in levying thereof, to the town treasurer for the use of the burgh. And this article, with the immediately preceeding one, to be read annually in the merchants and trades houses, at their first meeting after electing the dean of gild and conveener.

REGULATION 7.

THAT, in case of the decease of the provost, any one of the baillies, or treasurer, during the time of their being in office, the magistrate to whom belongs the right of presiding in, and conveening the council, who is declared to be the first magistrate in the place at the time, shall call a council, within forty eight hours after such death, and there intimate the inconvenience and necessity of supplying the vacant office, and at that diet another council shall be appointed, not under four, or a-

bove eight days distance from the former, for electing an office-bearer in place of the magistrate or treasurer deceased, and shall appoint the whole members of council to be warned for that effect. At which second meeting leets shall be made up, as is presently practised at electing these office-bearers (excluding the magistrates at the time, or any other debarred from being elected into any of these offices, *respective*, by the original sett) out of which leets the office vacant, as aforesaid, is to be supplied, and the person newly elected to have the same powers and privileges with his immediate predecessor, in whose place he shall be chosen; and in case of the death of a dean of gild or conveener, during their being in these offices, the immediately preceeding dean of gild or conveener, on life, within forty eight hours after such decease, are to convene their respective houses, who are to appoint a new meeting of their several members to be convened, and properly warned, not under four, nor above eight days distance from the former diet, whereof the provost, or presiding magistrate, is to be acquainted. At which last meeting a leet of three persons shall be elected, by majority of votes, to be presented by the two houses, *respective*, according to the rank of the person deceased, in the same manner as has been hitherto practised at electing the dean of gild or conveener, the first year of their offices; and immediately after the houses have voted the said leets, *respective*, the presiding magistrate is to call and convene the town-council and deacons of crafts, in the same form and method as has been hitherto observed on occasions of that nature, and the persons, who, by law or practice, have right to choose a dean of gild or conveener, shall, by plurality of voices (the provost or preses having the first, as also a casting vote) elect that office-bearer out of the leets aforesaid, according as the office shall happen to be vacant by death, as said is; and the person so to be elected shall have the same powers and privileges, which his immediate predecessor had when on life; declaring also, that in case of any persons not accepting of any of the said offices, within a month after their

election, the council are to proceed and make choice of another office-bearer in their place, observing the forms and regulations before set down in the event of their decease.

REGULATION 8.

THAT the original sett and constitution of the burgh, so far as not altered, amended, or repealed by the present regulations, shall continue and remain in full force, till a proper and legal alteration be made therein. And that this present platform, and rules therein set down, shall be observed inviolably, till altered by the city council, with consent of the merchants and trades houses, and shall be publicly read in presence of the council annually, immediately before they proceed to the election of magistrates.

Which report above written being read in presence of, and duly considered by the magistrates and council, they agreed thereto, and approved, and hereby approve thereof, and ordain the same to take effect, and be observed for the future, according as is above-mentioned, and remit to the magistrates to order copies of the above report to be given in to the dean of gild and deacon-conveener, to be laid by them before their respective houses.

[N^o XXVI.]

At Glasgow, the 9th February, 1605.

IN the common-hall-house thereof being convened the right honourable Sir George Elphinston of Blythwood, knight, provost of the said burgh, William Anderson, Thomas Muir, and John Anderson, baillies thereof; Matthew Turnbull, Mr. Peter Low, John Rowat, Robert Adam, William Wallace, James Lyon, Humphry Cunningham, William Stirling, John Wardrop, James Bell, James Fisher, William Robertson, William Fleming, John Dickson, John Scot, deacon of the lo-

rimers, John Muir, James Braidwood, William Wilfon, treasurer, Thomas Pettigrew, master of work, counsellors of the said burgh, together with Ninian Anderson, deacon of the cordiners, Richard Kirkland, deacon of the weavers, William Love, deacon of the skinners, William Dunlop, deacon of the masons, George Young, deacon of the bakers, George Pollock, deacon of the coopers, James Naesmith, deacon of the bonnet makers, and William Muir, deacon of the fleshers. The whilk day, in presence of the provost, baillies, and great council of the burgh, above written, compeared personally William Anderson and Thomas Muir, two of the baillies of the said burgh, Matthew Turnbull and William Stirling, John Dickson, James Inglis, and James Bell, Robert Adam, for themselves, and in name and behalf of Archibald Faulls, George Muir, Thomas Brown, and James Fleming, merchants, commissioners chosen and elected by the whole body of the merchant rank of this burgh, and their assistants, on the one part, together with John Anderson, likewise baillie of the said burgh, Mr. Peter Low, John Muir, James Braidwood, James Fisher, John Scot, and William Muir, for themselves, and in name and behalf of Robert Rowat, Duncan Semple, Gavin Hamilton, David Shearer, and Thomas Fauside, as commissioners chosen and elected by the deacons of the said burgh, and body of crafts within the same, on the other part, for treating and concluding upon sundry privileges and liberties, concerning the well of merchants and crafts within this burgh, and common-well thereof; which persons, above written, as commissioners nominate and chosen by the merchants and crafts, after diverse and sundry meetings, and long reasoning, to the honour of God, and for the well of both the saide ranks of merchants and crafts, and to the public and common well of the said burgh, and increase of peace, love, and amity betwixt them and their posterity, by virtue of the saide commissions, *respective*, after mature advisement having concluded, that it is most necessary that there shall be a dean of gild within the said burgh, a deacon-conveener, with one visitor of

maltmen and mealmen, authoris'd with certain liberties and privileges for the well and benefit of the saids ranks, and common-well, as said is, produced, before the said provost, baillies, and council, the foresaid commissions, granted to them, together with a letter and form of submission, and a letter of gildrie, deacon-conveener, and visitors of maltmen and mealmen, in due and competent form, duly and lawfully subscribed with their hands, and by certain overmen, nominated by both the saids parties, proceeding upon the commissions granted to them, and with consent and advice of the deacons above written, most reverently desired the said provost, baillies, and great council of the said burgh, to grant and give their full express consent and assent to the foresaid letters, whole heads, statutes, privileges, and liberties therein contained, and to subscribe and interpone their authority to the same; and ordain the same, with the said commissions, and letter in form of submission, to be insert and registrated in the burrow court-books of the said burgh, that the same may take full effect in all time hereafter.

Which letter being read, and considered by the said provost, baillies, and council aforesaid, and being therewith ripely advised, understanding the same first to redound to the honour of God, common-well of this burgh, and well of both the saids ranks of merchants and craftsmen, and to their mutual amity, concord and agreement hereafter, thought the foresaid petition and desire most lawful and reasonable, and therefore accepted, received, and admitted, the said letter; and, in token of their consent, subscribed the same, and ordained the saids commissions, *respective*, and letter in form of a submission, and that of dean of gildrie, deacon-conveener, and visitor of maltmen and mealmen, proceeding and following thereupon, to be insert and registrated in the burrow court-books, and their authority to be interponed thereto, of the which the tenor follows. And first, of the commissions, *respective*.

At Glasgow, the 8th November, 1604.

THE which day the whole body of the merchant rank, within this burgh and city of Glasgow, who was present in the city, being convened to consult about some contraverfies fallen out betwixt them and the craftsmen of the said burgh, and their assistants, for settling whereof, and good order to be taken concerning both for contraverfies by-gone, and in time coming, which may fall out for disquieting of the members of the whole body and common-well of this burgh, has all, with one consent, after ripe advifements, and mature deliberation, thought most expedient to chuse and elect, as, by these presents, chuses and elects these persons following, viz. William Anderson, Thomas Muir, baillies, Matthew Turnbull, William Stirling, George Muir, Archibald Faulls, John Dickson, Thomas Brown, James Inglis, Robert Adam, James Bell, and James Fleming, merchants, commissioners for them to consult, reason, treat, agree, and conclude, upon all heads and articles to be proponed and given in before them, by the saids craftsmen and their commissioners; and especially concerning the election of a dean of gild, his power and authority, acts and statutes, as concerns the liberty and enlarging of both the ranks of merchants and craftsmen, noways hurtful or prejudicial to the common-well of this burgh, with liberty to the saids commissioners to nominate and elect one or more in the place of any of them who shall happen to be absent, and to convene, at such time and places as they and the saids crafts, commissioners, or these to be elected to fill the number, shall conclude concerning the premisses; and what the saids commissioners concludes, the body of the merchant rank present obliges them to abide thereat in all time coming, but contradiction.

In witness whereof the saids merchants required me nottar publick, under written, to subscribe these presents for them, as their common clerk for the time, in name of them all, at day, month, and year foresaid. Signed, John Craig. N. P.

At Glasgow, the 8th November, 1604.

THE which day all the deacons of the crafts of Glasgow, for themselves, and in name and behalf of the remanent of their brethren and community, conveened to consult about some contraverfies fallen out betwixt them and the merchant rank of the said burgh, and for settling the same in good order, as also all other things which heretofore has fallen out, or any ways hereafter may ensue or fall out for disquieting the members of one body and common-well, has, all with one consent, with mature deliberation, thought most meet and convenient to chuse and elect, as, by these presents, chuses and elects, for themselves, and in name and behalf of the community, these persons following, viz. John Anderson, baillic, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, John Muir, skipper, James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton, James Fisher, John Scott, Thomas Fauside, David Sheater, and William Muir, commissioners for them, to consult, reason, and conclude, upon all articles to be proponed, and to be given in before them by the merchant trade, and especially concerning the election of a dean of gild, and of his council and power; and likewise concerning such acts and statutes as concerns the liberty and enlarging of the crafts and their assistants always, noways prejudicial to the common-well; with liberty to their saids commissioners to nominate and elect one or more in the place of any of them that shall happen to be absent, and to convene at such time and place as they and the merchant rank shall think good; and whatever the saids commissioners, or these to be elected to fill up their number, shall conclude concerning the premises, the deacons, for themselves, and others foresaid, shall stand and abide thereat inviolably in all time to come.

In witness whereof, the deacons and community foresaid have required me nottar, underwritten, to subscribe these presents for them, at day, month, and year, foresaid.

Signed, John Allison, N. P.

SUBMISSION.

AT Glasgow, the tenth day of November, one thousand six hundred and four years. We William Anderson and Thomas Muir, baillics, Matthew Turnbull, William Stirling, James Fleming, George Muir, John Dickson, James Inglis, Archibald Faulls, Thomas Brown, Robert Adam, for themselves, and in name and behalf as commissioners, taking the burthen for the whole merchants, indwellers in the said burgh, on the one part, and John Anderson, baillic, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, Mr. Robert Hamilton, John Muir, skipper, James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton, James Fisher, John Scott, Thomas Fauvide, David Shearer, and William Muir, for themselves; and in name and behalf of and as commissioners for the whole crafts, their assistants, and community, indwellers in the said burgh of Glasgow, on the other part.

They, both parties, and as having commission from the whole merchants and crafts, convened, reasoned, consulted, treated, and concluded, anent the removing of all questions, differences, and contraverfies, which has been betwixt the said merchants and crafts, and their assistants, concerning whatsoever cause or occasion, whereupon the debate or question may arise, in any time, betwixt them; and first, concerning a dean of gild, the form and manner of his election, power, and authority, his council and brethren their election, his privileges and liberties, with all other circumstances, as effects, and for the better instruction to the commoners, we have ordained one or two to travel to Edinburgh to bring the just copy of the letters of gildry, with the acts and liberties pertaining thereto, either under the subscription of the town clerk of the burgh of Edinburgh, or of any other two notars subscription; and sikelike, to consult and conclude upon such heads, articles, and statutes, as is to be proponed by the merchant trade, which any ways may tend to the well, liberties, and privileges, and enlarging of the merchant rank, in

any ways; providing always, these acts, statutes, and liberties, be without prejudice, in any point or part, to the common-well of the crafts, and their assistants.

In like manner, they shall treat of, and conclude, concerning the deacon-conveener, whoever shall be chosen, being a most discreet, wise, and worthy man, among all the crafts, for their well; and shall further confirm, authorise, and enlarge, all the liberties of the crafts and their assistants, in all heads and points, which shall be proponed by the saids crafts commissioners; providing always, they be neither prejudicial to the merchant trade, their assistants, and community, or common-well of this burgh; and to the effect that all things shall be finally ended, both the parties has appointed the 20th day of this instant, and the which day, and at such other times as shall be thought most convenient for meeting, if it should happen the saids parties to conclude upon the heads, statutes, and articles, for the well of both merchants and crafts, their assistants, community, and successors, in all time coming, and yet not agreeing in the whole heads proponed by either of the parties, or both merchants and crafts; in that case, we have, with both our consents, chosen Mr. David Weems and Mr. John Bell, ministers, together with two merchants and two craftsmen of Edinburgh, to be judges and oversmen; provided they be chosen by both our consents; the which judges shall receive both their claims and briefs, with answers, rights, and reasons made thereto; which, being heard and considered by them, shall conclude, according to their consents, upon all heads and answers questionable; and shall be set down, by them, in due form, for both our wells, not prejudging the common-well of this burgh; in doing of which, we oblige us, both parties, to stand, abide, and fulfil, the decreet and deliverance of the said judges or oversmen, without any appellation, reclamation, or contradiction whatsoever.

In token whereof, we the saids persons, commissioners, have subscribed these presents with our hands, as followeth; *sic subscribitur*, William Anderfon, baillie, Matthew Turubull,

James Bell, William Stirling, James Fleming, Andrew Faus, Thomas Brown, James Inglis. We, Robert Adam and John Dickson, with our own hands at the pen, led by the nottar, because we cannot write ourselves. *Ita est, Archibaldus Heygate, de mandato dictarum personarum, scribere nescientium, signavit.* John Anderfon, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, John Muir, James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton, *Ita est, Joannes Allison, notarius publicus, de mandato Joannis Scot et Gulielmi Mure, scribere nescientium, calamumque tangentium, testante manu.*

THE LETTER OF GILDRY.

AT the burgh and city of Glasgow, the 6th February, 1605 years. Forasmuch as the whole inhabitants within this burgh and city of Glasgow, burgeses and freemen thereof, as well merchants as craftsmen, having duly considered and deeply weighed the great hurt, interest, damage, loss, and skaith, which their haill common-well, these many years by-gone, have sustained, by strangers and unfreemen using and usurping the privileges and ancient liberties of this burgh, as freely as the freemen and burgeses indwellers within the same; and partly, by some mutual contraversies, and civil discords, arising amongst the said freemen and burgeses, anent their privileges, places, ranks, and prerogatives; by the which occasions not only their trade, traffic, and handling, has been usurped by strangers and unfreemen, as said is, to the great depauperating of the haill inhabitants within this town; but also, all policy and care of the liberties of this burgh has been overseen and neglected, to the great shame and derogation of the honour of this burgh, being one of the most renowned cities within this realm; and having found the only causes thereof to be for the want of the solid and settled order amongst themselves. Therefore, and for remead thereof in time coming, and for conforming of themselves, the said burgh and city, to other well reformed burghs within

this realm, and for the common-well and particular profit of the haill inhabitants thereof, in their own ranks, and posterity, in all time coming; and especially, to the advancing of God's glory, and better ability to serve our sovereign lord the king's majesty, and for settling of peace, concord, and amity among themselves, as faithful Christians, and loving citizens; and their assistants, of both the ranks, and whole body of this town, after many meetings and conventions, long disputation and reasoning, concerning their quietness, and standing thereof, having nominate and chosen, now, William Anderson and Thomas Muir, baillies, Matthew Turnbull, Robert Adam, and James Bell, John Dickson, William Stirling, Archibald Fauls, James Inglis, James Fleming, George Muir, and Thomas Brown, for the haill merchant rank, and their assistants; John Anderson, baillie, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, James Braidwood, John Scott, deacon, John Muir, skipper, Mr. Robert Hamilton, William Muir, flesher, and James Fisher, maltman, for the hail craftsmen, and their assistants; and the right honourable Sir George Elphinston of Blythwood, knight, provost, Mr. David Weems, parson of Glasgow, Mr. John Bell and Mr. Robert Scott, ministers thereof, as oversmen and oddsmen, mutually chosen, betwixt the said merchants and crafts, in case of variance; the saids persons having accepted the said matter in and upon them, being severall times convened to treat and reason upon the said matters, concerning the common-well of the said burgh, after long reasoning had thereintill, for the better advancement of the said common-well, and settling any controversies that may fall out thereafter, betwixt any of the said ranks of merchants and craftsmen, and their assistants, and successors, and for the better enlarging of both their liberties, freedoms, and privileges, whereby they may live, in time coming, in the fear of God, obedience to his majesty, and in good love, peace, amity, and concord, among themselves, so as both states may flourish afterwards.

After great pains, long travelling, and mature deliberation,

heard, seen, and considered, and ripely advised, by both the states of the saids merchants and craftsmen, and their assistants, has concluded; that there shall be, in all time coming, a dean of gild and a deacon-conveener, with one visiter of the maltmen, whose elections, statutes, and privileges follows.

1st, That the dean of gild shall be always a merchant, and a merchant-sailor, and merchant-venturer, and of the rank of merchant, and shall be chosen yearly by provost, baillies, council, and deacons of this burgh in time coming, and that fifteen days after that the baillies of the said burgh are chosen; there shall be of merchants and craftsmen an equal number at his election.

2d, The dean of gild, bearing office in the year preceeding, shall, with the advice of twenty-four persons of the merchant rank, whom he shall choose, nominate two of the merchant rank to be in the leet with himself, whose names shall be presented, in writ, before the provost, baillies, council, and deacons, as is above specified, of the which three they shall chuse one to bear office the year following, and so to be leeted and elected in all time coming, and sworn in presence of the provost, baillies, council, and deacons, for the discharging of his duty faithfully, as becomes. And the dean of gild shall not bear office above two years together.

3d, The dean of gild's council shall be composed yearly of eight persons, viz. four merchants, whereof the dean of gild, bearing office the year preceeding, shall be one, and four craftsmen and gild-brether, who shall be men of good fame, knowledge, experience, care, and zeal to the common-well, the most worthy men of both ranks. The dean of gild his council of the merchant rank shall be chosen yearly by the dean of gild and twenty-four persons of the merchant rank, whom he shall chuse to that effect; and his council of the craftsmen rank shall be chosen by the deacon-conveener, and the deacons of crafts, and their assistants, and their hail-council, to be sworn yearly at their election in presence of the dean of gild; and shall be elected the next day after the dean of gild is chosen.

4th, The dean of gild and his council shall convene every Thursday, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and oftener, as the necessity of the common affairs, committed to their charge, shall require, being warned thereto by the dean of gild, or his officer; and the persons absent the said day, weekly, but farther warning, at the said hour, and at other times (excepting sickness, or being necessarily three miles out of the town) shall pay an unlaw of six shilling and eight pennies for the first, and thirteen shilling and four pennies for the second, and twenty shilling Scots for the third; and if the dean of gild himself be absent at any of the said times (excepting sickness, or being three miles out of town, as said is) he shall pay twice so much of the unlaw, at each time, as any of his council pays, for their absence.

5th, In absence of the dean of gild (which shall not be allowed, excepting as is before said, or some necessary and urgent cause, to be known and tried by his council, and obtaining their leave) he shall elect, by their advice, the old dean of gild, or any one of his council, in the merchant rank, to supply his place, as his substitute, during his absence, who shall be sworn; and if any one or more of the merchant rank, of the dean of gild's council, be absent, it shall be lawful to the dean of gild to bring in a gild-brother of his own rank, one or more, to supply that place of the merchant rank being absent, during the absence of the other. And if any of the crafts rank, one or more, belonging to the dean of gild's council, be absent, the eldest gild-brother, or his council of the crafts rank, shall chuse another, one or more, of the said crafts, to supply the place of the absent, and likewise must be sworn.

6th, The dean of gild shall always be an ordinary counsellor of the great council of the town; he shall have a principal key of the town's charter-chest in keeping.

7th, The dean of gild, and his council, or the most part thereof, shall have power to decern in all matters, committed to his charge and office, and that within three days, if need requires; and shall elect a clerk, yearly, for the better dis-

charge of their office, who shall be sworn before the dean of gild and his council.

8th, No procurator, or man of law, shall be admitted to speak, for any person, before the dean of gild and his council, but the parties allenarly.

9th, The dean of gild and his council shall have power to judge, and give decreets, in all actions, betwixt merchant and merchant, and other gild-brothers, in matters of merchandise, and other such like causes; and the party refusing to submit his cause to the dean of gild and his council shall pay an unlaw of five pounds money, and the cause being submitted, the party found in the wrong shall pay an unlaw of twenty shilling for two several unlaws, and shall be paid to the dean of gild, and applied to such use as he and his council thinks best.

10th, The dean of gild and his council, with the master of work, shall bear the burden in decerning all questions of neighbourhood and lyming within this burgh; and no neighbour work shall be stayed but by him, who shall cause the complainer consign, in his hand, a pledge worth twenty shilling in value, and the damage of the party who then shall stay the work, each day, to be assigned by him to the complainer, to give in his complaint, warning the parties; which day shall be within twenty-four hours after the consignment, and the which day the dean of gild and his council, or the most part of them, shall convene upon the ground, and the complainer not appearing, and found in the wrong, shall pay an unlaw of twenty shillings Scots, with the parties damage for hindering the work, to be instantly past and modified by the said dean of gild and his council, and paid furth of the said pledge; and the party finding him grieved by the dean of gild and his council, upon consignment of the double unlaw, he is to be heard before the said great council of the town, and if he hath complained wrongfully, he is to pay the said double unlaw.

11th, The dean of gild and his council shall have power to discharge, punish, and unlaw all persons, unfreemen, using the liberty of a freeman within the burgh, as they shall think fit, ay and while the said unfreemen be put off the town, and re-

trained, or else be made free with the town and their crafts; and sicklike, to pursue, before the judges competent, all persons dwelling within this burgh, and usurping the liberty thereof, obtain decreets against them, and cause the same to be put to speedy execution.

12th, The dean of gild and his council to oversee and reform the metts and measures, great and small, pint and quart, peck and firLOT, and of all sorts within the ellwand, and weights of pound and stone, of all sorts, and to punish and unLAW the transgressors as they shall think expedient.

13th, The dean of gild and his council shall have power to raise taxation on the gild-brethren, for the wellfare and maintenance of their estate, and help of their decayed gild-brethren, their wives, children, and servants; and whoever refuses to pay the said tax shall be unLAWed in the sum of forty shilling, so oft as they fail; providing the same exceed not the sum of one hundred pounds money, and at once, upon the whole gild-brethren; which tax being uplifted, the same shall be distributed by the dean of gild and his council, and deacon-conveener, as they shall think expedient.

14th, Every burges, dwelling and having his residence within this town, and so, has born and bears burthen within the same, shall pass gild-brother for paying a merk, at his entry, to the dean of gild, with forty pennies to the hospital of his calling; and shall use all kind of handling and trade that is lawful during all the days of their lifetime, at their pleasure; fecluding from this benefit all kind of infamous and debauched men of evil life and conversation, who are not worthy of such a benefit, who, nevertheless, during their life time, shall be overseen thereintill, and their bairns, after their decease, if they be found worthy and habile by the dean of gild and his council, shall have the like benefit that other gild-brothers bairns have; and all burgeses and freemen, above written, who are not off the country, shall be bound to enter gild-brother betwixt and the first day of May next to come, otherwise to be reputed and holden as strangers; and who are absent off the country

shall enter gild-brother within fifteen days after their homie coming; secluding, also, from this benefit of gild-brother all burgeses who have not their residence within this burgh, and all burgeses, within the same, who have not born nor bear burden with the freemen of this burgh (noblemen excepted.)

15th, Every gild-brother's son or sons, that desires to be gild-brother, shall pay, at his entry, for his gildry, twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his own calling, whenever he designs to pass, either before or after his father's decease; with this restriction, that if he be a merchant of that calling, he shall be worth in lands, heritage, and moveable gear, five hundred marks money, and their assistants to give an account of as much; if he be a craftsman, and their assistants, he shall be worth two hundred and fifty merks money before he be admitted and received gild-brother, who shall be tried by the dean of gild and his council: and as concerning the infamous and debauched persons, not worthy of the benefit of gild-brother, they shall be tried by the dean of gild, with the advice of a certain number of the merchant rank, as he shall chuse for that effect, and shall inroll all the names of these of the merchant rank, and their assistants, who are unworthy; and every deacon shall try their own crafts, and that by the advice of the deacon-conveener, who shall try their assistants who are unworthy; and the persons shall be inrolled in the dean of gild's books.

16th, Every gild-brother's daughter, that marries a freeman burges of this burgh, shall pay, at his entry, for his gildry, twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his calling; and he shall be worth so much lands, heritages, and moveable gear, as is above-mentioned, whether merchant or craftsman, and tried worthy by the dean of gild and his council; and this privilege to extend to the gild-brother's daughters, as many as he has, providing that the daughter hath no farther benefit of the gildry but to her first husband allenary; and this benefit shall only appertain and extend to the sons and daughters of gild-brothers who are lawfully begotten.

17th, And because there are several lawful bairns, whose fathers have been freemen and burgeses of this burgh, and are dead within these ten years, who, of equity, conscience, and good reason, should not be secluded from the benefit. It is therefore concluded, that such bairns shall, either by themselves, or by their friends, in case they be minors, compear before the dean of gild and his council, and book themselves as lawful bairns to their father, who thereafter, when occasion offers, shall have the benefit of gild-brother, paying only twenty shilling, and five shilling to the hospital of their own calling; always being tried meet and worthy of such a benefit, and be worth the foresaid sum; merchant and craftsman to be tried by the dean of gild and his council; providing, that the saids bairns, or their friends, compear before the dean of gild and his council, to be booked in his books, and that betwixt and the first day of May next to come; otherwise, afterwards, to have no benefit.

18th, All burgeses wives, within this burgh for the present, shall enjoy such privileges and liberties, during the time of their widowhood, as if their husbands were on life; for the benefit of gildry, paying to the dean of gild thirteen shilling and four pennies, with three shilling and four pennies to the hospital of their husbands calling; the saids widows being always tried by the dean of gild and his council to be of good life, and honest conversation; and the widows to come shall have the same liberty, if their husbands have been gild-brothers, if otherwise, not to enjoy that benefit.

19th, And concerning the apprentices of gild-brothers, burgeses, of merchants and crafts, and their assistants. First, For the better trial and proof of their good condition. Secondly, They ought to be so far inferior to their masters bairns, as touching their right through their master. And, Thirdly, To move them to take their master's daughter in marriage, before any other; which will be a great comfort and support to freemen. That, therefore, no apprentice be received burges, by right of his apprenticeship, without he served a freeman, after

his apprenticeship, for the space of two years, for meat and fee, and then be received burges; paying, thereafter, for his burgeship, to the town ten merks; and then, not to be received gild-brother, by that right, without he be burges, for four years, and so to continue thirteen years before he be gild-brother, by the right of his apprenticeship, paying then only to the dean of gild ten merks money for his gildry; and before his being received gild-brother he is to bring and produce, before the dean of gild and his council, a sufficient testimonial, subscribed by the nottar who is clerk, viz. if he be a merchant's apprentice, or any of their assistants, he shall have his testimonial subscribed by the dean of gild's clerk; and if he be an apprentice to a craftsman, or any of their assistants, he shall bring a sufficient testimonial from the deacon-conveener's clerk; and this no ways shall be extended against burgesse sons farther than the old use and wont. But if the apprentice marry his master's daughter, or the daughter of a freeman burges and gild-brother, and if he be found by the dean of gild and his council to be worthy of the forenamed sum, merchant or craftsman, and be of an honest conversation, and of such a benefit, and being so tried, he may be received gild-brpther, at any time, by right of his wife, paying only twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his calling; otherways to pay the extremity.

20th, That every man out of town, whether merchant or craftsman, being not as yet neither burges nor freeman within this burgh, who shall enter hereafter, shall first be tried by the dean of gild and his council, and being found worth the sum above specified, according to his calling, and of honest and good conversation, shall pay for his gildry, after he is made burges, thirty pounds Scots, and to the hospital of his calling thirteen shilling and four pennies, except he marry a gild-brother's daughter, who then shall only pay for his gildry twenty shilling, and forty shilling to the hospital of his calling.

21st, Whatever person, who is not presently burges and freeman of this burgh, and enters hereafter burges *gratis*,

shall pay for his gildry forty pounds money, with forty shilling to the hospital of his calling.

22d, The haill sums of money, that shall happen to be gotten in any time hereafter, for entries as gild-brother, shall be divided in this form, viz. All that enters gild-brother as a merchant, or any of their assistants, the money shall be applied for the well of the merchants hospital, and their decayed brethren, or to any other good and pious use, which may tend to the advancing of the common-well of this town, which shall be distributed by the dean of gild, with advice of the merchant council, and such other of the merchant rank as he shall chuse for that effect. And all that is gotten and received from any craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall enter gild-brother, shall be applied to their hospital, and decayed brethren of the craftsmen, or to any other good and pious use, which may tend to the advancement of the common-well of the burgh, and that by the deacon-conveener, with advice of the rest of the deacons.

23d, It shall no ways be leasome to any gild-brother, who is not at present burges and freeman of this burgh, but enters hereafter to be burges and gild-brother, according to the order set down before, and according to his ability and worth, to tapp tar, oil, butter, or to tapp eggs, green herring, pears, apples, corn, candle, onions, kail, straw, bread (except bakers, who may sell bread at all licit times at their pleasure) milk, and such like small things, which is not agreeable to the honour of the calling of a gild-brother.

24th, It shall not be leasome to a single burges, who enters hereafter, to be burges, and becomes not a gild-brother, to tapp any silk, or silk-work, spices or sugars, drugs nor confections, wet or dry, no lawns or cambricks, nor stuffs above twenty shilling per ell, no foreign hats, nor hats with velvet and taffety, that comes out of France, Flanders, England, or other foreign parts; nor to tapp hemp, lint, or iron, brass, copper, or ache; neither to tapp wine in pint or quart, great salt, wax, waid, grain, indego, nor any other kind of litt; neither to buy nor sell, in great, within the liberties of this burgh,

salt beef, salmond, herring, nor yet to salt any of them, to sell over again, but for their own use allenarly; neither to buy plaiding, or cloth, in great, to sell again, within this liberty; nor to buy tallow, above two stones together, except only candlemakers, to serve the town, or any honest man for his own use; nor to buy any sheep skins, to dry and sell over again, or hides to salt and sell again, nor any wild skins, within this liberty, as tod's skins, above five together, otters, not above three together, and other like skins. And sicklike, not to sell any kind of woollen cloth, above thirty three shilling and four pennies per ell, linnen cloth, not above thirteen shilling and four pennies per ell, except such cloth as is made in their house, which they shall have liberty to sell, as they can best; neither buy wool, to sell over again, within this liberty, nor to buy any linnen yarn, to sell over again, or to transport out of the town, either in great or small parcels, excepting the weavers of the burgh, who buy yarn to make cloth, and sell the same at pleasure.

25th, It shall not be allowed to cremers to set any creme upon the high street, except upon Wednesday and fairs allenarly; and to use no ware but such as are permitted to any single burgesis.

26th, Farder, it shall not be licenced to any single burgesis, or gild-brother, to buy with other mens money, under colour and pretence that it is their own, any wares, within the liberty of this burgh, to the hurt and prejudice of the freemen thereof, under the penalty of twenty pounds money, and attour crying of their freedom, being tried and convicted by the dean of gild and his council, and that in respect of the great hurt and damage that the freemen of this burgh hath sustained by such doings heretofore.

27th, It shall not be leasom to any person, holding shops, at any time, to creme upon the high street; but such as sella Scots cloth, bonnets, shoes, iron-work, and such like handy work used by craftsmen, under the penalty of twenty shilling,
scoties quoties,

28th, It shall not be leasom to any unfreeman to hold stands upon the high street, to sell any thing pertaining to the crafts, or handy work, but betwixt eight of the morning and two of the clock in the afternoon, under the penalty of forty shilling; providing that tappers of linnen and woollen cloth be suffered from morning to evening, at their pleasure, to sell. All kind of viyers to be sold from morning to evening; but unfreemen, who shall sell white bread, to keep the hours appointed.

29th, All burgeses that enters hereafter freemen, and a simple burges, if he gives up his name to be a merchant, or any of their assistants, shall pay to the hospital of his calling five merks Scots money; and if he be a craftsman, or any of their assistants, he shall pay to the crafts hospital five merks money; and all burgeses, who enters hereafter *gratis*, and remaining a simple burges, either merchant or craftsman, shall pay to the hospital of his calling ten merks money.

30th, There shall be no burges made or entered hereafter, except (if he be a merchant, or of their assistants) he be tried by the dean of gild to be worth one hundred pounds Scots of free gear, and booked in the books, and have a testimonial subscribed with the dean of gild's hand; and if he be a craftsman, or of their assistants, he shall be worth twenty pounds money of free gear, besides his craft, and shall be booked in the deacon-conveener's books, and have the deacon-conveener's testimonial subscribed with his hand; and either of them presenting the said testimonial to the provost, bailies, and council, shall be received burges, paying their burges fines, as usual; otherways no burges, whether merchant or craftsman, are to be admitted or acknowledged at no time thereafter.

31st, The dean of gild and his council, for observing the privileges, shall have power to set down unlaws and penalties, and to mitigate and enlarge the same, according to the time and place, person and quality of the trespass. And, farther, to make laws and statutes, and set down heads and ar-

ticles, to be observed for the well of the town, and the provost, baillies, and council to approve of the same.

32d, The hail unlaws mentioned in the laws above written, and such other laws, acts, and statutes, so set down by the dean of gild and his council, shall be applied, viz. the one half thereof to the dean of gild and his council, and the other half to be applied by the dean of gild and his council, and deacon-convecner, to any good and pious work; as they shall think fit.

33d, It shall be leasom to the dean of gild and his council, yearly, to elect one of their own number to be treasurer or collector of the whole entries money and unlaws, that shall happen to be gotten, who shall be bound to make a faithful account of his intromissions thereof, upon eight days warning, as he shall be required by the said dean of gild and his council; of the which entry money of gildry he shall deliver and make payment of the whole, that is to be received of the gildry of the merchant ranks, and their assistants, to be employed to the use foresaid; and the whole unlaws that is received are to be delivered to the dean of gild and his council, to be bestowed on the uses foresaid.

34th, It shall be leasom to the dean of gild and his council, yearly, to choose an officer for poinding, and putting to execution all the foresaid acts and statutes that are to be set down, and decreets to be pronounced by the dean of gild and his council, and for gathering in and poinding for all rents and duties pertaining to the merchants hospital, who shall be allowed by provost, and baillies, and the council, and all the town-officers to concur and assist the said officer, in the execution of his office, as oft as they shall be required, under the penalty of an unlaw of twenty shillings money, upon every one of the said town-officers, who refuses, being desired, *toties quoties*.

35th, The dean of gild shall have full power to convey the hail merchants, and their assistants, at such times as he shall

think expedient, for ordering their hospital, and such other necessary affairs that occurs.

36th, It is thought expedient, and agreed upon, that the annualls of the back alms house, pertaining to the town, behind the bishops hospital, shall be equally divided betwixt the merchants and crafts hospital in all time coming.

37th, It is agreed and concluded upon, that there shall be a common metster of woollen cloth, whom the dean of gild and his council shall have power to elect, yearly, who shall be sworn to be leal and true in such things as shall be committed to his charge, and find sufficient caution; and that he shall measure all packs or loads of woollen cloth, that comes out of Galloway, Stewartown, or any other parts, to be sold within this burgh; and shall have for the measuring of every hundred ells, from the feller, two shilling; and no other but he that is to measure this sort of cloth shall measure any but himself; he shall also measure all other woollen cloth, that is either bought in small or in great, and so require the buyer or seller, upon the price foresaid; and likewise, he shall measure all sorts of plaiden, which is sold in great, viz. above twenty ells, and shall have for the measuring thereof two shilling per hundred ells, if the buyer or seller require him; and no other is to measure this sort of plaiding but he; and further, he shall measure all kind of unbleached cloth, linnen or harn, if the buyer or seller requires him, and he shall have for measuring every dozen thereof, from the feller four pennies; and if any person, in defraud of the common metster's interest, shall measure the cloth, or plaiding, above mentioned, he shall try the same before the dean of gild, who, after trial, shall compell the seller or buyer, as he shall think fit, to pay to the metster double duty.

38th, Whatever acts and statutes the dean of gild and his council shall happen to make, and set down, further than what is above exprest, at any time afterwards, he shall be obliged to make the provost, baillies, and council acquainted therewith, and shall crave their ratification and allowance from them,

otherways to be of no effect; providing, there be a like number of merchants and craftsmen, at the ratification of this act, in council; and, for this purpose, shall, once in the year, being required, produce his book, containing his whole acts and statutes, before the said provost, bailties, and council, to be seen and considered.

39th, It is likewise agreed and concluded, that Matthew Turnbull, merchant, bear office as dean of gild, till fifteen days after the magistrates of this burgh are chosen, for the year to come, who has accepted the said office upon him, and has given his oath in presence of the provost, bailties, council, and whole of the deacons, for discharging of his said office faithfully as becomes.

40th, Further, it is agreed and contracted, that, yearly, in time coming, there shall be a deacon-conveener, who shall ever be of the rank of craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall, yearly, be chosen that same day eight-days after the bailties of this burgh are chosen; and is to be one of the most wise and worthy amongst the said craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall, yearly, be leeted, in time coming, in this form, viz. All the deacons of the crafts, and their assistants, shall chuse two with the deacon-conveener, to be given in leets before the provost, bailties, council, and all the deacons of crafts, and their assistants, who shall make choice of any of them to be deacon-conveener for the year thereafter following; with this provision, that there be a like number of merchants and craftsmen at his election, and the deacon-conveener shall not bear office above two years together, and shall always be an ordinary counsellor of the town's great council, and have a principal key of the town's charter-chest to keep, and shall be sworn in presence of the provost, bailties, council, and deacons, to be faithful in his office. He shall convene all the deacons of crafts, and their assistants, at such times as occasion shall require, and shall judge betwixt them, and any of them, in matters pertaining to the crafts and callings, and shall make acts and statutes for good order among them, with the

advice of the rest of the deacons, and their assistants; providing always, that these acts neither prejudice the common-well of this burgh, merchant rank, or their assistants, nor any privileges granted to any deacons of this burgh, by their letter of deaconry granted to them, which acts shall be approven of by provost, baillies, and council; and shall, with advice of the rest of the deacons, and their assistants, have power to chuse an officer, who shall be authorized to poind and distrinzie, being accompanied with one town officer for putting his action in execution; as likewise, for poinding for all rents, annuals, and duties pertaining to the crafts hospital; and whatever town officer refuses to assist the said officer shall pay twenty shilling, *toties quoties*. And if any deacon or deacons of crafts, among themselves, or their assistants, refuse the deacon-conveener's judgement in matters concerning their crafts and callings, shall pay an unlaw of three pound money, to be paid to the deacon-conveener.

41st, All apprentices, who shall hereafter become apprentices to any craftsman within this burgh, shall pay, at his entry forty shillings, and twenty merks of upset, he serving out his apprenticeship faithfully; with this provision, that burghesses sons pay conform to use and wont; and when he is made a freeman, he shall pay only two pennies; and all men, out of town, who enters freemen with any craft, shall pay for his upset twenty pound, with thirteen shilling and four pennies to the crafts hospital, and his weekly two pennies.

42d, The deacon-conveener, with advice of the rest of the deacons, and their assistants, shall have power to elect collectors, one or more, for the gathering in of the rents, annuals, and duties, pertaining to their hospital, who shall be countable to the deacon-conveener, and the rest of the deacons, and their assistants, for his intromissions, upon eight days warning, as he shall be required. Farder, the deacon-conveener shall be obliged to produce his book, containing the whole acts and statutes, which he shall happen to set down, before the provost, baillies, and council, to be seen and considered by them, year-

ly, when required, and shall crave their ratification and allowance thereto; if otherways, to be of no effect.

43d, It is condescended and agreed, that Duncan Semple, skipper, bear office as deacon-conveener, while that same day eight-days after the baillies of this burgh are chosen, for the year, to come; who has accepted the same office upon him, and has given his oath, in presence of the provost, baillies, council, and deacons, for faithfully discharging his duty in the said office.

44th, It is concluded that there shall be a visitor of maltmen and mealmen, who shall be chosen yearly, in time coming, the same day that the deacon-conveener is chosen, in this form; the whole maltmen and mealmen shall give in four mens names, of the worthiest and discreetest men of the rank of maltmen, and the old visitor, in leet, and present them to the provost, baillies, and council, who shall make choice of any one of them to be visitor for that year, and so furth, in all time coming, and he shall be sworn.

45th, The visitor shall take special notice of these of his calling, who profanes the Sabbath-day, by cleaning, receiving, or delivering meal, bear, corn, or malt, carrying of steep water, kindling of fire in kilns, or such like; and such transgressors, being convicted, shall pay to the visitor ten shilling, and the unlaw to the session of the kirk. The visitor, also, shall have power to try all meal and bear, either in kiln, houses, or shops, except freemens bear, meal, or malt, coming to their own houses, for their own use, and which the visitor shall have power to visit, if he be required by the buyer, or in the markets; and when they find insufficient stuff, as hot, rotten, frostie stuff, either mixt among good stuff, or by itself, and likeways, where they find good stuff spoiled in the making, he shall report the same to the baillies, and the owners thereof are to get no more for the said stuff than what the visitor and two or three of his assistants think it, upon their conscience, really worth; providing that the visitor and his brethren give their oaths, before any of the baillies of this burgh, on

the same; and if any countryman, seller, refuses that price, he shall take it away with him, paying the custom of the ladles of the town. And if any bear be tried by them, and found to be flourished with good above, and under, bad, the owner shall pay sixteen shilling to the baillie, and ten shilling to the visitor; and if any malt be found to be rotten, and spoiled in the making, or good malt and bad mixt together, being sighted, and so found, by the visitor, they shall report the worth thereof to the baillie, and if the owner is pleased with that price, he shall have the liberty so to sell it, or brew it himself, or to transport it to any other part, paying always forty shilling for every making; and if any such spoiled stuff be found, by the visitor, by men not living in town, they shall pay sixteen shilling for every mark, the one half whereof to be paid to the baillie, the other half to the visitor.

46th, It shall not be allowed to maltmen, or others, to buy malt, meal, or bear, within this town, either before or in time of market, to tapp over again, under the penalty of five pounds, and to be divided, viz. the one half betwixt baillies and visitor, the other half betwixt the merchants and crafts hospital.

47th, It shall not be allowed to any person to buy any stuff coming to the market, on horseback, or otherways, till it first present the market, except freemen for their own use only, and being first spoken for, or bought before, and so the hours of the market to be kept both by free and unfreemen, according to the statutes of the town, provided, that freemen be suffered, in seed time, to buy their seed at any time they please. Further, if any stuff be kept, or hid, in kilns, houses, shops, or barns, in time of market, except necessity constrain them to put their meal in houses, or under stairs, for fair or foul weather, the contraveener of the foresaid statute to pay, viz. the seller, an unlaw of sixteen shilling, and the buyers, who buy above one boll, one load, or more, shall pay to the visitor sixteen shilling and eight pennies. And if any cake bakers be found buying meal before eleven of the clock, con-

form to the town's acts, they shall pay an unlaw of sixteen shilling to the baillies, and six shilling and eight pennies to the visitor, *toties quoties*, being tried that they have contravened.

48th, All persons, who are at present burgeses, shall have liberty to make malt for their own use, or to sell; and all burgeses sons, that shall use that trade hereafter, shall pay to the visitor, at his entry, twenty shilling; and men not living in town, who marry burgeses daughters, shall pay conform; and every unfreeman, who is not as yet burgeis, and entred to that calling of malt making, shall pay to the visitor of maltmen twenty merks money, to be bestowed upon the decayed brethren; providing, that all persons, freemen, either present or to come, shall make meal, without any kind of entries.

49th, The visitor of maltmen shall have power to try if any unfreeman sell or tapp any kind of stuff, out of the market place, and shall report the same to the dean of gild; the seller to pay an unlaw of twenty shilling, one half thereof to the dean of gild, and the other half to the visitor, *toties quoties*; and is to be tried before the dean of gild.

50th, All rubbers of meal are discharged, by the acts of the town, as hurtful to the common-well; and it shall be leasom to the visitor to unlaw the sellers in twenty shilling, *toties quoties*, the ope half thereof to be given to the baillies, and the other half to the visitor: and discharges all rubbers to rubb or measure the meal, but the owner himself only. And what further acts and statutes the visitor, with advice of his brethren, being convened as occasion occurs, can devise for their well, not prejudging the common-well, shall be put in writ, and presented to the provost, baillies, and council, and deacons, and they to repel or allow the same, as they shall think proper.

51st, Every person, who enters burgeis hereafter, and gives up his name to be a merchant, or craftsman, it shall not be leasom to him to make malt for the space of three years; and if, after that, he desires to make malt, being a simple burgeis,

he shall pay to the visitor of maltmen ten merks money; and if he be a gild-brother, shall pay twenty shilling at his entry, and their children to have that same privilege and benefit that burgeses children have, who are now at present free; as also, the visitor and his brethren shall, diligently and carefully, exercise the office committed to their charge. And it shall not be lawful to the provost, baillies, and council, to augment their upset, among men not living in town, who enters to be maltmen, as they shall think expedient.

52d, Every making of malt, made by a freeman maltman, dwelling within this town, how many soever he makes, shall pay eight pennies for each making; and every mealman shall pay, for every crop or kiln of corn eight pennies, to be applied to the well of their decayed brethren; providing the freemens malt and corn made for their own use, be free of payment.

53d, Farder, the visitor of maltmen shall be obliged, yearly, in time coming, if required, to produce before the provost, baillies, and council, the book containing, all the acts and statutes that shall happen to be made hereafter; further than is granted to them, as said is, to be seen and considered by them, that they may allow or repel the same, as they find occasion, otherways to be of no effect.

54th, It is agreed and concluded, that John Wallace, maltman, bear office as visitor to the maltmen and mealmen, while that same day eight days after the baillies of this burgh are chosen, for the year to come, who has given his oath, in presence of the provost, baillies, and council, for his discharging his duty in the said office. And for declaration of the crafts assistants, viz, they are maltmen, mealmen, fishers, and all such mariners, and others, who please to officiate with the crafts for contribution to their hospital, and decayed brethren. And because the foresaid election of the said dean of gild, deacon-conveener, and visitor of the maltmen, with their statutes and privileges, above narrated, redounds altogether to the advancement of the common-well of this burgh, the saids commissioners, for themselves, having power and commission granted to

them by the whole body of the rank of merchants, craftsmen, and their assistants, humbly requesting the provost, baillies, and council of this burgh and city of Glasgow, for them, and their successors, to ratifie and approve this present letter, after the form and tenor thereof, in all points, and to that effect to grant their express consent and assent to the foresaid dean of gild, deacon-conveener, and visitor of maltmen, and haill privileges, statutes, and ordinances, particularly above mentioned; and to interpone their authority thereto, that the same may take effect, and have full execution, as is above specified; and to ordain the same to be insert and regittrated in the burrow court-books of the said burgh, to the effect foresaid, therein to remain, *ad perpetuam rei memoriam*; and to declare that all and whatsoever person, or persons, that shall hereafter oppose the foresaid letters, force and effect thereof, haill statutes and privileges, shall be reputed and holden as seditious persons, and troublers of the common-well of this burgh, and quiet state thereof, and shall incur the mark and note of infamy, and otherways to be punished with all rigor.

In witness whereof, these presents, written by John Craig, nottar, the foresaids haill commissioners, for themselves, and in name and behalf foresaid; likeas, the said provost, baillies, and council, in token of their consent and ratification thereof in all points, have subscribed with their hands, as followeth, at day, year, and place foresaid.

For the merchant rank, William Anderson, Thomas Muir, baillies, Matthew Turnbull, James Bell, James Inglis, William Selkraig, James Fleming, Humphry Cunningham, for Thomas Brown in his absence, Robert Adam, John Wardrop, for George Muir, Archibald Faulls. *Ita est Archibaldus Haygate, de mandato Joannis Dickson, scribere nescientis.* For the crafts rank, John Anderson, Robert Rowat, Mr. Peter Low, Duncan Semple, Mr. Robert Hamilton, John Muir, James Fisher, David Shearer, James Braidwood, Thomas Fauvide, *Ita est, Archibaldus Haygate, notarius, de mandato Joannis Scott, scri-*

here nescientis. Overmen, Sir George Elphinston, Mr. David Weems, Mr. John Bell.

At Glasgow, 9th February, 1605. In the council-house, produced before the provost, baillies, and council, to be admitted, approven and ordained to be registrated in the burrow court-books, and, in testimony hereof, subscribed as follows, the provost, baillies, and council, William Anderfon, Thomas Muir, baillies, James Braidwood, James Fisher, William Robertson, Thomas Pettigrew, James Bell, William Wilson, treasurer. *Ita est, Archibaldus Haygate, de mandatis Joannis Dickson et Gulielmi Muir, scribere nescientium.* To the which letter of dean of gild, deacon-conveener, and visitor of the said maltmen, the said provost, baillies, and council, for themselves, and their successors in office, by the tenor hereof, have interponed, and interpones, their authority, and ordains the same, with all the sundry privileges and liberties specified and contained therein, to be observed, kepted, executed, and used, by the saids dean of gild, deacon-conveener, and visitor of maltmen, in all time coming, after the form and tenor thereof, in all points, for the common-well of both merchants rank and crafts. Signed A. Haygate.

IN the council-house, being convened, the 16th February, 1605 years, the right honourable Sir George Elphinston of Blythwood, knight, provost, William Anderfon, Thomas Muir, and John Anderson, baillies, Matthew Turnbull, dean of gild, Robert Rowat, John Rowat, Robert Adam, Humphry Cunningham, John Wardrop, William Fleming, William Wallace, William Stirling, William Robertson, John Dickson, Mr. Peter Low, James Fisher, John Scott, deacon, Thomas Pettigrew, John Muir, skipper, William Wilson, and James Bell.

The which day, the provost, baillies, and council, being careful, that, hereafter, all manner of mutiny, contraverfies, question, and debates, shall be removed furth of the common-well, especially betwixt the merchant rank and rank of crafts-

men, that the mutual bond set down among them lately, concerning the dean of gild and deacon-conveener, for the common-well of this burgh, and well of both the states, may take happy effect, without any particular respect either to merchant or craftsman, with consent of the dean of gild and deacon-conveener, for themselves, and the remanent of their ranks, has concluded and ordained, that, in all musters, weapons-showing, and other lawful assemblies, that there shall be no question, strife, or debate, betwixt merchant and craftsman, for prerogative or priority; but that they, and every one of them, as one body of the common-well, shall rank and place themselves together, but distinction, as they shall happen to fall in rank, and otherways, as shall be thought expedient by the provost and baillies for the time; declaring, by these presents, that whatever he be, either merchant or craftsman, who makes question, mutiny, or tumult, for their rank, by prerogative or property, and repines at the will and discretion of the provost, shall be judged and reputed as a seditious person, and furder punished on sight. And furder, for taking away all partiality, and particular respect of persons, amongst the said merchants and crafts, if it should happen hereafter that any question or quarrel fall out amongst them judicially, or by way of deed, the dean of gild, nor deacon-conveener, nor either of their ranks, shall show themselves particularly affected to any of their parties, in respect that the one is a merchant, and the other a craftsman, nor yet assist them, or any of them, tumultuously, in judgement, or otherways; but to be careful to see the offender condignly punished, according to justice. And because several burgeses of this burgh, when they happen to commit disturbance, with their neighbours, within the same, do boast themselves, and vaunt of their friends, to the great trouble of this burgh, and judgement-seat of the same, by convocating their friends out of town to assist them; therefore it is concluded and ordained, that whatever burges of this burgh, that hereafter committs disturbance, and falls out with his neighbour, and makes convocation of his friends without the

town, to take part with him, and to make furdur tumult without the town, and in judgement, his freedom shall be taken away, and never to be esteemed worthy to enjoy the liberty of a freeman hereafter; but they shall civilly and quietly seek their redress, and remead of their wrong, by way of justice. And sicklike, that all conventions, and meetings of the dean of gild and deacon-conveener, shall be for putting their statutes to execution, and exercising the liberties and privileges granted by the provost, baillies, and council to them.

[N^o XXVII.]

Charter of erection in favours of the faculty of physicians and surgeons of the city of Glasgow.

JAMES, by the grace of God king of Scots, to all provosts, baillies, sherrifs, stewarts, or baillies of regality, and other ministers of justice, within the bounds following, and their deputes, and sundry others our liege subjects, whom it effeirs, to whose knowledge these our letters shall come, greeting. Witt ye us, with advice of our council, understanding the great abuses which has been committed in time bygone, and yet daily continues, by ignorant, unskilled, and unlearned persons, who, under colour of chirurgeons, abuses the people to their pleasure, passing away, but trial, or punishment, and thereby deströys infinite numbers of our subjects, wherewith no order hath been taken, in time bygone, especially within the burgh and barony of Glasgow, Renfrew, Dumbritain, and our sherrifdoms of Clydesdale, Renfrew, Lanark, Kyle, Carrick, Air, and Cunningham; for avoiding of such inconveniencies, and for order to be taken in time coming, to have made, constitute, and ordained, and by the tenor of thir our letters, makes, constitutes, and ordains, Mr. Peter Low, our chirurgeon, and cheif chirurgeon to our dearest son the prince, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Hamilton, professor of medecine,

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and their successors, indwellers in Glasgow, giving and granting, to them and their successors, full power to call, summon, and convene before them, within the said burgh of Glasgow, or any other of our saids burghs, or public places, of the foresaid bounds, all persons professing or using the said art of chirurgery, to examine them upon their literature, knowledge, and practise; if they be found worthy, to admitt, allow, and approve them, give them testimonials according to their art and knowledge, that they shall be found worthy to exercise thereafter, receive their oath, authorise them, as accords, and to discharge them to use any further than they have knowledge passing their capacity, least our subjects be abused; and that every one cited report testimonials of the ministers and elders, or magistrates of the parish where they dwell, of their life and conversations; and in case they be contumacious, to be lawfully cited; every one to be unawed in the sum of forty pounds, *toties quoties*, half to the judge, and the other half to be at the visitors pleasure; and for payment thereof, the said Mr. Peter and Mr. Robert, as visitors, to have our other letters of horning on the party or magistrates where the contemptuous persons dwells, charging them to poind, within twenty-four hours, under the pain of horning; and the party not having gear poindable, the magistrates, under the same pain, to incarcerate them, while caution responsible be found, that the contumacious person shall compare, such day and place as the said visitors shall appoint, for giving trial of their qualifications.

Next, That the saids visitors shall visit every hurt, murdered, poisoned, or any other person taken away extraordinary, and to report to the magistrates the fact as it is.

Thirdly, It shall be lawfull to the saids visitors, with advice of their brethren, to make statutes for the common-well of our subjects anent the saids arts, and using thereof faithfully, and the breachers thereof to be punished and unawed according to the fault.

Fourthly, It shall not be lawfull to any manner of persons, within the said bounds, to exercise medecine, without the tes-

timonial of an famous university, where medecine is taught, or the leave of us, or our dearest spouse and chief medicinaries; and in case they failzie, it shall be lawfull to the saids visitors to challenge, pursue, and inhibit them from using and exercising the saids arts of medecine, under the pain of forty pounds, to be distributed, the one half to the judges, and the other half to the poor, *toties quoties*, if they be found exercising the same, ay and while they bring sufficient testimonials, as said is.

Fifthly, That no manner of person sell any druggs, in the city of Glasgow, except the same be sighted by the saids visitors, and by William Spang, apothecary, under the pain of confiscation of the druggs.

Sixthly, That none shall sell rats poison, as arsmick, or sublimat, under the pain of one hundred merks, except only the apothecaries, who shall be bound to take caution of the buyers for cost, skaith, and damage.

Seventhly, That the saids visitors, their brethren, and successors, shall convene every Monday of ilk month, at some competent place, to visit and give counsel to poor diseased folks *gratis*.

And last of all, grant to the said visitors, indwellers in Glasgow, professors of the saids arts, and brethren, present or to come, immunity and exemption of all weapons-showing, roads, hosts, bearing of armour, watching, warding, stenting, taxations, passing on assize, inquests, justice-courts, sherrif, burgh-courts, in actions, criminal and civil, notwithstanding of our acts, laws, and constitutions thereof, excepting in giving their counsel in matters appertaining to the saids arts; ordaining all you the foresaids provosts, baillies of burrows, sherrifs, stewarts, baillies of regalities, and other ministers of justice, within the saids bounds, and your deputes, to assist, fortifie, and concurr and defend, the saids visitors, and their posterity, professors of the foresaid arts, and to put the saids acts, made and to be made, into execution, and our letters of our session be granted thereupon, to charge them, for that effect, within twenty four hours next after ye be charged thereto.

Given under our privy seal, at Holyrood-house, the penult day of November, the year of God one thousand five hundred fourscore and nineteen years, and of our reign the thirty-third year.

[N^o XXVIII.]

Mortifications to Hutchefon's hospital.

I George Hutchefon of Lambhill, having respect to the glory and worship of God, and command given in his word of truth, to be beneficial to the poor, and what is done to them, in his Highness's name, is done to himself, have doted, annexed, mortified, and disposed the tenement of land following, conquest and acquired by me frae John Russell, merchant, and John Sym, travellour, lying on the north side of the High street, betwixt the auld west port of this burgh, baith back and fore, with yard and haill pertinent thereof, the tenement of umwhile Patrick Bell, elder, on the east, the land of—— on the west, the lands of Long Croft on the north, and the High street on the south, to be edified and made an perfyte hospital, for entertainment of the poor, aged, decrepit men, to be placed thereinto, for entertainment of whom, I have assigned and disposed twenty thousand merks of principal soume, to the effect the annual rent thereof may be bestowed on the saids aged and decrepit men, within the said hospital, so many as the said annual rent may afford, ilka ane of the saids aged decrepit men having, for their entertainment, four shillings Scots money ilk day, and ilk year a gown of convenient colour, with elding sufficient for the same, in the said hospital, summer and winter, for their convenient residence thereintill. And for bigging of the said hospital, in comely manner, I think it expedient, that sae meikle of the annual of the said principal be uplifted, for ane year, or mae years, as may out-red, and decore the same hospital, in perfect form, by •

the sight of the patrons thereof following, that thereafter the saids aged, decrepit men may be entered and placed therein: whilk sum of twenty thousand merks money is adebted and awand to me by the noble and honourable persons following, viz. by the earl of Abercorn, 9000 merks; earl of Wigton, 9000 merks; by Robert Fergushill of that ilk, 2000 merks; in and to the bonds made in my favours of the saids principal soumes, and annual rents thereof, furth and frae the term of Whitsunday, 1640 years, in all time thereafter, till repayment of the samyn principal soumes. I have made and constitute, and, by thir presents, make and constitute the patrons of the said hospital following, my assigneys, with power to them, and their successors, in their offices, to uplift the annual rents of the saids principal soumes, furth and frae the term above written, while repayment of the samyn principal soumes; and als to uptak the principal soumes, as they happen to be paid, and to give discharges thereon; and, of new, to bestow the same for annual rent, as amply, in all respects, as I might have done myself, as well for annual rent, principal, penaltie, or any other manner of way whatsoever, resulting, or that may result, on the saidis bandis, in any sort. I have made and constitute the provost, baillies, dean of gild, deacon-conveener, and the ordinar ministers of Glasgou, patrons of the said hospital, and their successors in their offices, in all time hereafter; requesting them to see the foundatour's will be accomplished, and to tak the said office in and upon them, and to discharge their duty thereintill, as they will answer to God. This mortification, and benefit of foundation, is for old decrepit men, of the age above fifty years, who has been honest of life and conversation, and are known destitute of all help and support the time of their entry in the said hospital, being merchants, craftsmen, or any other trade, without distinction.

The twenty thousand merks will afford of yearly annual rent sixteen hundred merks, whereof, if there be eleven aged men placed in the said hospital, eight hundred pounds of the said annual rent being allotted to them, will make ilk ane of

them four shillings ilk day; and the four hundred merks, to complete the full annual rent, to be bestowed on their claiths and elding, for their better entertainment. It is necessary that ane of their number, having knowledge to read, shall read the prayers, morning and evening, besides their resort to the common prayers and preaching in the laigh Trongate kirk. Written and subscribat by me, at Glasgow 16th December, 1639 years.

Be it kend to all men, by thir present letters, me Mr. Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill, for as meikle as unquhile George Hutcheson of Lambhill, my brother, by virtue of his letter of mortification, above written, did mortifie and dote the sum of 20,000 merks money to be bestowed upon the entertainment of eleven poor aged men, specified thereintill, in that hospital now building, within the city of Glasgow, called Hutcheson's hospital, in manner contained in the said mortification; And now, for the better help and supplie of the saids eleven founded persons, within the samyn, witt ye me to have eiked, doted, and mortified, as I, for myself, and as brother and heir duly served and retoured to the said unquhile George, by the tenor hereof, eik, dote, and mortifie, to the said mortification, the sum of ten thousand five hundred merks, adebted and owing to me, partly to myself, and partly to me as brother and heir foresaid, by the persons underwritten, and their cautioners, conform to their particular bondes granted thereanent, viz. By Lennox of Woodhead, 500 merks; by ——— Hommil of Ruchwood, 1000 merks; by Robert Fork, nottar in Palsley, 1000 merks; by Agnes Hamilton, now lady Galsion, 1000 pounds; by Peter Cummyng, merchant in Glasgow, 1000 merks; by Hew, lord Montgomery, 2000 merks; by William Stewart, elder, merchant in Glasgow, 1000 merks; by William Stewart, younger, merchant there, 1000 merks; by William Stewart of Ambersmoire, 1000 merks. In and to the whilk bondes, principal foumes, above written, therein contained, penalties, obleist therewith, and

all by-past annual rents of the samyn, restand and unpayit, and in time coming, haill tenor and contents of the saide bondes, with all that has followed, or may follow thereupon, I, by the tenor hereof, mak and constitute the provost, bailies, and council of the said burgh of Glasgow, and their successors in office, as patrons of the said hospital, my undoubted cessioners and assigneys thereunto, with power to them, as patrons foresaid, to uplift and receive the forenamed sums, principal, penalties, and all by-past annual rents of the samyn, restand unpayit, and in time coming, to the weil and behuif of the saide foundit persons, and to call and pursue therefore, obtain decreits thereupon, and put the samyn to execution, give discharges thereupon, and to lend furth or bestow the samyn upon the cheapest and best halden arable lands they can get to buy therewith, near to the said burgh; and to do all other things necessar concerning the samyn, for securing themselves in the said sounes, as I might have done myself, before the making hereof; and obleis me, and my heirs, to warrand this assignation to the saide patrones, and their foresaids, and to deliver to them the foresaidis particalar bandes of the sounes of money above written, to the effect above mentioned. In witness whereof, &c. 14 July, 1641.

Be it kend till all men, be thir present letters, me Mr. Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill, forasmeikle as there is command given us, in the word of God, to be charitable to the pure, being assured, that what is done to them here on earth, in God's name, is holdin as done to himself; as likeways following the pious and memorable example of my worthy predecessor, unquhile George Hutcheson of Lambhill, my brother, who, under God, was the fountain from whom my means and estaite did flow, and for the great zeal and respect I have to the advancement of the glory of God, weil, help, and supplie of the poor, hoping that God will perform towards me his gracious promise, contained in his sacred word, made to all those who proves charitable to the pure; therefore, to have

doted, annexed, mortified, and disposed, as I, be thir presents, dote, annex, mortifie, and dispose, the barne acquired by me frae ——— lyand without the west port of Glasgow, upon the west end of that tenement of land there, mortified be my said umquhile brother, for the use of an hospital, togidder with the sounes of money, after specified, to be buildit up togidder, in an haill contumate work, with the same hospital, and nevertheless to be maid ane commodious and distinct house be itself, for educating and harbouring the foundit personnes, after specifeit, viz. twelve male children, indigent orphans, or otheris of the like condition and qualitie, in meat, drink, cloaths, elding, and other necessaris, as becomes, with ane maister to teach, learn, instruct, and oversie them, and ———women to make their meat reddy, wash their cloathes, and keep them and the house cleanly, and exerce all uther servile things therein; and all of them to be interteined in the house; and the twelve boys to be furnished in the foresaids haill necessariys, with bookes, paper, pens, inck, and uther things needfull, at the discretion of the patrons underwritten, and utheris to be appointed be them; and the said maister, who instructs them, and the saids women to be electit and chosen by the patrones; and he to have for his pension, yearly, by and besides his entertainment in the house, the sounge of —/ and the said weemen to have of fee, yearly, besides their entertainment in the house, viz. the first and cheefe of them the sounge of —/ and the uther the sounge of —/ because I will not that any of the saidis foundit children be employed in the service of the house, whereby they may be diverted from their learning, upon pretext of necessity or conveniency whatsumever; whilk twelve orphans, or utheris of the like condition, or indigencie, fall be all burgesis sons of the burgh of Glasgow, who either wants parents, or whose parents are nocht able to sustain them; and gif any shall be of the name of Hutcheson or Harbertstone, of that quality, and fall desire the benefit of this foundation, to be preferrit before utheris thereintil. The age of the saidis orphanis, and utheris forsaids, at their entrie to

the said hospital, fall be about seven years, or thereby, or sooner, gif they be found capable for instruction in letters. Their abode fall be about four years for learning to read and write; and thereafter, as the patrones undermentionat, or these to be appointed by them, fall find them inclinable to employ them, by binding of them to honest craftsmen, to instruct them in trade, according to their severall dispositions, or to be chopmen, or mariners, or any uther laughfull trade, calling, or vocation, as they fall be found capable of, and inclynes to; and to have, at their outgoing, ilk ane of them, for their better help and advancement to an honest lyfe, ane full year's maintenance in money, as was bestowit upon them yearly during their abroad in the house. And gif ony of the said twelve orphanis, or utheris foresaidis, be licklie to prove scholars, and apt for learning, at the end of the saidis four yearis, or sooner, being fund qualifiet be these to be appointet be the patrones after specifiet, in manner after following, then they are to be enterit to the grammar school, and there instructit in letters freely, without payment of any schooledge therein, during their abroad, whyll they be found meet and apt to enter to the college, whilk is appointed to be for the space of four yeeres, or, at maist, five yeeres; during whilk tyme they fall be interteinit in the house, and have their bookes, and all uther thingis furnisht to them, in manner foresaid, during the said space, sicklike, and in the samyn manner as they were befor their entry to the said grammar schoole; and after they have past their course in the said grammar schoole, to have nae furder benefit in the house. But zit, gif it shall happen ony of the saidis foundit personnes desire to enter to the colledge, and to pass their course there, seeing they are burges sons of this burgh, I doe hereby earnestlie recommend them to the patrones underwritten, that such of them may be preferrit to be of the towne's boursours, as occasion fall offer, they being fund qualifiet, being best learned, and maist indigent; and after that ony of the saidis twelve foundit personnes has enterit to the said grammar schoole, and remainit therein ane

yeer, or mae, and fall not prove capable, nor inclynable to letters and learning, upon knowledge whereof, they fall be bund and put to some lawful tred and vocation, in manner as is above written; and fall have ane yeer's rent, in monies, bestowit upon them, to that effect, as is above specifiet; as also, I ordain their whole habit and cloathing to be all of one cloathing, of one colour, and of one fashion. And for performance and effectuating of the premisses, I, be the tenor hereof, dote and mortifie, as said is, the soume of twenty thousand two hundred merks, to the effect the annual rent thereof, yeerlie, may be bestowit upon the saidis foundit personnes, and utheris foresaidis, which is adebted to me by the personnes following, viz. by James Muirhead, younger, of Lauchope, 1200 merks; by Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, 1000 merks; by David Anderson of Byres, 2000 merks; by John Hamilton in Partick, 1000 merks; by James Stewart, younger, merchant in Glasgou, 5000 pounds; by the laird of Caprington, 3000 merks; by Hew Wallace of Carricks, 1000 pounds; by the laird of Lamont, 1000 merks; and by Hew Wallace of Underwood, 2000 merks. And doe hereby appoint the town of Glasgou patrounes of my said hospital, in the order and manner following, viz. I will and ordain, that the provost, baillies, and council of the said burgh of Glasgou, yeerly, and ilk yeere nominate and elect four personnes of the maist qualifiet of their awin number, with four of the ordinaire ministers of the towne, for the time; whilkes four personnes and ministeris, together with the maister of the house, to be appointit be the council, as is after expreffit, fall meet and convene, in the hall of the said hospital, twyce ilk yeere, to wit, on the first Wednesday efter Candlemas, and on the first Wednesday efter Lambmas, or oftener, as the provost, baillies, and council fall think meete, or as the occasion of the house fall require; and that lawfull warning fall be maid thereof, to them, be the maister of the house; and that there the foresaidis electit personnis, and ministeris, togidder with the said maister of the house, cognosce and determine

concerning the reception, admiffion, and interteinment of the faidis foundit perfonnes, and the ordering and governing of the faid houle, and the whole affairs thereof. Recommending earnestlie to the faid patrounes, that they deal impartially in the adminiftratioun thereof, allways with an equitable and charitable refpect to the maift indigent zounge anes of the citie, in the ordour and manner before fet down, and as they fall answer to God; and likewise I appoint the provost, bailies, and council, and their fuccessours in office, to nominate ane of their awin number, maift qualifiet for that effect, and that upon the ————— who fall give his aith *de fidei administratione* thereintill, to be maister of the faid hospital, who fall have ane charge of the ingathering and depurging of the whole rents belonging thereunto, and of the ruling and governing thereof, during the tyme of his office; and fall mak ane trew compt thereof to the faidis four perfonnis, and foure ministeris, who fall be electit, as faid is, for cognoscing of the faid houle, in manner above written, at sicklike times as they fall require him; reserving allways liberty to myself to present and place the foresaidis foundit perfonnis, during my life time. And for the faid patrounes better security of payment of the foresaid sounes of money, particularly above mentioned, adebted and awand to me, as only brother and heire, dewly servit and retourit, to the faid umquhile George Hutcheson, therefore I had maid, constitute, and ordainit, lyk as I, be the tenour hereof, maks, constitutes, and ordainis, the faids provost, bailies, and council, and their fuccessours in office, present and to come, my very lawfull, undoubted, and irrevocable cessioners and assigneys in and to the foresaidis particular bandis and obligations, haill principal sounes, above mentionat, therein obleist, made, and granted be the persounes above nameit, and their cautioners, in favours of the faid umquhile George Hutcheson of Lambhill, my brother, of the famyne, and in and to the haill annual rents thereof, furth and frae the first tearm of Witsonday or Martimes immediately after my decease, when it shall happen, and in and

to the several penalties mentionat thereintill, haill tenour and contents of the samyne, with all that has followed, or may follow thereupon; turnand and transferrand the samyn bandes, haill soumes of money, particularly above written, therein contained, and all annuall rents of the samyn, furth and frae the next tearm of Witsonday or Martimefs efter my deceifs, immediately when it fall happen; and sicklike yeerely and tearmly thereafter, whill repayment of the samyne soumes, penalties, mentionat thereintill, haill tenour and contents thereof, with all that has followed, or may follow thereupon, frae me, as only brother and air foresaid, dewlie servit and retourit, my aires and successours, to and in the persoune and favours of the saids provost, baillies, and counsil of the said burgh, and their successours in office, present and to come, as patrounes foresaidis; whom I have surrogate and imput, and By thir presents surrogates and imputes, in my full place, right, and tittle of the samyne, to the effect above written; with power to the saidis patrounes and their successours in office, to uplift and receive the saids soumes of money, particularly above mentionat, penalties obleist therefore, and all annual rents thair of, furth and frae the next tearme of Witsonday or Mertimefs immediately after my deceifs, as said is; and sicklyke yeerely and tearmly there after, quhile repayment of the samyne; give discharges on the resseat thereof, and of new to lend furth the samyn soumes, in haill or in pairt, ever as the samyn happins to be payed, upon new heretable security, for annual rent and profite, to the effect the samyn may be bestowit upon the saidis foundit personnis, and uthers above mentionat, in manner above expressit; and generally, all and sundry uther things needfull to doe concerninge the samyn, sicklyke and als ample, in all respects, as I, as brother and aire foresaid, dewlie servit and retourit, micht have done myself, befor the making hierof; the samyn allways ever tending to the benefite, use, and behuif of the saidis foundit personnis, and utheris, above speeifeit, in form and manner above reherfit; and has presently delyverit to the saids provost, bail-

lies, and council, as patronnes foirfaidis, the foirfaidis particular bandis, of the foumis of money particularly befoir mentionat, to be keepit and usit be them, to the effect above expressit, allennarlie, and nae utherwise. In witness whereof thir presents are written by William Weemys, nottar in Glasgow, and subscribit by me, as follows, at Glasgow, the ninth day of March, the yeere of God ane thousand sex hundreth forty ane yeeres, before thir witnesses, William Hutchefon, merchant, burghes of Edinburgh, James Inglis, merchant, burghes of Glasgow, William Zare, nottar there, and the said William, Weemys, writer hereof, my servitour.

And farder, witt ye me, the said Mr. Thomas Hutchefon of Lambhill, in supply of this mortification above written, and farder to help the saidis twelve foundit orphanes, and utheris to attend them, to be placed therein, and farder help and supplie to the twelve old men foundit be the said umquhile George, my brother, and by and attour that which the said umquhile George has mortified for their maintenance, as the patronnes finds the same neidfull to be done, to have dotit and mortified, and, be thir presents, eikes, dotes, and mortifies thereto, the soume of ten thousand merks money, with the haill annual rents thereof, bygane, and to cum, adebtit to me be the persons following, viz. By the provost, baillies, and council of Glasgow, 3000 merks, and whilk was instantlie lent by them to the committee of estaits; by John Colquhoun of Lufs, 2000 merks; by Colin Campbell, younger, 3000 merks; by the earl of Wigton, 2000 merks; and, be thir presents, assigns the haill soumes foresaidis, to the said patronnes, in maist ample form of assignation, with power to them to call and persue therefore, and obtēin payment and decreits thairupon, and give charges on the samyn; and obleis me to warrant this assignation to them. As likewise, for certain good consideratiouns and respects moving me, I doe hereby grant full licence and liberty to the foresaidis provost, baillies, and council of the said burgh, with consent of the ministers

thereof, to wair and bestow not only the soume of ten thousand merks money, containit in this eik, with the whole soumes of money specefeit in the mortification above written; but also, the whole sums mortifiet by the said umquhile George, my brother, for maintenance of the said twelve old men, upon the best, cheapest, and weil halden arable lands they can get to buy, near this burgh, to the effect the mailles, dewties, and fermes thereof may be convertit, in all tyme cumming, for sustentatioun of the saidis foundit personnis, in manner expressit in the said mortification. In witness whereof this present eik, written be the said William Weymes, nottar, and subscribit be me, at Glasgou, the third day of July, the yeere of God 1641 yeeres foresaid, before thir witnesses, John Maxwell, younger, merchant in Glasgou, the saidis William Zare, and the saidis William Weymes.

Mr. James Blair's mortification.

I James Blair, elder, merchant, and ane of the present pairtners of the wester sugar work in Glasgou, having left ane considerable part of my estate amongst my brothers and sisters children, and mortified to the poor of Irvine; and now, after mature deliberation, do, by these presents, mortifie, assign, and dispoone, ten thousand merks, of the readiest of my estate, not formerlie disposed of, and that to the hospital commonly called Hutcheson's hospital, to be disposed of as underwritten, to wit, the always present provost, three baillies, dean of gild, and deacon-conveener to join with the six ministers of the burgh of Glasgou, and if any either of the magistrates or ministers places be vacant, they are to choice others in their place; and ordains that my nephew, and his heirs male, I say James Blair do sit with the foresaid magistrates and ministers to dispose of the interest at five *per cent.* being five hundred merks yearly, among such poor indigent as after specified, to witt, I do hereby ordain the foresaid five hundred merks to be distribute, yearly, by the foresaid persons, amongst seven several persons, that is to

say, an hundred merks to every one of three old indigent poor men, that hath formerly had any credit, and the other two hundred merks to be equally distributed amongst four boys, yearly, they being at or above six years of age, fit to be schooled, and to continue till they come to twelve years of age; and doth hereby ordain, that, in the first place, the name of Blair shall have the preference, and next the name of Gemmil, if there be none of my blood-relations, within the sixth degree, that is in distrefs, and makes application; in that case, they are to be preferred to either of the names; and if not, then the foresaid names of Blair and Gemmil shall be preferred. And I do also ordain, that, if Hugh Montgomerie of Busby be in Glasgow at any time when the foresaid magistrates and ministers doth convene about ordering this my mortification, that he be called, and sit as an member with them. And now seeing this my mortification is to be in my cabinet unknown, untill my death, I do therefore charge such as do first find the same, to deliver it up to the foresaid magistrates and ministers, as they shall answer to God, to the end the same may be registrate in the hospital-books, *ad futuram rei memoriam*. Reserving always to myself the interest of the foresaid ten thousand merks, all the days of my life, with power also to make void this mortification, to annul, or to destroy the same, at any time hereafter, *etiam in articulo mortis*. And I do hereby dispense with any informality herein, as if all were written in the most formal manner, and with the not delivering it up during my life. Consenting to the registration in the books of council and session, or any others needful, that letters and execution may pass hereupon, on an charge of six days only; and constitutes ——— my prors. Written with my own hand, who makes this above mortification, and subscribed at Glasgow, this twenty one day of June, 1710 years, before these witnesses, James Johnston, merchant in Glasgow, and John Armour, taylor in Glasgow.

*Bulla Nicolai P. V. super creatione universitatis in civitate
Glasg.*

NICOLAUS, episcopus, servus servorum Dei, ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Inter caeteras felicitates quas mortalis homo in hac labili vita ex dono Dei nancisci potest, ea non in ultimis computari meretur, quod, per assiduum studium, adipisci valet scientiae margaritam, quae bene beateque vivendi viam praebet, ac peritum ab imperito sui pretiositate longe facit excellere, et ad mundi arcana cognoscenda dilucide introducit, suffragatur indoctis, et in infimo loco natos, velut in sublimis; et propterea, sedes apostolica, rerum spiritualium et etiam temporalium provida ministratrix, et cujusvis commendabilis exercitii perpetua et consultans adiutrix, ut eo facilius homines ad tam excelsum humanae conditionis fastigium acquirendum, et acquisitum, in alios refundendum semper cum argumeto ducantur, illos hortatur, eis loca praeparat, illos juvat et fovet, ac favoribus prosequitur gratiosis. Cum itaque sicut pro parte carissimi in Christo filii nostri Jacobi, Scotorum regis illustris, nuper fuisset expositum nobis, quodquod ipse rex, non solum ad utilitatem reipublicae ac incolarum et habitatorum terrarum sibi subjectarum, sed et aliarum partium vicinarum, laudabiliter intendens, in episcopali civitate Glasguensi, tanquam in loco insigni et valde accomodo, in quo aëris viget temperies, victualium ubertas, caeterarumque rerum ad humanum usum pertinentium copia reperitur, desideret plurimum fieri et ordinari per sedem apostolicam studium generale, in qualibet licita facultate, ut ibidem fides catholica dilatetur, audiantur simplices, aequitas servetur, iudicii vigeat, ratio illuminentur, mentes et intellectus hominum illustrentur, nos, praemissa, et etiam eximiam fidei ac devotionis sinceritatem quam idem rex

ad nos et Romanam ecclesiam gerere comprobatur, attente considerantes, ferventi desiderio ducimur, quod civitas ipsa scientiarum ornetur muneribus, ita ut viros producat consilii maturitate conspicuos, virtutum redimitos ornatibus, et diversarum facultatum dignitatibus eruditos, sitque sibi scientiarum fons irrigans, de cujus plenitudine haurient universi litterarum cupientes imbui documentis. Hiis igitur omnibus, et praesertim ydoneitatem ejusdem civitatis, quae, ut accepimus, ad multiplicanda doctrinae semina, et germina salutaria producenda, valde congrua et accommoda fore dicitur, diligenti examinatione pensatis, non solum ad ipsius civitatis, sed etiam incolarum et habitatorum totius regni Scotiae, et regnorum circum jacentium, commodum atque proficuum, paternis affectibus excitati, nec non ipsius regis in hac parte supplicationibus inclinati, ad laudem divini nominis, et orthodoxae fidei propagationem, in eadem civitate generale studium autoritate apostolica erigimus, et statuimus, et etiam ordinamus, ut in ipsa civitate de caetero studium hujusmodi perpetuis futuris temporibus vigeat, tam in theologia, ac jure canonico et civili, quam artibus, et quavis alia licita facultate, quodque doctores, magistri legentes, et studentes ibidem, omnibus et singulis privilegiis, libertatibus, honoribus, exemptionibus, immunitatibus, per sedem apostolicam, vel alias quomodo libet, magistris, doctoribus et studentibus in studio nostrae civitatis Bononiensis concessis, gaudeant et utantur; ac venerabilis frater noster, Willelmus, episcopus Glasguensis, ac successores sui qui pro tempore fuerint Glasg. episcopi, praefati studii Glasguensis sint rectores, cancellarii nuncupati, qui habeant supra doctores, magistros, et scolares, ac alios de universitate studii hujusmodi, similem facultatem et potestatem quam habent rectores scholarum dicti studii Bononiensis; quodque illi qui processu temporis bravium meruerint in facultate illa in qua studuerint, obtinere ac docendi licentiam, ut alios erudiri valeant; nec non magistrarii seu doctoratus honorem petierint, eis elargiri per doctorem, seu doctores, ac magistrum, sive magistros, facultatis ejusdem in qua examinatio funda fuerit epo Glasg. nunc et pro tempore

existeret, et Glasg. ecclesia pastoris solatio destituta, vicarius seu officiali in spiritualibus dilectorum filiorum capituli dictae ecclesiae praesentetur, qui quidem episcopus, vel vicarius, seu officialis, aliis doctoribus et magistris ibidem tunc legentibus convocatis, promovendos eosdem in hiis quae ad magisterii seu doctoratus honorem quomodolibet requiruntur, per se vel alium, juxta morem ac consuetudinem in aliis studiis observari solitos, examinare studeant diligenter, eisque, si ad hoc sufficientes et idonei reperti fuerint, hujusmodi licentiam tribuat seu magisterii impendant honorem. Illi vero qui in eodem studio civitatis Glasg. examinati et approbati fuerint, ac docendi licentiam et honorem hujusmodi obtinuerint, ut praefertur, extunc, absque alia examinatione et approbatione, deinceps regendi et docendi, tam in eadem civitate, quam in singulis studiis generalibus in quibus regere et docere voluerint, plenam et liberam habeant facultatem, statutis et consuetudinibus etiam juramento confirmatione apostolica, vel quacumque alia firmitate vallatis, caeterisque contrariis non obstantibus quibuscumque. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostrae erectionis, constitutionis et ordinationis, infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contra ire; si quis autem hoc attemptare praesumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei, et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum, ejus se noverit incursum. Datum Romae, apud sanctum Petrum, anno incarnationis Dominicae millesimo quadragentesimo quinquagesimo, septimo idiis Januarii, pontificatus nostri anno quarto.

Bull of pope Nicholas the fifth, for the erection of an university in the city of Glasgow.

NICHOLAS, Bishop, the servant of the servants of God, for now and ever, amen. Among the other blessings which mankind may acquire in this transient life, it ought not to be accounted the least, that, by constant application to study, they are able to acquire the pearl of knowledge, which points out the way to live well and happily; and by its worth

greatly distinguishes the learned from the unlearned; it introduces them to the clear knowledge of the secrets of the creation; it raises on high the ignorant, and those of mean birth; therefore the apostolic see, the provident dispenser of spiritual and temporal blessings, the constant and careful assistant in every good work, that men may the more easily be induced to acquire the highest perfection in life, and may transfer to others such knowledge, so acquired, with improvements, encourages, prepares places for, assists, and cherishes them, and loads them with favours. As therefore it has been lately shown to us, by our illustrious and beloved son in Christ, James, king of Scots, that the same king, carefully attending not only to the interest of the state, inhabitants, and subjects of his kingdom, but to the good of other neighbouring countries, having a great desire that an university, in every branch of literature, should be erected and ordained by the apostolic see in the episcopal city of Glasgow, being a place well suited and adapted to that purpose, on account of the healthiness of the climate, the plenty of victuals, and of every thing necessary for the use of man, that there the catholic faith may abound, the simple be instructed, justice taught, reason flourish, and that the minds and understandings of men may be enlightened and enlarged. We carefully considering the premises, and the great love and devotion which the foresaid king is known to bear to us, and to the whole Roman church, are urged by a fervent desire to have the said city adorned with the gifts of science, that it may produce men distinguished for ripeness of judgement, adorned with virtue, and skilled in different sciences; and that there may be a fountain of knowledge, from the fulness of which all desirous of being instructed may drink liberally. After diligently weighing these things, and the fitness of the said city, which is said to be extremely well adapted for producing and increasing the seeds and growth of learning, not only for the benefit and advantage of the whole kingdom of Scotland, but of the neighbouring nations, we, moved by parental affection, and influenced by the intreaties of the said king, to the praise of al-

mighty God, and the propagation of the orthodox faith in the said city, do, by our apostolic authority, erect, decree, and ordain an university, that studies of every kind may flourish in that city, as well in theology, in the canon and civil law, as in arts and other sciences, and that the doctors, masters, lecturers, and students may there enjoy and have all privileges, liberties, honours, exemptions, and freedoms, granted by the apostolic see, or otherways, to the doctors, masters, and students in the university of our city of Bononia; and that our reverend brother, William, bishop of Glasgow, and his successors for the time being, bishops of Glasgow, shall be rectors and chancellors of the foresaid university of Glasgow; who shall have the same power and authority over the doctors, masters, scholars, and others, in the said university, as the rectors have over the foresaid college of Bononia; and that those, who, in process of time, shall deserve to obtain a diploma, and liberty of teaching in that branch of literature in which they have studied, that they may be able to instruct others therein; and also, that those who apply for the degree of master or doctor shall have the same bestowed upon them by the doctor, or doctors, master, or masters of the same faculty in which they have been examined; and that this degree be conferred by the bishop of Glasgow for the time being; or, in case of a vacancy of the church of Glasgow, by the vicar, official, or chapter of the church of Glasgow, which bishop, vicar, or official, after having convened the doctors, masters, and other lecturers, for the purpose of advancing such persons to the honour of master or doctor, as have desired it, must cause them to be carefully and diligently examined by himself and others, according to used and wont observed in other universities; and that those who have been so examined, and approved of, in the university of the city of Glasgow, and have obtained the freedom and honour of teaching, as above, shall, from thenceforth, without any further examination, have full and free power of directing and instructing, as well in the same city, as in every other university in which they shall choose to teach and instruct, accord-

ing to the statutes and customs of apostolic confirmation; any thing to the contrary notwithstanding. Let no person whatever presume to break through, or rashly dare to dispute, this our charter of erection, constitution, and appointment; but if any one should be so bold as to attempt this, let him know, that he must incur the wrath of Almighty God, and of his blessed apostles Peter and Paul. Given at St. Peters at Rome, upon the 7th of January, in the year of our Lord 1450, and of our pontificate the fourth.

[N^o XXX.]

CART. Vol. II. Page 603.

Litterae regiae Jacobi II. R. de libertate obtentae hujus almae universitatis per dominum Willelmum Turnbull, epum Glasgem.

JACOBUS, Dei gratia rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terrae suae, clericis et laicis, salutem. Cum inter curas et sollicitudines quibus animus noster afficitur, et quae nobis ex ministerio regalis dignitatis incumbunt, ad ea summopere retorquere debemus, intuitum per quae in regno nostro grata litterarum studia teneantur, et proficientium in scientiis numerus augeatur; hii sunt qui aulam Dominici gregis illuminant, et currentibus in stadio insinuant iter rectum, dum quosdam per fructum boni operis alliciant ad virtutem, et in desiderium divinae scientiae attrahunt, alios per exemplum sane ad fovendum et promovendum statum prosperum et felicem almae universitatis Glasguensis, filiae nostrae praedilectae ex intimis desideriis incitamus studium et operam adhibere, et fo-
lerti animo manum nostri possibilitatis apponere, ut, nostris temporibus, jugiter proficiat felicibus incrementis eo vigilantius, quo frequentius ipsam videmus viros producere scientiae decoros, viros alti consilii et moribus prae-signatos, per quos, cum de disciplinae fonte potaverit, populus Christianae professi-

onis nobis commissus, virga acquitatis et justitiae corripiatur, orthodoxa fides solide defendetur, querelae jurgiosae dirimantur, et reddatur unicuique quod debetur. Nos igitur, praemissa digna meditatione pensantes, notum facimus universis, quod omnes et singulos rectores, qui pro tempore fuerint, facultatum decanos, procuratores nationum, regentes, magistros, et scolares, in praelibata universitate studentes, praesentes et futuros, sub nostra firma pace, custodia, defensione, et manutenentia suscipimus, et specialiter reservamus; nec non, eosdem rectores, decanos, procuratores, regentes, magistros, bedellos, scriptores, stationarios, pergamenarios, et scolares continui studentes, dummodo praelati non existant, ab omnibus tributis, muneribus, exactionibus, taxationibus, collectis, vigiliis, custodiis, et pedagiis ammodo, infra regnum nostrum statuendis, levandis, seu quomolibet percipiendis, liberaliter eximimus, per praesentes. Quodque hanc nostram concessionem, et gratiae specialis praerogativamque indulta, eisdem studentibus, pro perpetuis temporibus omnino volumus observari. Datum sub magno sigillo nostro, apud Striveling, 20 die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini 1453, et regni nostri anno 17.

The royal letters of king James the second concerning the liberty obtained for his beloved university, by William Turnbull, lord bishop of Glasgow.

JAMES, by the grace of God king of Scots, to all his good subjects, clergy and laity, greeting. As amidst the cares and anxieties with which our mind is affected, and which are incumbent upon us, from the exercise of the royal power, we ought in a more particular manner, to have an eye, to those things by which literary studies may prevail in our kingdom, and the number of adepts in the sciences may be increased; those are they who enlighten the house of the Lord, and point out the right road to those running their race, whilst they entice some to virtue by good works, and attract them by the

desire of divine knowledge, and, by their example, spirit on others; to cherish and promote the prosperous and happy state of our university of Glasgow, our dearly beloved daughter, we are induced, by earnest desire, to employ our labour and care to the utmost of our power; chearfully to endeavour, that, during our times, she may make a happy progress, and the rather because we very frequently see her produce men distinguished for learning, of profound understanding, and unspotted morals, by whom, after the Christian people committed to us shall have drunk from the fountain of discipline, the rod of equity and justice may be wielded, the orthodox faith fully defended, all causes of strife cut off, and justice administered to every man. We therefore, upon due consideration of the premises, make known to all men, that we have taken, and keep under our firm peace, protection, and safeguard, all and every the rectors, who for the time shall be, deans of faculty, procurators, of nations, regents, masters, and scholars, both present and to come, studying in the aforesaid university; we likewise, by these presents, exempt the said rectors, deans, procurators, regents, masters, beadles, writers, stationers, parchment makers, and students (excepting the bishop) from all tributes, services, exactions, taxations, collections, watchings, wardings, and all dues whatever, within our kingdom imposed, or to be imposed. Our will is therefore, that this our grant to the foresaid students shall, in all time coming, be inviolably observed. Given under our great seal, at Stirling, the 20th of April, 1453, and the 17th of our reign.

Ista privilegia sunt concessa et confirmata universitati Glasguensi per sigilla D. Will. Turnbull, ep. Glasgu. et capti.

NOS Willelmus, miseratione divina epus Glasguensis, de consensu et assensu capituli nostri, vobis, rectori universitatis Glasguensis, doctoribus, magistris, caeterisque suppositis ejusdem universitatis, volumus, damus, et concedimus, in primis, quod habeatis liberam facultatem emendi, et res proprias vendendi, quas causa negotiandi non desertis, in dictam civitatem nostram Glasgem et ubique per regalem nostram, et alias terras, portus, omnia et singula vobis necessaria, quaecumque, et praesertim, ea quae ad victum, esum, et vestitum pertinent, quotiescumque, et quandocumque volueritis, vel aliquis vestrum voluerit, absque exactionibus customarum, et licentia a quocumque petenda. Item, ut assisae panis, et senvisiae, et appretiationes omnium quae ad esum pertinent debite, secundum leges burgorum et consuetudines vobis plenius observentur, et ut in hiis delinquentes debita animadversione puniantur, volumus et concedimus, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, Glasg. ep. quod hujusmodi delinquentes qui fuerint, praeposito, vel alicui ballivorum per rectorem universitatis intimentur, quos a dicto praeposito, vel aliquo ballivorum, coram testibus, requirat corrigi sufficienter, et puniri; et, nisi octo dies naturales praefatus praepositus, vel aliquis ballivorum, super hoc requisitus, defectus et delinquentes procuret debite reformari, extunc correctio eorundem, secundum leges civitatis, toties quoties contigerit, ad ipsum rectorem transferatur; et si discordia aliqua, super hujus modi correctione et punitione, inter rectorem et praepositum, vel aliquem ballivorum oriatur, ad nos, et successores nostros, cognitionem et determinationem super hoc volumus pertinere. Item, quod idem

rektor universitatis nostrae Glasguensis, qui pro tempore fuerit, habeat jurisdictionem, cognitionem, et correctionem in quibuscumque causis civilibus, pecuniariis, ac minoribus necnon contentionibus, litibus, rixis, et controversiis, inter praedicta supposita, seu per huiusmodi supposita, contra quoscumque nostros cives, vel nostram terram inhabitantes, motis, seu de futuro movendis, et omnia et singula huiusmodi, in forma et effectu ut praefertur, audiendis, corrigendis, ac summarie et de plano, sine debito, terminandis, toties quoties necessitas exigit, sive alias sibi videbitur expediens, vel opportunum, ita tamen, quod de injuria atroci, sive causis majoribus, se non intromittant, quarum cognitionem nobis specialiter reservamus. Item, volumus et concedimus, per praesentes, quod omnia et singula supposita, infra nostram civitatem Glasguensem existentia, habeant plenam et veram facultatem et libertatem, an velint, contendere in causis et litibus antedictis coram praefato domino rectore, vel coram nobis, seu officiale nostro qui pro tempore fuerit, salvis libertatibus, consuetudinibus, et privilegiis decani et capituli nostri Glasguensis; et si quis sentiat se per dictum dominum rectorem in aliquo gravatum, facultatem et libertatem ad nos, et successores nostros, appellandi et provocandi habebit. Praeterea, concedimus vobis, quod hospitium et domus nostrae civitatis, vobis locentur, ad taxam vestram et civium in aequali numero eligendorum, et ad hoc juratorum, et ab illis non montamini quam diu bene solvatis summam, ac bene conversamini in eisdem, et salvis aliis casibus in jure expressis. Ad haec adicimus, quod beneficiati nostrae dioceseos, actu regentes, studentes, vel qui studere voluerint, dum tales dociles sint, petita a nobis et successoribus nostris licentia, non valeant compelli in suis beneficiis residere personaliter, dummodo tamen faceant in eisdem, in divinis pro tempore suae absentiae, laudabiliter deserviri; quodque interim fructus dictorum beneficiorum suorum possint percipere et habere. Insuper, praesentium tenore volumus, quod bedelli et scutiferi, familiares et servitores vestri, necnon scriptores, stationarii, et pergomenarii vestrique, et eorum uxores, liberi, et ancillae, gau-

deant privilegiis omnibus infra et supra scriptis nominatim. Praeterea curabimus, et nos, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, concedimus, quod praepositus, ballivi, et alii officarii praedictae civitatis nostrae, singulis annis, in eorum assumptione, jurabunt, in praesentia nostri et successorum nostrorum cancellariorum, et in nostri absentia, ad hoc deputatorum unius vel plurium. Rectorisque, caeterorum suppositorum universitatis praedictae, omnia et singula privilegia et libertates universitati nostrae praedictae, concessa et concedenda, quantum ad eos spectat; necnon, statuta et consuetudines ejusdem universitatis nostrae fideliter observare, et possentenus facere observari. Eximimus quoque vos, et immunes facimus, ab omnibus tributis, exacti-
onibus, vexationibus, capitationibus, vigiliis, custodiis, collectis, oneribus, angariis, et perangariis in nostra civitate quacumque praestandis, ratione temporibus, de futuro perpetuis. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum nostrum authenticum, una cum sigillo communi capituli nostri, praesentibus apponi praecepimus, apud civitatem nostram Glasguensem, primo die menses Decembris, anno Domini 1453, et consecrationis nostrae anno 6.

The following privileges are granted and confirmed to the university of Glasgow, under the seals of the lord bishop William Turnbull, and the chapter of Glasgow.

WE, William, by divine providence bishop of Glasgow, with consent and assent of our chapter, will, give, and grant to you the rector of the university of Glasgow, doctors, masters, and other supposits of the said university, a free liberty of buying and selling whatever goods you do not make merchandize of, within the said city of Glasgow, and any where within the bounds of our regality, and other lands and harbours, all and every thing whatsoever necessary for you, especially all kinds of victuals and cloathing, when, and as often as any of you shall think proper, free of all customs or controul; likewise, that the assize of bread, ale, and all eatables, due by the laws and customs of burghs, may be

more fully observed by you, and that persons guilty of any breach herein may be duly punished, our will therefore is, and we grant for ourselves and our successors, the bishops of Glasgow, that those who shall be found faulty herein may be delated to the provost, or any of the baillies, by the rector of the university, whom, before witnesses, he shall require to be sufficiently corrected and punished by the said provost, or some of the baillies, and unless, within eight lawful days, the said provost, or one of the baillies thereto required, shall cause the person so complained of to be punished, then the power of correction shall devolve to the rector, according to the laws of the city, *toties quoties*; and if any dispute shall arise between the rector and provost, or any of the baillies, on account of this correction and punishment, we will that the judgement and decision thereof shall belong to us, and our successors; and likewise, that the rector, for the time being, of our university shall have the jurisdiction, determination, and power of punishing, in whatever causes respecting money, trifling pleas, lawsuits, strifes, and contentions, between the foresaid supposts, or between the said supposts and any of our citizens and inhabitants, within our bounds, raised, or hereafter to be raised; and in hearing, correcting, and deciding summarily, as often as necessary, all and sundry causes, in form and effect as effects, unless it shall appear to him expedient to act otherwise; nevertheless, we specially reserve to ourselves the decision of atrocious injuries, or causes of importance, in which they are to have no concern. In like manner, we, by these presents, will and grant, that all and every of the supposts, living within our city of Glasgow, shall have full power and liberty, if they shall think fit, to prosecute the foresaid actions and causes before our foresaid lord rector, or before us, or our official for the time; reserving always to our dean and chapter of Glasgow their liberties and privileges used and wont; and in case any person shall think himself any way injured by our said lord rector, he shall have full power and liberty to appeal to us, or our successors. And we further grant, that the household and

house of our said city be given to you, at a rent to be fixed by you and an equal number of citizens, to be chosen and sworn for that purpose, to be enjoyed by you so long as you make punctual payment, and behave well therein, reserving all other cases expressed by law. We further appoint that no beneficed persons within our diocese, acting as regents or students, or who incline to study, so long as they are docile, and having a licence from us, or our successors, shall be obliged to reside personally within their benefices; provided always, they cause divine service be regularly performed therein, during their absence; and they shall, notwithstanding, enjoy the fruits of their benefices. Moreover, we, by the tenor hereof, will, that the beadle, mace-bearer, and your servants and dependants, as also your writers, stationers, and parchment-makers, and their wives, children, and handmaids, do enjoy the whole of the above mentioned privileges. And we do further provide, and for us and our successors appoint, that the provost, bailies, and other officers of our said city shall, each year of their election, swear before us, or our successors, or, in our absence, before the rector, and one or more of the supposits of the said university, whom we hereby depute and appoint for that effect, that they shall faithfully observe, and to the utmost of their power cause to be observed, all and sundry the privileges and liberties belonging to, and given and granted to our said university, and whole statutes and customs thereof; and we likewise excecme and free you from all tributes, exactions, vexations, capitations, watchings, wardings, collections, and personal services whatever, performable within our said city, now and in all time coming. In testimony whereof, we have caused our authentic seal, together with the common seal of our chapter, to be hereto affixed, at our city of Glasgow, the 1st day of December, 1453, and of our consecration the 6th.

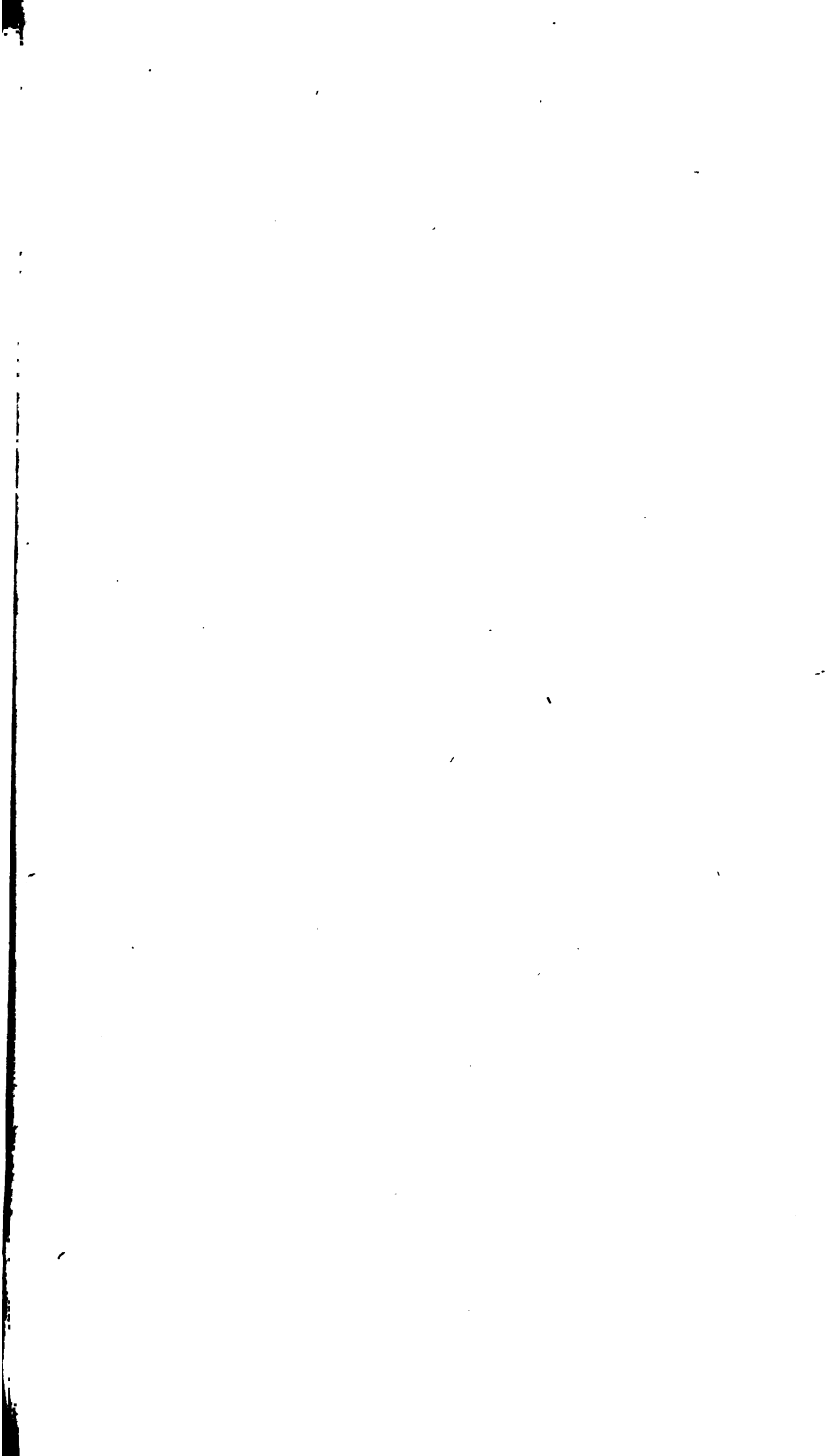
[N^o XXXII.]*Order of council at Edinburgh, 21st of August, 1546.*

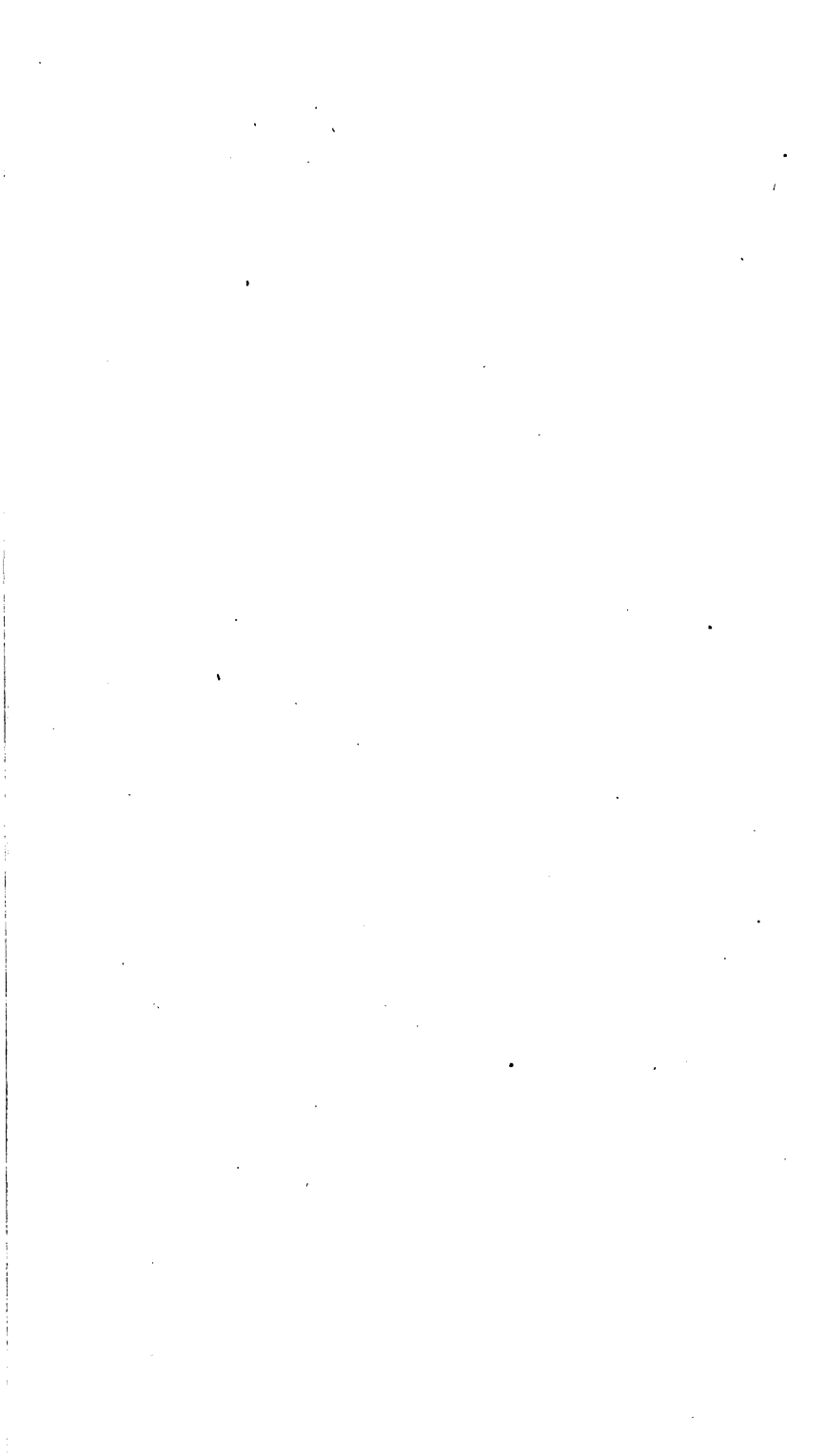
THE quhilk day, forasmekle as thair is ane pece taken and standand betwix our soverane lady, and hir derrest uncle the king of Ingland, quha has written to hir grace, shawand, that thar is certane Scottis schippes in the est seis, and utheris placeis, that dailie takis, rubbis, and spulzeis his schippis, and liegis of his realme, passand to and fra, desyrand thairfore hir grace to putt remeid thairto, for keiping of the said parte; thairfore ordanes letteris to be directit to officeris of the quenis sheriffis in that pãirt, to pass to the mercat croces of Edinbure and Kyngorne, Dysart and Pettenweme, Kircaldy and Inverkeithing, Quenisferrie, pere and shore of Leith, Dundee, Aberdene, Montrois, Are, Irwyne, Dunbertane, GLASGOW, and uther placeis neidfull, and thair, be oppin proclamatioun, command and charge all and fundrie our soverane laydyis liegis, that nane of them tak upoun hand to pass furt in weirfair, unto the tyme thai cum unto my lord governour, and lordis of counfall, and have his grace's licence, under our soverane ladyis preyie seil, or great signet, and subscription of my lord gouverneur, with sik restrictionis as fall be gevin to thame, under the pane of tynsell of lyff, landis, and gudis; and gif ony schippis happynis to depairt, that nane of thame tak upoun hand to invaid, tak, trouble, or molest, ony Inglis schippis, under the pane foresaid,

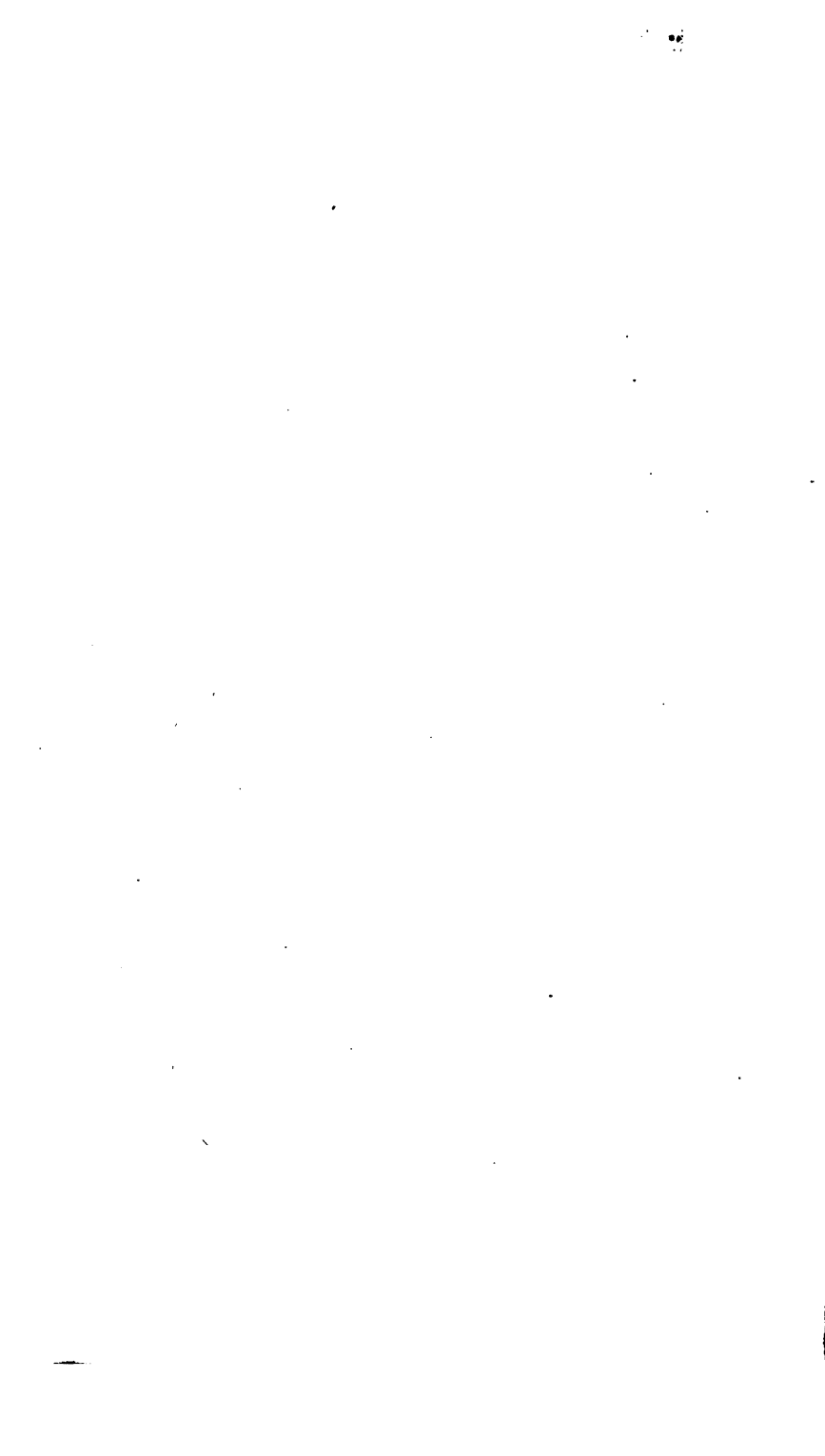
A list of the provosts of Glasgow.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1268, Richard de Dunidovis. | 1607, Sir John Houston of Houston. |
| Alexander Palmes. | |
| William Gley. | 1609, James Inglis. |
| 1472, John Stewart of Minto. | 1613, James Stewart. |
| 1480, Sir Thomas Stewart of Minto. | 1614, James Hamilton. |
| | 1617, James Stewart. |
| 1513, Sir John Stewart of do. | 1619, James Inglis. |
| 1528, Sir Robert Stewart of Minto. | 1621, James Hamilton. |
| | 1623, Gabriel Cunningham. |
| 1538, Archibald Dunbar of Baldoon. | 1625, James Inglis. |
| | 1627, James Hamilton. |
| 1541, Lord Belhaven. | 1629, Gabriel Cunningham. |
| 1543, Johnny Stewart of Minto. | 1633, William Stewart. |
| 1545, Andrew Hamilton of Middop. | 1634, Patrick Bell. |
| | 1636, Colin Campbell. |
| 1553, Andrew Hamilton of Cochnay. | 1637, James Stewart. |
| | 1638, Patrick Bell. |
| 1560, Robert Lindsay of Dunrod. | 1639, Gabriel Cunningham. |
| 1569, Sir John Stewart of Minto. | 1640, James Stewart. |
| | 1642, William Stewart. |
| 1574, Lord Boyd. | 1643, James Bell. |
| 1577, Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill. | 1645, George Porterfield. |
| | 1647, James Stewart. |
| 1578, Earl of Lennox. | 1648, George Porterfield. |
| 1580, Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto. | 1650, John Graham. |
| | 1651, George Porterfield. |
| 1583, Earl of Montrose. | 1652, Daniel Wallace. |
| 1584, Lord Kilfyth. | 1655, John Anderson. |
| 1586, Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto. | 1658, John Bell. |
| | 1660, Colin Campbell. |
| 1600, Sir George Elphinston of Blythfwood. | 1662, John Bell. |
| | 1664, William Anderson. |
| | 1667, John Anderson. |

1668, William Anderfon.	1723, Charles Millar.
1669, James Campbell.	1725, John Stark.
1670, William Anderfon.	1727, James Peadie.
1674, John Bell.	1728, John Stirling.
1676, James Campbell.	1730, Peter Murdoch.
1678, John Bell.	1732, Hugh Rodger.
1680, Sir John Bell.	1734, Andrew Ramsay.
1682, John Barns.	1736, John Coulter.
1684, John Johnston.	1738, Andrew Aiton.
1686, John Barns.	1740, Andrew Buchanan.
1688, Walter Gibson.	1742, Lawrence Dinwiddie.
1689, John Anderfon.	1744, Andrew Cochran.
1691, James Peadie.	1746, John Murdoch.
1693, William Napier.	1748, Andrew Cochran.
1695, John Anderfon.	1750, John Murdoch.
1697, James Peadie.	1752, John Brown.
1699, John Anderfon.	1754, George Murdoch.
1701, Hugh Montgomerie.	1756, Robert Christie.
1703, John Anderfon.	1758, John Murdoch.
1705, John Aird.	1760, Andrew Cochran.
1707, Robert Rodger.	1762, Archibald Ingram.
1709, John Aird.	1764, John Bowman.
1711, Robert Rodger.	1766, George Murdoch.
1713, John Aird.	1768, James Buchanan.
1715, John Bowman.	1770, Colin Dunlop.
1717, John Aird.	1772, Arthur Connel.
1719, John Bowman.	1774, James Buchanan.
1721, John Aird.	1776, Robert Donald.







MAY 13 1943

